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FARM AND DAIRY

AND

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 18,

1910.



AN EXAMPLE AND A SLOGAN WORTH MORE THAN PASSING MENTION

The float herewith illustrated headed the Y. M. C. A. trades procession in Collingwood, Ont., on the 24th of May last. The wagon was loaded with school children. Processions appeal strongly to all classes of people, and especially to the young. Perhaps nowhere else are they more in order than at the fall fairs in connection with which they should be encouraged. To I. F. Metcalfe, B.S.A., District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Simcoe County, belongs the credit of conceiving and carrying out the idea here shown, and fitting the slogan to the letters Y. M. C. A.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



The Best Teacher IS Experience

The above is an old but yet a very true saying. Many farmers have learned by BITTER experience that the cheap, low-grade separator is a positive nuisance when not in proper running order. The farmer who owns a SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE Separator has a good experience to relate.

Why not secure the best when purchasing, and then you will have satisfaction.

Send us a post card, and we will gladly send you literature and catalogues of our SIMPLEX machines.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Write to-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on **STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS**

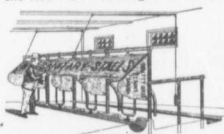


FIG. 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

—WRITE—

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada, HAY CARRIERS, Etc.

They Favor a Memorial

The suggestion that a memorial, in honor of the late Wm. Rennie, be erected on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, as suggested by Farm and Dairy, is meeting with favor. Some encouraging letters have been received from leading agriculturists. One leading government official writes: "There is no person more worthy of recognition such as suggested recently in Farm and Dairy than the late Wm. Rennie. I shall gladly do my share towards such an undertaking. The suggestion that recognition be shown by donating a fountain to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is along the right line."

In the absence of Dr. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, the acting president, Prof. J. E. Jay, writes that he feels quite sure that the course mentioned by Farm and Dairy would meet with the approval of Dr. Creelman and that the suggested memorial would have the sympathy of all the members of the College staff.

STRONGLY APPROVES

Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manila, President of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, writes as follows: "I am pleased to approve the suggestion made by Farm and Dairy that the memory of the late Wm. Rennie be perpetuated by erecting some suitable memorial on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Few men in Canada have left their mark upon agriculture as has the late Wm. Rennie. By his teaching at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by his advocacy on the platform and by his writings on the subjects of surface cultivation, the growing of clover for the purpose of soiling and enriching the land—these are all having been put into demonstration on his own farm—Mr. Rennie showed the farmers of this country an easier and more profitable way of cultivating their farms. At the same time the methods he advocated were the best means of eradicating weeds. The adoption of the principles he advocated has led to increased crops. In the past 15 years, millions of dollars have been added to the wealth of Ontario through the adoption of Mr. Rennie's system of farming. The memorial as suggested, if erected at the College, would honor the young men who pass through its halls, and those who visit that Institution, of the man who has done so much for the agriculture of the country."

I trust that the farmers and others interested in agriculture will not be slow in coming forward with funds for the erection of some suitable monument to the memory of Mr. Rennie. Since agriculture is the bed rock upon which the prosperity of Ontario is founded, the names of those who might be mentioned in this connection are legion. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to take hold of this matter. Such a committee might be arranged for at the time of holding the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto."

A Dairy Test at Woodstock

The Woodstock Agricultural Society will conduct a dairy test at their fall fair, Sept. 21-23. Last year the test proved popular and its success warranted the directors including it in their prize list for 1910. The rules and regulations governing the dairy test follow:

1. All animals competing in the Pure Bred class must be recorded in the Canadian or American records.

2. At the time of making entry the number of days in milk must be given.

3. All awards in the dairy test shall be made by the following scale: 25 points for each pound of butter fat,

3 points for each pound of solids (not fat), 1 point for each 10 days—in milk after the first 30 days—limit 10 points.

4. The milking competition shall extend over 24 hours. Rations of cows shall not be considered. Cows in the competition may be milked three times a day. They shall be milked dry in the presence of the judges at a point on the morning of the second day, and the test concluded at 6 a.m. on the morning of the third day of the fair. The percentage of fat to be determined by the Babcock tester and the solids by ascertaining the specific gravity of the milk, then estimating the amount of solids by the use of authorized formulae for the purpose.

5. All cows entering this contest must be on the ground the afternoon of the first day of the fair.

6. Exhibitors will be responsible for the safe keeping of their cows during the test. All these rules except No. 1 apply to pure bred and grades.

The prizes offered are as follows: For best pure bred cow—kitchen range, donated by The James Stewart Mfg. Co. Limited, valued at \$40.00; second prize, cash, \$10.00. For best grade cow—cash, \$25.00; second prize—large chair or other furniture, donated by the Canada Furniture Co., valued at \$10.00.

Items of Interest

It is estimated that the hail storm which swept the Leamington fruit and vegetable belt on August 10th, reduced the peach and melon crops by one-half. The corn crop is very badly damaged. The greatest damage was done to the tobacco crop, which will be almost a total loss. Great loss was sustained by greenhouse growers in breaking hundreds of dollars worth of glass.

W. J. White, Inspector of Canadian Immigration Offices in the United States, who has just completed a lengthy tour through the wheat states of the western Province, estimates the total wheat yield at 100 million bushels. He states that crop conditions have improved greatly everywhere in the last few weeks, and that the pessimistic tone adopted by many is quite unjustified.

In order to study the work of Dr. Nilsson, of Svalof, Sweden, in the commercial growing of seed and plant improvement, L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, recently sailed for Europe. It will be remembered that Seed Commissioner Clark was very strongly impressed with the benefits to be derived by Canada by a careful study of the work done at Svalof.

A sample of Northern Spy apple, grown last year in Elgin county, Ontario, which has been kept in the cold storage at London, Ont. since a few days after it was picked from the tree, was sent to Farm and Dairy last week by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. It was removed from cold storage on the 14th inst. It still was of the very best of quality and was not unlike the best Spy apple in February.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an address last week, made an important statement in dealing with requests for aid to the chilled meat industry. The market for Canadian cattle, he pointed out, owing to traffic relations with the United States, was in England. The two great exporters of dressed meat were Australia and New Zealand. "And what they have done can be done by Canada. If it is cold-storage facilities that have given the butter and cheese industry an impetus, see no reason why the meat trade of the west should not be similarly served. I have written Hon. Mr. Fisher to-day," said the Premier, "telling him to appoint a commission, if necessary."

Issue
Each V

Vol. XX

Plain

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FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1910.

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Plain Truths about Dairy Cows*

Edmund Laidlaw, Elgin Co., Ont.

Breeding, alone, in producing a good dairy herd, will not do it all. No one has, as yet, been able to produce the cow that will milk without something to eat. As the old saying goes, "You cannot get blood out of a turnip." We cannot expect to get something out of nothing. It is, however, like trying to get something out of nothing to try to get milk out of a cow that will not respond to the feed she consumes.

We must make the start on the feeding of the embryo cow. As soon as the calf is born and gets to its feet we take it from the mother. This keeps the cow much quieter, and furthermore is better because if the calf sucks the cow, it takes more than is good for it. This causes scours and other derangements of the digestive organs. If the calf is strong and of good size we start it on about six pounds of new milk twice a day. If it is weak we give it less and feed it at shorter intervals. As the calf straightens up we increase the milk to about 15 lbs. a day until about two and a half to three weeks old. We then start decreasing the whole milk and adding a little separated milk until we get the calf down to about two quarts of new milk twice a day.

FEEDS GRAIN TO THE CALF

As soon as the calf will take it we put a handful of dry chop in the pail after it drinks its milk. We mix the chop equal parts bran and rolled oats with a little ground oileake added. When the calf is about six weeks old we start giving it a little mush. This is made by pouring boiling water on ground oil cake meal and letting it stand until it settles. Then we take the juice off the top for the younger ones and give the settlings to the older calves.

We then decrease the new milk and add the separator milk, until in a few days we take the whole milk away from them altogether. It is a great mistake to give the calf that is intended for the making of a dairy cow too much whole milk either from the pail or by allowing it to suck the cow. We want to keep the cows in a good thrifty condition and develop a good breadbasket.

WEANING THE CALVES

The length of time to feed milk depends on circumstances. As our milk goes to a condenser we wean our calves when four to four and a half months old and give them plenty of chop and good clover hay. When grass comes we turn our fall calves out on pasture and still give them chop. After they have reached the age of one year the main thing is to give them plenty to eat to keep them growing. They will then be ready when they freshen at two to two and a half years old to go to work and make their owner a good profit.

We try to provide plenty of rape for the heifers during the latter part of the summer and fall. They are kept growing all the time.

*This article is a part of an essay prepared by Mr. Laidlaw, as required by the rules of the Dairy Farms competition, in which competition he took a high standing last year. The other parts of this essay will be published in subsequent issues of Farm and Dairy. Watch for them.

When they have freshened we must develop them into cows as soon as we can get the swelling from the udder. They want plenty of good feed.

If ever a cow wants care it is when in her heifer form. A cow that has been starved until she is five or six years old has a poor show of ever making a good cow. We like to have them milk 11 or 12 months the first time they freshen as this has a tendency to make them milk for a long period.

Care of the Work Horse

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

Although haying and harvest are past and hence the hardest season for the farmer, there is still much heavy labor to be done by the horse such as fall plowing and so forth. If this labor is to be accomplished to the satisfaction of the owner and with the least drain on the energies of the horse, great care should be taken in every detail of feeding and management.

Feed the horse according to the work which it has to do. When we are working our horses very

Farmers Learning Too Much?

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We considered Mr. Mack Robertson's article on Education in the Dairy Business that appeared in Farm and Dairy, Aug. 4, so good that we had 500 copies of it printed and these we are distributing to our patrons with their cheques this month. We trust you will continue your good work in disseminating useful information regarding the dairy industry.—Lambton Creamery Co. Ltd., per G. M. Cary.

heavily, we plan to have most of the nutrient contained in the grain ration, feeding 12 to 15 quarts of oats a day with two feeds of hay, morning and night. If we slacken up for only one day, the grain ration is reduced. For instance, Saturday night and in the morning and at noon Sunday, the horses receive just a little more than one half their usual grain ration. Many of us make the mistake of believing that we add to the ability of the horse to perform hard labor the following week by feeding heavily on Sunday when the horses are idle.

Many of our horses are unwittingly made to suffer in the matter of exercise. No horse should be left in the stable for more than two days at a time. If we have no work for them, we should either turn them on pasture or take them out for at least a little exercise every day. A good stiff walk of four to six miles would be about the right amount of exercise for a work horse. It is mistaken kindness to give a horse a week's rest in the stable. Regular exercise, intelligent feeding, frequent watering with proper attention to such details as currying, bedding, etc., will keep a horse in that condition in which it is able to render efficient service to its owner.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

A Rural Telephone Company

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Four years ago, a few of us began to agitate for the formation of a local telephone company. A meeting of all interested was called, and a provisional board of trustees was appointed to prepare rules and by-laws under the cooperative plan. These rules and by-laws were to be submitted to the shareholders for acceptance. At this meeting a large number signified their willingness to take stock in the company. At a second meeting the company was duly organized, with a board of seven directors.

We started four branch lines from our central office. Each director took charge of some branch of the work so as to save the expense of paying a manager. Extensions were made as fast as the people along the lines expressed their wish to take stock. Our aim was to make every branch self sustaining by having the farmers subscribe for stock enough to build and equip their branch.

LONG DISTANCE CONNECTION.

Although a few people wanted to keep independent of other companies, we found the majority of our shareholders wanted long distance connection. As the Bell Company was already in our village, we arranged with them for long distance connection, the one operator operating for both companies. This arrangement has proved satisfactory.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY FORMED.

Finding that it was difficult to keep within legal bounds and extend our lines under the cooperative system, at our last annual meeting, on the recommendation of the trustees, it was decided to apply for a charter as a joint stock company. We have now a chartered company, with \$30,000 authorized capital. Every shareholder has to subscribe for at least two shares of \$10.00 each, which not only helps to finance the company, but gives each and every shareholder a personal interest in the affairs of the company.

Our system is equipped with the best long distance phone and attachment. A metallic line is strung on to 20 to 30 foot poles, with five and six inch tops. We find that the 20 foot poles give us less trouble with trimming shade trees than where longer ones are used. We use 25 foot poles at gateways and cross roads, and 30 foot poles on trunk lines.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PHONE.

The advantages to be derived from the telephone are many. The social benefit alone is well worth all the telephone costs each year. The benefits derived from a business standpoint are of vital importance, and at times can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. We now have about 50 miles of line, with over 150 phones installed. We also have free connection for subscribers only with the company in an adjoining township, which cost us about four miles of wiring and one mile of poles.

A PHONE FOR \$10.00 A YEAR.

Under our arrangement the Bell Company supplies a switchboard and make all necessary connections, and keep them in order. When a man has subscribed for at least two shares of \$10.00

each, the company installs the phone and all the necessary connections, including not more than 25 feet of paired wire, at an annual paid in advance rental of \$10.00. The phone-holder supplies and erects all poles that are required inside his or her property.

This fee gives phone-holders talking privileges from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Outside of the hours named phone-holders wishing to call pay five cents extra. Non-subscribers pay 15 cents for each conversation out of office hours. We added the push button attachment to our phones over a year ago, and it is proving an improvement.

We are a young company and have several things to learn yet concerning the telephone business. However, we paid six per cent. dividends for each year of our existence, and we are thoroughly satisfied that organizing a rural company was a forward step.

The Silo Makes Men Think

H. C. Clark, Halton Co., Ont.

The pioneers in the use of the silo would be much surprised if they could come among us again and see the extent to which silos are being built and the many ways in which ensilage is being used. One of the valuable points about the silo is that it has made men think. Originally it was intended for winter feeding only. Cows at one time were kept for milk they would give on summer pasture. To keep the cow over winter was a loss, but nevertheless necessary. Now winter dairying is regarded by many successful dairymen as more profitable than summer dairying.

One of the greatest agencies that has been working to produce this revolution in dairying is the silo. It provides a cheap, succulent food, which makes economical feeding possible. Where formerly a cow milked six months, it is now possible to milk her all winter and then put her on pasture and still get a good flow. With good cultivation it is possible to get 20 tons of ensilage on an acre. This ensilage will not cost more than two dollars a ton in the silo. This is cheap feed.

A good cow cannot live on bitter experience, leads men to look around for some cheap supplementary feed. A nitrogenous food was necessary. It was soon found that clover or alfalfa filled the bill. These feeds, with a little grain for heavy milking cows, make an ideal ration and one that can be produced cheaply on the home farm.

THE SUMMER SILO

Ensilage has been making such a revolution in winter feeding that the idea occurred to some thinking men that the silo might be made to replace pastures. If the pasture which kept one cow was put in corn it would feed four or five cows. This novel method of silaging was tried rather cautiously at first. Its value was realized, and the summer silo is coming to be regarded as a necessity on a well managed dairy farm.

There are many kinds of silos in use to-day. Stone, concrete, and concrete-block silos are now quite common. Lately the steel silo has made its appearance on the market. No matter which style of silo is used the main factors to be observed are that the silo be air tight, conveniently located for filling, and feeding, and easy to get the ensilage out of. To achieve the last point a continuous door is desirable. In any case the doors should be close together and of fair size.

Prosperity goes with the silo. The establishment of one silo in a district soon sets everybody talking. Silos soon appear on neighbouring farms. Large fields of corn are grown. Consequently short rotations are followed and better farming results. Hence the silo carries with it greater advantages than are derived directly from feeding ensilage. It makes a better system of farming necessary. It makes men think.

Improving the Dairy Herd

R. W. Walker, Ontario Co., Ont.

A number of years ago it was considered that a cow gave 3,000 lbs. of milk in the summer season she had done pretty well and she could go dry for the rest of the year. Now we expect a cow to milk 8,000 lbs. a year; in some cases 10,000 or 12,000. Such a change in production can be brought about only by breeding for milk, feeding for milk, weeding out the poor milkers, and replacing them with the heifers bred and raised along dairy lines.

The points I have brought out are applicable to all breeds of dairy cattle. It is not necessary that I should name a particular breed to select, but I would emphasize the importance of using only purebred, registered sires. Then feed and weed. Records of the different breeds, showing what each of them has done and are doing, are available. What has been done in that line can be done again and even improved upon.

GRADING OF THE HERD

One must decide as to the breed of dairy cattle that is best suited to his conditions and requirements. Then he should procure a purebred bull of that breed. We will take for granted that the cows are all grades of some breed. Breed these cows to the purebred bull. When they freshen, select the heifer calves from the best milking cows and raise them. Feed the calves on whole milk for two or three weeks, by which time they will have started to eat other feed. Then gradually change them off to skim milk with a little oil cake meal or flax seed tea added. Feed them a little ensilage, turnips, or mangolds, and a little good hay, or anything else they will eat. The object is to grow the calf to size without fattening it.

When the heifers have reached the age of 15 months breed them to a purebred bull. They will then have their first calf when about two years old. After they have freshened feed them on the best the land will grow and plenty of it; they will give it back in the pail. Continue to feed these heifers well, and when the pasture fails feed them extra, and keep them milking for fully 12 months or to within about four weeks of their next freshening. The object of milking the heifers so freshening. The time is to fix the habit of persistent milking. We find that the time we allow them to go dry before their second freshening will cause them to go dry at the same time in after years.

The Merits of Soiling Cows in B.C.

W. J. L. Hamilton, Nanaimo Co., B. C.

For some years past an ever increasing tide of immigration has flowed into British Columbia. Whilst much of this has spread over the sparsely settled portions of the Province, a large number, especially amongst those who have made their money in the North West, have flocked to our cities. Hence, around Victoria especially, land has increased in value to such an extent that it has become a question whether it pays better to incur all the expense and risk of keeping a dairy herd to supply customers in town, or to sell the land at its present high figure, get seven per cent. interest on the money, and be free to give one's time to other matters. I believe most dairymen in the district who pasture their cattle are working early and late to make less money than if they took the alternative course.

With land at a high price, to make profit on it only the most intensive methods must be employed. It is admitted that pasturing cattle is very wasteful. Only the tit-bits are eaten. Some cows get more than others. They chase one another around, tramp down the grass, and are annoyed by flies. So the milk yield diminishes, whilst much manure is wasted. But all this can be avoided by soiling the cattle.

Where soiling is practised no land need be wasted in pasture, fences are largely done away

with, and all manure is conserved, to be applied to the raising of roots and green feed, by intensive methods will soon yield heavy crops. No green feed need be wasted, as any superfluity can be made into hay or ensilage, and, by the use of chloride of lime in the stalls, the flies are driven away.

For early feed, winter rye is hard to beat and alfalfa, peas and oats, clover and corn will, by successional sowings, carry on the supply well through the summer. Millet can be sown where the peas and cats have been cut, and will carry the green feed into September.

When green feed fails, roots and ensilage combined with hay, will maintain the milk flow, and it will be found that, with ample and judicious feeding, the milk yield will be greater than with the same cattle pastured, a greater number of cows can be kept on the same acreage, and the land will steadily improve in fertility.

Skim Milk for Hog Feeding

The feeding of skim milk is one of the most interesting studies in pork production. Anyone who has had experience along this line knows of the keen appetite which pigs have for this by-product of the dairy; yet it is safe to say that the great value of skim milk as a supplement for corn and other grains is not fully appreciated by the average farmer. Pork production is without question one of the most profitable branches of the dairy industry, and more thought should be given to the use of skim milk if the greatest possibilities in dairying are to be realized.

Although the separator removes the fat, which is the highest priced portion of the milk, yet from a chemical standpoint the skim milk contains practically all of the most valuable feeding constituents. Practically all of the protein or the flesh building part of the whole milk is left in the skim milk. This protein is necessary in every ration, especially is this true in the feeding of young stock. Considered from the standpoint of fertilizing and feeding, protein is the most expensive portion of the milk. When you buy milk feeds, packinghouse by-products, and other expensive feeds, the price you pay depends upon the amount of protein they contain.

The value of skim milk is not due altogether to the fact that it contains the flesh building material. It has an effect upon digestion that brings results out of all proportion to its nutritive value. When pigs have been fed for a long time on a monotonous ration such as corn alone, they lose appetite, become listless and consequently make very unsatisfactory gains. If skim milk is given even in very small amounts, an immediate change for the better is noticed; the appetite returns and the pigs begin to gain in weight very rapidly. This condition is also true when pigs are fed on a grain ration with skim milk in comparison with others fed on grain alone. This is no doubt due to the fact that skim milk keeps the digestive system in better order, thus enabling the animal to actually digest and assimilate a larger portion of its food. Although corn is rich in fat and energy forming material, it contains only a small amount of flesh and bone building substances. It is due to this fact that the combination with skim milk makes such a valuable feed. The use of skim milk also results in pork of a more nearly uniform high quality.—B. V. C.

It does not require much capital to carry a few breeding ewes through the winter in such a way that they will drop on the grass anywhere from 100 per cent to 150 per cent of lambs which bring good prices in the midsummer as well as extra good prices earlier and at Easter time.—T. G. Raynor, B. S. A. Seed Branch, Ottawa.

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Soiling Crops for Dairy Cows

R. W. Walker, Ontario Co., Ont.

My experience with soiling crops leads me to the conclusion that we must be guided by the different conditions of the different seasons. We make it a point to have green oats, or oats and peas, close to the stables to have it handy to feed when required. Our cows have quite a large acreage of rough, shady pasture with an abundance of good spring water running through it.

We seldom find it necessary to feed them extra until about the middle of July and in wet seasons not till later. We then cut the green oats or oats and peas and feed in the stable. When we have a field of second crop clover that we don't want to keep for feed, we turn the cows on it at night. This helps to keep up the milk flow, and saves the time and labor of cutting green feed and taking it to the stable.

When the time for green oats is past, we usually have green corn large enough to feed. Later on mangels with the tops left on are fed; also grey stone turnips. Both of these help to keep up the flow of milk without giving it bad flavors. Last year we had a small field of alfalfa.

ditions. Seed from a smutted crop is certain to be badly infected and if the smut is of the loose variety it would be much better to discard it. I am not aware of there being any objection to the use of the straw as food.

Means of Extracting Beeswax

R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont.

The value of pure beeswax, 30 to 35 cents a pound, makes it an important by-product of the apicary. There are at least three plans of rendering it. For cappings, or comparatively new combs, the sun or solar extractor answers very well. A sun extractor can be cheaply made by using an ordinary storm window laid on a frame of the same size six inches deep placed in a slanting position to the south. Have a hole, 15 inches deep and a foot square, in the floor of the box to hold a tin sap pail which receives the melted wax. A sheet of black iron, galvanized iron or tin, bent down a little in the centre is generally used on which to lay the cappings; it should be fitted with a coarse sieve at the lower end to prevent the unmelted cappings from slipping into the pail.

The sun extractor is not satisfactory for old combs or for the residue left in the sun extractor, which residue sometimes contains 20 per cent. of wax. We know of no plan of extracting the wax from old combs, except by steaming or boiling in a kettle and then applying strong pressure to the mass either in a steam extractor, or often it has been dipped with a ladle into a tray of heavy quarter inch mesh wire or a fanning mill sieve. A vessel should be placed a foot or two below this tray to receive the melted wax.

SECURE ALL THE WAX

This make-shift process of extracting does not take out quite all the "slumgum" should be put while hot into a small coarse bag and placed on laths set on edge one or two inches apart and well trodden. The treader should be shod with rubber shoes. A wide mouthed pail or kettle should be placed beneath. Pains should be taken to have the shoes and the rack wet to prevent the wax from adhering to them.

In the absence of live steam from a boiler or exhaust steam from an engine, old dark combs can be melted from racks and wires placed over an ordinary wash boiler. In this case place them in a hive, made three inches deeper than the combs and having a sieve bottom. This may be covered with a heavy sack. It is necessary to wear a mitt on one hand when picking out the frames. After two sets of combs have been melted, the "slumgum" can be scooped into a bag with a fire shovel. In using the steam only, however, it is difficult to extract all the wax. If the bag of "slumgum" is emptied into the boiler while warm, it can be pressed out a second time, thus securing all the wax.

For large businesses, several kinds of wax presses have been used. These cost from \$8 to \$16. Where 100 pounds or over are produced per annum, it would pay to secure a good wax press.

Feed and Care of the Stallion

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S.

The stallion should get good care, both in feeding and management, at all times. No horse can be expected to give good service when it gets good care during only two or three months in the year. I have known a horse owner to keep a good horse in a box stall without exercise all winter. Very little good, nutritious food was given. No amount of good food or judicious management could make that stallion give good service the following spring. The owner sold the horse for very little thinking he was no good. Really it was his own poor management that was at fault. Proper food and lots of exercise are the main points in keeping a stallion in such a condition that it will give good service.

Good, sound oats should be the mainstay in feeding. No food is better. A variety of feeds, however, will give better satisfaction in feeding the stallion than any single food. A feed of corn or barley occasionally is advisable. There is no food equal to bran for cooling the blood and regulating the digestive organs. It should occupy a prominent place in the list of feeding stuffs. When the horse is not getting very much exercise we feed a bran mash three or four times a day.

No specific directions can be given as to the amount of food to be fed. This will depend entirely on the horse and the amount of exercise it is getting. Study the likes and dislikes of the animal. Never feed more grain than will be eaten up quickly. Twice a day is enough to feed hay. An idle stallion is very apt to gorge himself with hay if given a chance and the quantity fed should be limited. If the animal starts to get overfat reduce the feed.

IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE

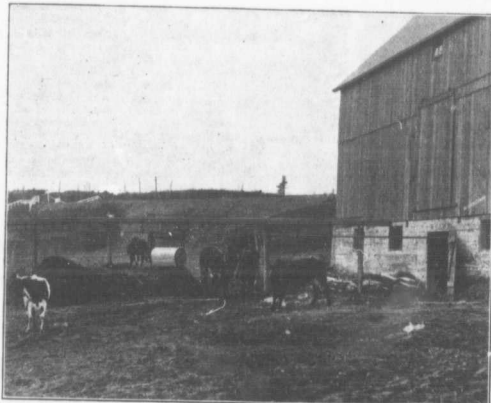
The question of exercise is of equal importance with the question of feed. When I was working at the College farm at Truro, N. S., well fenced paddocks were provided for the horses. The horse was turned into the paddock every day in summer and on all fine days in winter. On one occasion I remember seeing them drawing out manure with one of the Clydesdale sires, and he was doing good work without hurting himself.

Where the paddock is not available the draft horse should be walked or jogged several miles each day. He should never be jogged enough to make him jaded or weary; just sufficiently to keep his muscles hard and the digestive organs working freely. No draft horse under ordinary circumstances should have less than a five mile walk per day. In the breeding season the horse will generally get sufficient exercise travelling from farm to farm.

In the stable the horse should be fed and groomed regularly and so treated as to keep him in the highest possible pitch of strength and vigor. The idea that this or that nostrum will increase the ability of the horse to get foals is sheer nonsense. The only way to increase the virility of the horse is to add to his health and strength by judicious feeding and management.

If drivers would stop and think what it means to a horse to be made to move a load with the collar pressing on a raw and bleeding sore they would have more consideration for the horse. It would be a good thing to put some men in the horse's place and give them a taste of their own treatment.—Dr. H. G. Reed, V. S., Halton Co., Ont.

We have splendid cows in our country and lots of them but we have not yet put forth any concerted effort to bring about a general improvement in the production of our dairy cows. The time is coming when we will have to have co-operative breeders associations by means of which the farmers will be able to secure good breeding stock upon reasonable conditions.



A New Ontario Barn, the Stable of Which is Well Equipped

The building shown herewith is a part of the barn on Prof. John Sharpe's farm in the Tomiakaming district, which farm was mentioned at some length in Farm and Dairy last week. The litter carrier shown was installed by Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont. All the equipment in the stables is modern and up-to-date in every respect.

The second cutting was fed in the fall as a soiling crop, and found to be extra good as a supplementary food for cattle.

Facts about Barley Smuts

J. W. Eastham, B.Sc., O.A.C., Guelph.

Smut in a grain crop is always the result of infection of the seed with smut spores. It is therefore the result of smut from the preceding season. There are two kinds of barley smut, naked and covered. In the former the black spores form loose powdery masses, easily visible; in the latter the spores are more or less enclosed.

These two kinds of barley smut are comparable to the loose and stinking smuts of wheat. Their life history is quite different, infection from covered smut being due to smut spores adhering to the seed at the time of sowing, whereas that of naked smut is due to smut spores blown from neighboring plants at flowering time, the smut fungus thus entering the seed itself as the latter develops.

Covered smut can be controlled by the formalin treatment used for oat-smut and stinking smut of wheat. Loose smut on the other hand cannot be controlled by any method that can be applied with ease and safety under farm con-

TEVISKAMING IS RAPIDLY BECOMING A GREAT FARMING DISTRICT

The Sixth Letter from Farm and Dairy's Editorial Representative in New Ontario.

Englehart, Aug. 10. Half way from North Bay to Cochrane and 25 miles north of Liskeard is the town of Englehart. Though it is only three years old it has a population of about 1,000 and several good buildings that would do credit to many old Ontario towns.

Good agricultural lands, well-watered and timbered, surround the town. The gardens in and about Englehart are evidence of the fertility of the soil and suitable climate for horticulture and agriculture. Mr. Joseph Woodings, Crown Lands Agent, has several kinds of currant and berry bushes in his garden. He has recently put out some fruit trees and apparently all are growing rapidly. The vegetable gardens are the finest that one could wish to see; potatoes especially do well about here. The soil is a little different from that about Liskeard, being a sandy loam rather than a clay. There is no difference in the fertility except possibly in the case of a few particular vegetables.

GREAT INFUX OF SETTLERS
The last few weeks have witnessed possibly the greatest influx of settlers into Teviskaming that the district has ever seen. In the Liskeard Crown Lands Agency there are 22 townships, three of which are not on the market. Eleven of the remaining 19 have not a vacant farm within their boundaries and the greater portion of the rest has been located. The agent, when seen by Farm and Dairy, could not give figures to show the number of settlers coming in.

"But," he said, "we have three applications now for every one we had a few months ago."

The Englehart agent has received

over 50 applications during the past couple of weeks; in two days 23 came to his office. "We have 10 now for every one we had in the spring," he remarked.

Many that are now coming to Teviskaming are buying cleared farms. In the action of the settler we have proof that the land is not difficult to clear, for he invariably goes further back, locates and clears another farm.

CHARLTON DISTRICT
Mr. S. Errett, Mayor of Englehart was one of the first settlers in this vicinity. He came from Port Burwell eight years ago. "There was not a tree cut within nine miles of my place when I first located it," he said. "No, I did not spend the winters here, but would come up in the summer and work on the place. Then when the railroad came through I moved my family up." Mr. Errett's sons were among the first store-keepers in Englehart, and to-day the largest general business in the town. Mrs. Errett is a very enthusiastic friend of Farm and Dairy.

"It is a good paper, and I read it from cover to cover," she told me. Another farmer and member of Englehart Council is Mr. W. A. Skinner, who came up four years ago from Smith Township in Peterboro county. His farm is within the corporation and Mr. Skinner is in the dairy business, supplying milk to the town. He also is a friend of Farm and Dairy. "I have taken Farm and Dairy," he said, "for 30 years, and it is, I think, the best farmers' paper published." was his opinion of it.

The first person I saw on the road to Charlton was Mr. W. Phillips. He has recently purchased 60 acres near Englehart and at present is living

in a new house on his farm. The road about here was very wet, but all the land is high and level. It was just another example of the land being frequently entirely under water until it is properly drained. For several miles the country is as level as a floor and nowhere can a stone be found. Mr. D. Phillips and Mr. Lawrence are on this road also. The Phillips boys came from Smith's Falls and are more than satisfied with what they found in the clay belt.

Along this road to Charlton are good farms though there are many unimproved veteran claims. Most of the settler in the vicinity of Englehart have come to Teviskaming quite recently and naturally have as yet only small clearings. The roads also, though excellent considering the age of the settlement, are not as good as those south of here. The buildings are not as a rule very large, as the farmers are afraid to build costly ones until their clearings are larger and the danger from fire lessened.

CHARLTON DISTRICT
Eight miles from Englehart but connected with it by a branch of the V. and N. O. Railway is Charlton, favorably situated on the shore of Long Lake. Charlton was among the first settlements north of Liskeard and is much older than Englehart.

It is surrounded by good farming country and many good buildings and large clearings are to be found in this section. Mr. Ed. Micklum has perhaps the most valuable property in the township. He came in nine years ago and when he reached his farm did not have enough money to post a letter. Now he has good buildings, five horses, 18 head of cattle, five of which are pure bred Herefords. He has a sawmill on his place, and when seen by Farm and Dairy had 450,000 feet of lumber ready for shipment.

Mr. W. Netherton is another successful settler on this road. He came from Toronto and has now 20 acres

under crop with good buildings and fences. In front of his place Mr. Netherton has a fine lawn and several rose bushes that give to his house a very cheerful and home-like appearance.

Across the road lives Mr. Geo. Netherton, a brother, and a little farther along the road two sons are farming. All are well satisfied with the country and have great confidence in the future. C. Barnham, R. Derby, John Russell, John McFavish, and E. Lamb are successful farmers in this district. There are many other equally successful ones.

TOWNSHIP DISTRICT
Like the Charlton section this district was settled some years before the railway was completed. It is on the White River, and until recently boats ran regularly between Liskeard and Tomstown, but as the land becomes cleared the water in the river is very low in summer, as is the case with many Old Ontario rivers, and this summer navigation is practically impossible on the White River.

The town is named after "Uncle Tom," the first settler on the White River. He came in 11 years ago from west of Schreiber and has 25 acres cleared and under crop. Though now an elderly man, Uncle Tom is still hale and hearty and lives alone on his farm, three-quarters of a mile down the river from the town. His name is U. H. Thomas, but he is known only as "Uncle Tom."

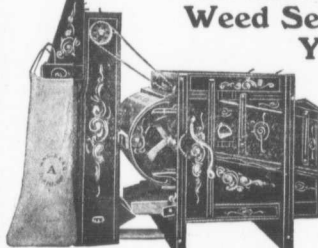
Mr. M. Mackay, the hotel keeper, and therefore one of the first persons I would naturally meet, is also a farmer. He has 40 acres cleared and 16 chopped. "It costs me 40 dollars an acre to clear," he told me, "but the pulp wood more than pays for it." Mr. Mackay came from Renfrew seven years ago.

Mr. W. Nelson, another Tomstown farmer, has been here five years. He has a clearing of 20 acres. I had

(Continued on Page 12.)

QUIT WORRYING ABOUT WEEDS

Let This Take the Weed Seed Out of Your Seed



Rid yourself of nine-tenths of the usual noxious weeds. Run any seed you plant through this easy-working QUICK RUNNER CHATHAM MILL and you can be sure you are planting CLEAN seed—seed free from weeds—seed that will grow a BIGGER crop.

Grade Up Your Clover Seed

The CHATHAM positively will add a dollar and more a bushel to the value of your clover seed. It will take out every trace of Buckthorn Plantain—the weeds that bother clover-growers. It will separate out a good catch of clover if you pass the seed through this combined Grader, Separator and Fanning Mill. And, if you have clover seed to sell in the Fall, you can get a much higher price for it if it has been cleaned by this Mill.

Cleans Small Seeds Perfectly

This is the Combination Machine that handles the smallest seed efficiently. And it will handle large seed just as well—will grade the shrunken and immature or misshapen grains apart from the plump, healthy seed, and thus will raise the level of crop quality on anything you sow.

Cuts Your Cultivating in Two

Not only does the use of the CHATHAM at planting-time insure a BETTER CROP (because it selects the seed fittest for sowing) but it means a material reduction in the amount of cultivation you will need to give that crop. It rid your seed of weeds; it brings that seed up to the highest standard of the best seedsmen; and thus it makes it needless for you to battle

You specially need this Mill, too, when you are ready to sell grain or seed in the autumn—clover seed and alfalfa especially. The seedsmen will not pay top prices for clover that contains more than ten weed seeds to the thousand. This Mill will bring your clover seed up to that requirement.



You cannot buy anything that will pay you better than my Mill. I guarantee it to do its work better and faster than anything else of the kind ever built. Here is forty years of experience back of that Guarantee.

MANSON CAMPBELL, PRES.

With this Mill you can profitably employ the rainy day in cleaning up your barn floor. Probably there is enough timothy seed there to net you a good many dollars. The CHATHAM will recover it all for you, free from dirt, chaff and weed seeds, and ready to market.

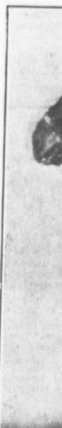
EASY TERMS - CLOSEST PRICES

Make up your mind to plant clean, mature, healthy seed from now on. Then write us for our Special Offer and Credit Terms on the Chatham Fanning Mill (with chaff separator and grader and separator), fitted with 17 twenty-five inch screens and riddles for every kind of seed. Send to-day for our New Catalogue about Chatham Special No. 1. The price will surprise you—it is so low; and the Mill will earn more than its cost on this Spring's planting. Write us about it **TO-DAY**. Don't think of planting until you hear what we can offer you.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL, CO., Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.
Quebec Agents: Cote & Company, 6 St. Peter Street Montreal

Draft a Prof.

The dr usefulness towns w liver hea Efficiency garded as though o style, qu value for the heavy a city bo the farm to Le the for the tou



The stallion of Peterboro of a number of horses raised of its memo Royal Kier

fish, coars badly blemi class find a railroad cen ferred to by various man "railroaders"

Despite the large cities enough good ply the dem ket for the

*Extract from the Manitoba

GRAND CANADIAN EXHIBITION

Return Tickets at all Stations in all and Ontario Good going 10

Return Limit 1 Special L certain dates Full info any GRAND

Draft and Agricultural Horses*

Prof. W. A. Peters, M.A.C.,
Winnipeg.

The draft horse finds his greatest usefulness in our large cities and towns where his business is to deliver heavy loads of merchandise. Efficiency in the collar may be regarded as the safest test of his value, though other qualifications such as style, quality and action add to his value for certain purposes. While the heavy horse is usually regarded as a city horse he must be produced on the farm and is considered by many to be the best type of horse suited for farm work.

The rougher appearing, more slug-

average selling price is higher than for any other type of horse. It is safe to say that were the horse dealers in Winnipeg asked to state what type of horse sells most rapidly in that city they would reply unanimously, "Big Ones."

THE DRAFT HORSE CLASSIFIED
To come in the draft class, horses should stand from 15.3 to 17.2 hands high and should weigh from 1,600 pounds upwards. It is difficult to estimate the exact value of weight in this class of horses, but it is safe to say that every 100 lbs. above 1,600 is worth \$25.00 a cwt. and frequently it brings \$50.00. Fattening heavy horses before marketing will pay better than fattening any other kind



The Clydesdale Stallion, Right Forward, 6609

The stallion here illustrated is owned by the Douro Horse Breeders' Association, of Peterboro Co., Ont., and was foaled in August, 1904. This Association is composed of a number of Peterboro Co. farmers who are anxious to improve the class of horses raised in their section. The stallion is managed for the Association by one of its members, Mr. Maurice O'Brien, of Douro, Ont. The sire of this animal was Royal Kier, imp., by Royal Gartley, imp. The dam was Maggie McRae.

fish, coarse boned, unsound and badly blemished horses of the draft class find a market with lumbermen, railroad contractors, etc., and are referred to by a variety of names on various markets such as "loggers," "railroaders" or "contractors."

Despite the fact that there are few large cities in Canada, there are not enough good, big draft horses to supply the demand for them. The market for them is steeper and the

of farm animals, when figured on the advance in value due to the gain in weight.

In form the draft horse should be deep and wide, short in the back, strong coupled, evenly proportioned, set on medium short legs and sloping in shoulder and pastern. He should also have a muscular massive appearance. Because of the heavy weight of his body he must have large strong bone in his legs, strong joints and large, strong, tough feet. His action should be free, a long step, straight and springy at loth walk and trot; style, symmetry, beauty and good quality of hair, skin and bone add much to his value. Small blemishes do not materially lower his value, but unsoundnesses are severely discriminated against.

AGRICULTURAL OR LIGHT DRAFT

There are many horses which, because of their unsuitability and almost universal use for farm work, have been given a market and show ring classification under the general name agricultural horses. In breeding by far the larger number of these horses are grade draft horses produced by crossing a draft stallion on the common 1,200 to 1,500 lb. farm mares, of mixed breeding. Some are altogether of draft extraction, but because of lack of feed, when young, or working at too early age, have failed to attain sufficient size and weight to put them in the draft class. They are considered by many to be the best possible type of horse for field work. They form a large part

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

A person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 16 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.**

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a retrobanded homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.**

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
W. W. CORY.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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

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

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"

A Contact Spray Only.
Wool Grease, Lime and Sulphur
For scale and other sucking insects, also to spray animals against pests and for dip to kill parasites and cure scab.

Prices, F. O. B. New York:
One for All. One for All.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Barrel, 425 lbs.	65¢ a lb.	56¢ a lb.
75 Bbls., 200 lbs.	65% "	64% "
50 Bbls.	65 " "	65 " "
25 Bbls.	65 " "	65 " "
Order Early—Use Any Time	65 " "	67 " "

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY
Established 1832
53 FRONT STREET - NEW YORK

See What Is Under The Paint When you Buy A Manure Spreader



CHOOSING a spreader that will prove a big paying investment for years to come is a serious problem. You can't judge by appearance, for all spreaders look very much alike.
The way to be sure is to get right into the details of construction. See how and of what they are made. The handsome finish of—

I H C Spreaders
Corn King Cloverleaf

is a true index to the quality in every part—not a cloak to cover up defects in workmanship and material. See them and judge for yourself if there are any others which have—

- such a noticeable absence of troublesome, unimportant gear wheels
- so few levers
- such a perfect apron
- such wonderful range of feed under absolute and instantaneous control of the driver
- such remarkably light draft, due to roller-bearings.
- such perfect distribution
- such strength in every part.

I H C spreader frames are made of hard, heavy, non-porous, resinous wood—air dried, so that the sap is retained and the wood penetrating the wood—makes it impervious to manure acids.

The Cloverleaf spreader has an endless apron. The Corn King spreader is of the return apron type. All are made in several sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 70 bushels. All can be furnished with lime hoods to spread commercial fertilizer and drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows.

Ask the I H C local dealer to show you the style and size that will just meet your needs. Investigate its construction carefully. Compare it with any other spreader you wish—then decide. If you prefer write to nearest I H C house for catalogue and full information—mail a postage stamp.

ANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
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Chicago U S A

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CANADIAN NATIONAL
EXHIBITION
TORONTO

Return Tickets at Single Fare from all Stations in Canada, West of Cornwall and Ottawa.

Good going Aug. 27 to Sept. 10 Inclusive.

Return Limit Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1910.

Special Low Rate Excursions on certain dates.

Full information and Tickets from any GRAND TRUNK AGENT.

of the spring trade when farmers are buying. They should be judged on practically the same basis as draft horses, but ranging in height from 13.2 to 17 hands high and in weight from 1,400 to 1,900 lbs. The most desirable height is 16 to 16.2 hands and weight 1,900 to 1,600 lbs. A trifle more length of leg than in the draft horse is permissible and a trifle quicker step, particularly at the walk, is desirable.

The Crop That Pays

A splendid example of what can be gained by the intelligent adaptation of crops to soil conditions is to be found in the county of Norfolk, Ontario. In certain parts of that county there are considerable areas of sandy land that cannot hope to compete with heavier, richer soils in the growing of wheat and other staple grains. This, farmers who attempted to grow these crops found that their profits were not as satisfactory as might have been desired. Some years ago, however, a few men noted that the soil and climate of the county were well suited to growing fruit, especially apples. The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association was formed and forthwith started on a reputation making campaign. All members agreed to care for and spray their orchards as stipulated by the rules of the Association. Incidentally, too, all fruit was to be marketed through the central agency. The results have been little short of phenomenal. The orchard acreage has been largely increased, Norfolk apples are now held as second to none in the markets of

the world and the profits have been most gratifying. As a consequence land values, in the last six years, have doubled.

And this has been accomplished mainly by selecting the crop best adapted to the soil. The work that the Commission of Conservation has undertaken, of classifying lands according to the character of the soil to determine what crops can most profitably be grown, is therefore a task of no small importance. If the Commission points out the crops that pay the best on different soils, both the farmer and the nation will be the richer for it.

The Diameter of the Silo

Since silage spoils when exposed to the air, the silo should not be of too great diameter. The diameter should be of such size that at least one and a half inches should be fed off a day. If silage is fed in summer at least three inches should be fed off a day. It is probably not advisable to have the diameter greater than 20 feet, for if such is the case much of the silage is a great distance from the door and the labor of removal becomes too great.

The deeper the silo, the greater the pressure. The closer the silage is pressed together, the more completely is air excluded and the better it will keep, also the greater the capacity of the silo. For example, a silo 40 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter will hold twice as much as one 25 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter. To be well proportioned, however, the depth should not exceed twice the diameter.

HORTICULTURE

Retailing Tomatoes

J. K. Smith, Welland Co., Ont.

To get the greatest profits from retailing tomatoes it is necessary to get on the market early in the season and to have your fruit packed in an attractive manner. The first tomatoes on the market will bring two or three times as much as will those sold two or three weeks later. The most desirable package for retailing tomatoes is the ordinary 12 quart basket.

As soon as our tomatoes start to ripen we go over the plants and cut off all those which are fairly ripe. These are brought in and spread on a packing table. Tomatoes of equal size and the same degree of ripeness are placed in baskets by themselves. Do not mix large and small tomatoes or ones that, through uneven ripening, will give the box an undesirable appearance. We always face our baskets, the top layer being laid on the side. This makes a firm looking box and a more attractive one. Later in the season when tomatoes go down as they sometimes do, to 10 or 15 cents a basket it is not profitable to go so much trouble to secure a neat pack.

Badly spotted tomatoes or over ripe tomatoes should not be retailed on the street. This makes a firm looking box and a more attractive one. Later in the season when tomatoes go down as they sometimes do, to 10 or 15 cents a basket it is not profitable to go so much trouble to secure a neat pack.

Notice to Fruit Shippers

J. A. Buddick, Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

In order to assist in the establishment of an expert trade in early apples and tender fruits, the Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have arranged for the reservation of cold storage chambers for fruit only on steamers sailing from Montreal to Old Country ports at regular intervals from September 8th to October 1st. The regular freight rates will be charged to be paid to the steamship companies in the usual way.

Arrangements will be made with the railways to run one or more food cars weekly to Montreal to pick up expert shipments of fruit. These cars may be obtained on both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways until October 1st for export shipments of not less than 24,000 pounds of fruit from one station. The Department will pay the cost of loading up to \$5.00. Prospective shippers are requested to advise the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, as to the date when shipments will be made and the quantity and kind of fruit to be forwarded.

Market for Dessert Pears

J. M. Mussen, Trade Commissioner, Leeds, Eng.

When the all-round excellence of Canadian apples and the reputation they have secured on the markets of the United Kingdom are considered, it is a surprise to importers in Leeds that Canadian fruit-growers do not similarly put forth efforts to take up more fully the export of pears. Canadian pears, have, of course, been sent to this district in seasons past, but the fruit received was of the small and common variety, generally known here by the name of "Keiffers." Put up in barrels they were oftentimes too hard for fresh consumption and were therefore mainly sold for distilling purposes. It is now they appear to be a ready sale. The opening, however, to which attention is now directed is for the let-

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FOR SALE

Three Borough Woodard and Millen hot air wood FURNACES. All in GOOD CONDITION. Cause of removal, extending premises, and installing steam plant. SUITABLE FOR FARM HOUSE or FACTORY.

For particulars apply

B. F. ACKERMAN SON & CO.
Peterborough, Ontario

ter kinds of Canadian dessert pears. Not to mention the home-grown supply, the United States and in California have long been catering to the demand, and within recent years, importers have also begun to look to Tasmania and South Africa as additional sources of supply. In this connection, it may be stated that the imports of raw pears into the United Kingdom have averaged over 530,000 cwt. a year for the past three years.

As the pear is, of course, a more difficult fruit to export than the apple by reason of its delicate nature and the quickness with which it ripens, it would be necessary in the first instance to pack the fruit in its hard green state, calculating the time by which it would be reaching maturity on arrival at its destination. This naturally entails the exercise of a good deal of judgment, as the marketable qualities of the fruit could only be gauged on its arrival by the freight, color and general appearance. If the pears were found to be over-ripe on arrival, it would necessitate the importer forcing sales to get the fruit into consumption before decay set in. On the other hand, it must be considered that the fruit has to pass through the hands of the merchants and the retail fruiter before it reaches the public.

In the packing, too, much importance cannot be devoted to securing uniformity of color, size and in other respects, and in accordance with this, the fruit should be graded. As it is only to a certain class of customers who regularly purchase the best dessert fruit to whom these finer-grade pears would appeal and to whom the question of price is, in most cases, a secondary consideration, very special attention that may be given to details in the packing is well worth the trouble so long as the most important feature—attractive appearance—is attained.

Queen's University and College

ARTS EDUCATION THEOLOGY MEDICINE

SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

The Arts course may be taken without attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909-10.

For Calendar, write the Registrar, GEO. Y. CHOWN, D.A., Kingston, Ontario.

A Demonstration

be located in the vicinity of the farm purchased by the Government and Gunning thing as well as such as farm products will be no show; it is possibly for business a may have been is possible own farms.

Enough I rolin Stock used for is to manag assisted by poultry man, Fruit Department, Ontario, of the title laying strain, Red Plymouth. It is a will be no actual work will be done August.

is an un- other parts of the Homeville been selected such farms.

Dry-pick

J. M. Mussen

Canadian should be int of experimen cold storage shows that chickens by just below the removal the keeping of birds. This been very com porters of U States and of

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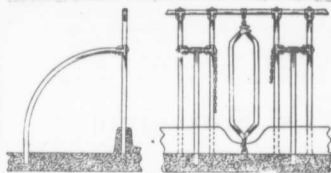
Money

F. C. Elford,

Farmers do tre. It is est about 25 mill Canada. Divi farms this w per farm. If 50 acres or mo and the far less kept 50 h of 50 mill Canada-to-day Take the 25 and grant that hens. If, thro the farmer care the selections t dozen eggs a note what the million dozen at the farmer co more care in h dozen would be the total increase would be—20

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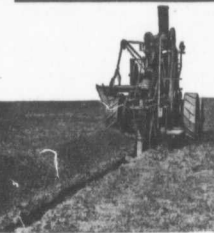
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POULTRY YARD

A Demonstration Poultry Farm

A demonstration poultry farm is to be located at Beaverton and will be directed by the enterprising produce firm of Gunn & Langlois, of Montreal, and Gunn Limited, Toronto. Everything about this poultry farm is to be such as is recommended that any farm poultry plant should be. There will be nothing about the farm for show; it will be run only and expressly for the money there is in the business and in order that farmers may have an object lesson of what it is possible for them to do on their own farms.

Enough land, a portion of the Dunrobin Stock Farm, Beaverton, is to be used for this purpose. R. E. Gunn is to manage the farm and will be assisted by Thos. Benson, an expert poultry man recently from the Poultry Department of the Macdonald College, Que. Birds, all of one kind, of the utility type and of a good laying strain—in all probability Barred Plymouths Rocks—will be stocked. It is anticipated that 2,000 birds will be kept from the start. The actual work of establishing the plant will be commenced on the 15th of August.

It is understood that demonstration farms will be established in other parts of Ontario, as well as Homesville and St. Jerome's have been selected as locations for two such farms.

Dry-picked Poultry Superior

J. M. Mussen, Trade Commissioner, Leeds, Eng.

Canadian exporters of poultry should be interested in a recent series of experiments in connection with the cold storage of poultry which have shown that the method of scalding chickens by plunging them in water just below boiling point to facilitate the removal of the feathers affects the keeping quality of the prepared bird. This method in the past has been very common in the exporters of poultry in the United States and other countries.

The experiments under review revealed the fact that deterioration is greater in the case of scalded fowls than in those that were dry picked, and bacteriological examination proved that the number of bacteria was increased when the birds were drawn before being placed in cold storage. Dry-picked birds in good condition, promptly stored and kept for three and six months, are stated to have been hardly distinguishable from freshly killed fowls.

Money in Poultry

F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.

Farmers do not keep sufficient poultry. It is estimated that there are about 25 million head of poultry in Canada. Divided up among all the farms this would mean about 35 head per farm. If each farmer who farmed 30 acres or more would keep 100 hens, and the farmer who had 20 acres or less kept 50 hens, we would have a total of 50 million head of poultry in Canada to-day.

Take the 25 millions that we have, and grant that 20 billions are laying hens. If, through poultry instruction, the farmer can be induced to make those selections that will result in one dozen eggs a year more from each hen, the total would be 200 million dozen at 20c. is \$4,000,000. If the farmer could be shown that by more care in handling his eggs each dozen would bring but one cent more, the total increased value to the nation would be—20 million hens—7 dozen

each—140 million hens—one cent extra per dozen would mean \$1,400,000.

It is doubtful if any instruction gives a better national return than given in poultry keeping. In every case of eggs sold there is an average of two dozen eggs lost through carelessness or ignorance.

It is estimated that every man, woman, and child in Canada consumes an average of a case of 30 dozen eggs each year.

It is computed that the hens of the United States produced in three months last year, and had a week to spare, wealth equal to the capital of all the banks that clear through the New York clearing house.

It is estimated that the hen can in 60 days produce value, equal to the total production of all the gold mines in the United States.

If the product of the hen was devoted to the paying off of the national debt of the United States, this could be accomplished in one year and 10 months.

If the eggs laid last year by the United States hen were loaded, 400 cases in a 36 foot car, the line of cars would reach a distance equal to that from Montreal to Nelson B. C., 2,653 miles.—Macdonald College Magazine.

Hens Have Canker

Can you tell me what is the trouble with my hens. They make a choking noise in their throat and in a week or so they die. They eat and drink all right. They eat mixed grain twice a day.—A. L. Victoria, Ont.

Your subscribers' birds are suffering from diphtheritic roup, or what is commonly known as canker. Symptoms of the disease are redness and inflammation in the mouth, throat and windpipe. There will be nearly colored patches forming which grow rapidly in size and run together, thus forming a membrane through the windpipe or in the back of the throat. This membrane will later cause death by suffocation. Any of the birds which are too far gone for treatment should be killed. Those requiring treatment should be isolated from the others. Apply a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid on the patches in the throat. If possible remove the patches first and then apply the solution with a swab on the end of a toothpick. Repeat the application three times a day.

It is doubtful if the treatment would be of much use. Birds enco

having an attack of this disease will likely have a second attack later on.—M. C. Herber, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Some time ago I secured a club of nine new subscribers for Farm and Dairy at \$1 each. In return Farm and Dairy sent me a pure bred Poland China pig, bred by Mr. G. G. Gould, of Edgar Mills, Ont. The pig is a dandy, and any one wishing to procure a well bred Poland China pig will do well to secure a club of new subscribers and get their pig from the above breeder.—David Barron, Essex Co., Ont.

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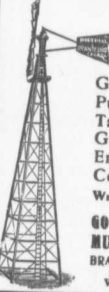
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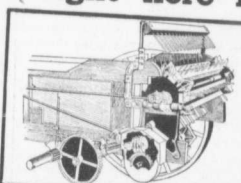
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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERSBORO, ONT.

TRUTH ABOUT TRADE VS. CASH

Goods or cash, which would you prefer? Most of us would take cash for any goods where we please and we can deal to the best advantage. If comparisons are to be made as to prices offered for farm produce, especially poultry products, it is essential that it be known whether the price offered means cash or goods.

A Beaverton merchant unwittingly gave the idea away recently. It was in this wise: Before the meeting, which was called in order to organize co-operative poultry circles, it was desired that some eggs be secured for demonstration purposes at the meeting. A lady informed one of the organizers that she had brought in some fresh eggs that day and sold them to a merchant for 16 cents a dozen. The organizer went to that merchant and asked for a number of dirty eggs, rough eggs, small eggs, overly large eggs and some good ones. The merchant filled the order and when asked how much replied: "Fifteen cents a dozen." "What?" said the organizer, "A lady only a few

minutes ago told me that you paid her 16 cents a dozen for her eggs." "Oh!" said the merchant, "that's the trade."

Members of the co-operative egg circles recently organized and prospective members of circles that in the early future are to be established will do well to keep this incident in mind when comparing prices. When high prices are offered see that it is cash, not trade. The difference is an unknown quantity.

ALFALFA HAY EQUAL TO BRAN

It has long been contended by alfalfa enthusiasts that good alfalfa hay, pound for pound, was almost equal to bran. Investigations conducted at the Illinois Experiment Station confirm the contention. A summary of the results as published in Bulletin No. 146 states that a ration containing eight pounds of alfalfa hay proves to be equal to the same ration when bran is substituted for the alfalfa hay.

The findings of these experiments do not agree with those of the Pennsylvania, Tennessee and some other stations which found alfalfa hay to be slightly inferior to bran, but it should be noticed that only choice alfalfa hay was fed in the demonstrations at the Illinois Experiment Station.

There is a wide difference in the feeding value of many fodders and considerable study must of necessity be given to this question by any feeder who would secure the best results. This need of study is apparent when it is learned from the findings of the Illinois Experiments that a ration containing 10 pounds of alfalfa hay produced 17 per cent. more milk than the same ration when timothy is substituted for the alfalfa.

In the experiment to determine the value of alfalfa hay as against bran, it is interesting to note that the cows, which received the alfalfa hay, were in better physical condition at the end of each period of the experiment than were those that received bran. It is quite evident that when alfalfa can be grown on the farm it is the best substitute for bran in feeding dairy cattle, and it accounts for the ever-increasing popularity of this great crop and the ever-widening area that each year is being devoted to its culture.

REQUESTS MADE BY POULTRYMEN

The reception accorded the poultrymen who interviewed the Honorable Sydney Fisher in Ottawa recently indicated that the Minister was not unwilling to do considerable for the Poultry industry. The Department of Agriculture, which Mr. Fisher represents, is to be commended for promising assistance to the Poultry Producers' Association. It is to remain as an independent organization with its own elected officers similar to the Seed Growers' Association.

On the matter of a separate poultry department in charge of a poultry commissioner, there is doubt as to what will be done. There should be a separate branch and a poultry commissioner. The importance of the in-

dustry warrants a separate poultry division and there could not be the necessary encouragement or assistance for the industry were it to come through the Live Stock Department. The poultry interests would suffer even as the fruit interests are secondary to those of dairying under the present arrangements at Ottawa.

It is well that the Minister recognizes the pressing needs of the poultry industry and is prepared to do whatever is necessary for the best interests of the industry. In appointing A. G. Gillart, who for the past 25 years has done noble work for the Dominion, Chief Lecturer in poultry, a right move will be made. The bulletin dealing with the care and handling of eggs and poultry and the marketing of the same, as asked for, will supply a long-felt want, and if the thirst for information concerning poultry, evidenced on the part of those among whom poultry circles recently have been established, can be taken as a criterion, such a Bulletin cannot come too soon and will, when distributed, be widely read and result in profit to the country.

A conference to be held once a year would scarcely be practicable but at less frequent intervals, or as often as necessary, a conference of provincial poultry experts would result in much good. At present a conference is needed, for, not unlike the circumstances connected with the last Fruit Conference, there are many problems that can be discussed to advantage. The Honorable Sydney Fisher will be well advised in acceding to these requests of the poultrymen.

HOPE FOR NEGLECTED ORCHARDS

There are thousands of neglected orchards scattered over Ontario and in all eastern apple growing sections which have suffered from want of care for so many years that they to-day produce practically no crop. These orchards are found in large numbers along the shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario.

A great market has developed in the West, which can use practically all of the fruit which these neglected orchards can be made to produce. In 1904 two car loads of fruit were shipped to Winnipeg under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. In 1909, 400 car loads were shipped to the same city. This instance alone, shows that if these neglected orchards were again brought into a state of production there would be no trouble in finding a market for their product.

In addition to the western market, a new market is opening up in New Ontario. Some sixty thousand settlers have moved in there within the past few years. Climatic and other conditions are such that the production of fruit is not being undertaken. For this reason they are large consumers of fruit.

At the time when Ontario's neglected orchards were set out, the co-operative packing and shipping of apples was unknown in the province. Shipping facilities were not anything like as good as they are to-day. Consequently, when the local demand was

satisfied, no other market was available. With present shipping facilities and with the aid of the co-operative apple shipping associations, it is possible to carry on profitable orchard work when the orchard is located one or two thousand miles away from the market.

That it is possible for these old orchards to be made profitable and productive is indicated by the demonstration in the Georgian Bay district. Some of the worst orchards in this district which had been suffering from lack of pruning, lack of fertilizing and the general prevalence of insect and fungus pests are being made productive again by pruning, spraying and good cultivation. The work of the Department of Agriculture in connection with these demonstration orchards which has been described fully in recent issues of **Farm and Dairy**, can be duplicated with profit by every farmer who has a neglected orchard. All that is required is a little intelligent attention.

FALL WHEAT IN ONTARIO

The fall wheat growing sections of Ontario have again this year demonstrated the fact that fall wheat in favorable localities can be produced in this province to advantage. Some fair to large yields are reported. Fall wheat, however, has long since been relegated from the position of a main crop on Ontario farms, but it occupies, where it can be grown, a very important place nevertheless.

Very favorable prices are being offered for the fine crop that has been harvested. But that affords no reason why one should go more largely into fall wheat and seed a larger acreage than usual this fall. Wheat crops in well with the medium length rotation as ordinarily practiced and is a splendid crop with which to sow grass seed. Now, since the days of the summer-fallow and the elaborate preparation for wheat are past, the crop can be put in and harvested at a minimum expense. The crop fits in well with other farm work where mixed farming is practiced.

But, advantageous as is the fall wheat crop in Ontario when sown in limited quantities, too much of it, like many other farm crops, becomes an exceedingly unprofitable thing. This fact together with the uncertainty that always accompanies the crop, should lead those whose conditions permit of them growing wheat to sow only a fair acreage and not be influenced by the favorable results of this year to enlarge unduly the area they devote to wheat this fall.

The problems involved in connection with cream testing and creamery management are great, but nevertheless there is no reason why farmers and patrons should not have the fullest information in regard to these problems. Creamery men of ability and who are above board have nothing to fear on the score of farmer-learning too much and all should join hands in favor of education about all of these problems for the good and benefit of all connected with the industry.

Alfalfa Hay in feeding difficult to come by enough with quantities of corn which greatly reduces the ration. On timothy hay grown. A calf would not only have than timothy value ton for cows. They of the protein he furnished enters. E. at the Unive J. Fraser and alfalfa hay worth timothy hay in Bulletin ration contain alfalfa produces than when the timothy is substituted also in better alfalfa. The value of with the price. The average yield Illinois are of alfalfa hay tons of timothy worth \$10 per is worth \$85.



Farmers of the more and more burden, in this Photo courtesy

of timothy hay basis. The difference in and alfalfa for determined by

Milk per 100 pounds	1.00
\$1.00	1.10
1.20	1.30
1.40	1.50
1.60	1.70
1.80	1.90
2.00	2.10

Additional aried on to de alfalfa hay Cows fed 314 pounds more butter fat fed the same substituted for shows alfalfa ecter than bran. These two d that alfalfa a palatable amount of profit alfalfa keeps the physical conditio as timothy hay with grains hi

Alfalfa Hay vs. Timothy—Bran

In feeding dairy cows, it is very difficult to get a ration narrow enough without buying large quantities of concentrated feeding stuffs which greatly increase the cost of production. On too many dairy farms, timothy hay is the principal grass grown. A change from timothy to alfalfa would be advisable. Legumes not only have larger yields per acre than timothy but are also of greater value ton for ton as feed for dairy cows. They supply a large amount of the protein which would otherwise be furnished by the high priced concentrates. Experiments carried on at the University of Illinois, by W. J. Fraser and C. C. Hayden, in which alfalfa hay was fed in one ration and timothy hay in another, and reported in Bulletin No. 146, show that a ration containing 10 pounds of alfalfa hay produces 17 per cent. more milk than when the same amount of timothy is substituted. The cows were also in better condition when fed alfalfa.

The value of the alfalfa will vary with the price received for the milk. The average yields per acre obtained in Illinois are approximately four tons of alfalfa hay and one and one half tons of timothy. If timothy hay is worth \$10 per ton, one acre of alfalfa is worth \$68.44 more than an acre

of the other legumes, alfalfa takes large amounts of nitrogen from the air and causes it to be fixed in the soil. We would urge that every dairyman make a strenuous effort to grow at least a small piece of alfalfa.

Novia Scotia Crops

Crop reports compiled by the Nova Scotia Government would indicate that with the exception of fruit the crops in Nova Scotia this year will be decidedly above the average. Not a single correspondent reports less than a 100 per cent. hay crop and several report as high as 200 per cent.; oats and other grains, 105 per cent.; potatoes, 100 per cent.; root crops, 110 per cent.; and corn and other forage crops about 100 per cent. higher than last year.

Pastures are reported excellent and have been so since the middle of May. Cattle were turned out 10 days to two weeks earlier than usual, but pastures are almost as green as in June. The number of dairy cattle has increased five per cent., but beef cattle and sheep are on the decrease. Everything points to a record year for butter and cheese. Private dairying is growing. Figures would indicate that factory dairying is also on the increase.

The fruit crop is the most signal



A Canadian Mowing Machine Ready for Work in Siberia

Farmers of the Old Land, or the Eastern Hemisphere, are beginning to appreciate more and more the advantages of modern labor-saving machinery. Their beasts of burden, in this case their draft animals, appear most peculiar to the Western eye.—Photo courtesy Massey-Harris Co.

of timothy when figured on the above basis. The following table gives the difference in value between timothy and alfalfa for milk production as determined by these tests:

VALUE OF ALFALFA ABOVE TIMOTHY		
Milk per 100 pounds	Per ton	Per acre
\$1.00	\$8.36	\$68.44
1.10	9.19	61.76
1.20	10.03	65.12
1.30	10.86	68.44
1.40	11.70	71.80
1.50	12.54	75.16
1.60	13.38	78.52
1.70	14.21	81.84
1.80	15.06	85.24
1.90	15.88	88.52
2.00	16.72	91.88

Additional experiments were carried on to determine the value of alfalfa hay compared with bran. Three cows fed alfalfa hay produced 314 pounds more milk and 3.5 pounds less butter fat than when they were fed the same ration but with bran substituted for alfalfa hay. This shows alfalfa equal to or a little better than bran for milk production.

These two demonstrations indicate that alfalfa hay will not only supply a palatable roughage and a large amount of protein but also that alfalfa keeps the animals in better physical condition than such rations as timothy hay fed in combination with grains high in protein. Like

failure since it has become commercially established in the province. Frosts in the latter part of April followed by cool wet weather and severe frosts on June 5th and 6th explain the shortage in fruit. There will not be more than one-quarter to one-third as much fruit as last year. The foliage, however, is excellent and all indications point to a good crop next year.

Record Prices in Bacon.—The condition of the produce market, embracing home and imported provisions, shows little change. The scarcity of hog products has made bacon, hams and lard very firm, and record prices have been established. Canadian bacon is practically of the market, on account of extreme prices. This applies also to American, which is a diminishing quantity. Danish and Irish hold the field as supplies to the English market, and these are supplemented by Russian, Dutch, &c. The demand is fairly good considering the extremely high values, but any increase in the supply will tend to bring prices down.—F. B. MacNamara, Manchester, England.

Send us now your experiences with farm work, for special Household Magazine issues, with any photos you may have. October 6 is the date.



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Lawn Swing for two adults or four children, strong and well made, selected from well seasoned hardwood lumber. The foot rest can be placed on level with the seat, thus forming a bed or hammock; uprights painted in a bright vermilion.

Given for a club of Nine New Yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at only \$1.00 each.

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Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Farmers Learning too Much

Wm. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont
The creamery manager who wrote Farm and Dairy that it was telling patrons too much, must have been up against the test problem, good and stiff. Creamery managers all have done their share in educating their patrons—I believe they have done more in getting dairy education to the farmer than any Agricultural Journal or Department of Agriculture. Yet I am not surprised, as Mr. Robertson is, that some of them have written Farm and Dairy as they have for satisfaction in cream testing is a greater problem than any other dairy problem to-day, and one we all dread.

Education is the remedy: yes, but not to the patron alone. Patrons, creamery managers, instructors, and even Farm and Dairy, all need to study this great problem of testing cream. Farm and Dairy was decidedly off the track when it raised a dust about creamery managers who wrote that Farm and Dairy was telling creamery patrons too much, and was in danger of doing harm to other creamery managers, who are doing their very best to make their creamery give satisfaction. In Farm and Dairy, Aug. 4, the editorial, "No Danger of Knowing Too Much," states that when alarm of patrons knowing too much is expressed, there has been "a nigger in the fence some where" goes too far. Many patrons know just who expressed alarm, and because of the many factors in cream testing fully 35 per cent. of the farmers believe the creamery manager to be a rogue. They are too ready, especially if the manager is a capable fellow, to place blame on their manager. Therefore Farm and Dairy would do well to take heed, for a

large majority of the managers of creameries are above being "niggers in the fence," and because of the readiness on the part of patrons to blame them they should not be criticized unfairly or indefinitely by Farm and Dairy.

PROBLEMS OF THE MANAGER

Mr. Mack, Robertson in his letter touches upon many of the questions that confront the creamery manager every day, when his cream gatherer comes in with cream. But moisture (water) incorporated in butter by the patron does not solve the problem of how the patron can sometimes make more butter. The majority of patrons who trouble creamery managers with these questions make good butter—the best in the country; often they are prize winners at our local fairs. This problem lies largely outside of scales in testing—though they are a great advantage over the pipette.

As to filling a patron "brim full of good, sound common sense and dairy facts," well, we creamery managers have been doing that for years, and when we think we are alongside of him he's gone—sometimes to the other creamery, sometimes to the Dairy churn.

SOME QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

Yet we are preaching what we do know, and studying what we do know, and studying what we do know, and studying what we do know. Nearly all managers of creameries want Farm and Dairy and instructors to not be surprised at some of our perplexities causing some to utter strange words about education, but to study some of the questions of cream testing, such as:

How many cubic centimetres of sour cream testing 30% and 40% are required to weigh 18 grams?

What is the weight of 18 cc. of sour cream testing 30% and 40%?

How should composite cream samples be kept and prepared for testing? Should a man be in a hurry while he is testing cream?

Is there any need of duplicating tests in cream testing, how often, and why?

These are questions that may not be important, yet personally, I would like answers from several, through the Farm and Dairy.

FARM AND DAIRY is the most valuable paper to benefit farmers who have always stuck to some way of farming. It is worth a gold mine to individuals who study its many advantageous suggestions and put them into practice.—A. L. Bondy, Essex Co.

Cream Testing on Farms

Frequently there is dissatisfaction among patrons of creameries as to the testing of their cream. When there is any drop in the test they think there is some error, and blame the creamery man for either carelessness or dishonesty, or both. As a matter of fact so many elements enter in which cause variations in the richness of cream that it is possible to produce cream with a uniform test.

Farmers before now have been advised to get Babcock machines and test their cream, which they send to the creamery. When such a test is given it should be accompanied by specific directions for making the test, otherwise the advice will lead to endless trouble for both maker and user.

The test in the hands of unskilled men is not trustworthy. What does a green hand know of curdy, burnt or cream shipped. Such conditions of the cream, strength of acid used and care in mixing would not receive the attention that they would from a skilled operator. Nor would it be probable that such farmers would have scales—the pipette would have to be used.

A case in point is a circular on the care of cream recently sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. No advice is therein given on testing, but patrons are advised to procure Babcock machines and test their cream shipped. Such conditions would lead to endless friction. The Department of Agriculture and all others advising farmers to test their cream should be very careful to see that at the same time patrons were warned of the care and practice required to make an accurate test.

Butter Making Contest.—The wives and daughters of farmers who have become expert in the art of butter making, and have had no training in a school or factory will not be asked to compete against what might be termed "Professionals" in the butter making competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. By a new regulation all those who have had experience in a factory or Dairy School Training, as well as those who have taken first prize in previous years will not be allowed to compete in section one.

Temiskaming a Farming District

(Continued from Page 6.)

to work out nearly all the time at first," he told me. "That is what kept me back, but I am through working out now."

Mr. James Pavie has 27 acres cleared north of Tomstown. He has been in the country seven years, but like many of the settlers spent the first five prospecting. I asked him if the soil was good. "I am glad to say," was the reply, "that it is the most beautiful soil in Canada."

A PROSPEROUS DISTRICT
This entire district is well settled. All are prosperous and well satisfied with the present conditions and the prospects. I have called on several score of farmers during the past few weeks and have not found a single discontented one nor an unprosperous one. It is surely significant that operators, store-keepers, watchmakers, machinists—men who have absolutely the previous knowledge of farming—should be successful in Temiskaming.

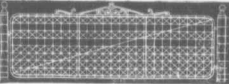
The explanation lies in the fact that the soil is so fertile and produces so abundantly that to raise large and profitable crops does not require expert farming. During the past week samples of oats nearly six feet tall and yielding 162 grains in one head have been brought into the town. The possibilities of agriculture in Temiskaming are indeed unlimited.—COLIN W. LEES.

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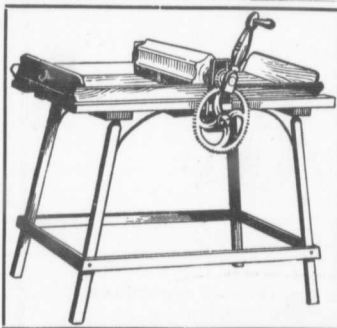
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\$17,000 in PRIZES, chiefly for Live Stock and Farm Produce. Worth trip to see Dairy Competitions and get lessons from butter making experts. Large exhibits of latest Farm Implements. Railway rates reduced.

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TWO CENTS A

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Write Charles...
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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Write to the Editor, The Cheese Maker's Department.

Dairying in Hastings Co., Ont.

J. B. Loney, Dairy Instructor, Hastings Co., Ont.
I have just arrived at home from a four week trip in the northern part of my section, including all the townships in Hastings county north of Madoc and one cheese factory in Haliburton county in the township of Cardiff. There are only 14 cheese factories in this northern part of my section and one creamery. In 1907 when I first had this northern section allotted to me there were 20 cheese factories running. Six of them have since closed, and it would appear that they will never open again. The managers of two or three others tell me they don't expect to run another season.

The farmers in that section would do better to go into the creamery business. The country is rough and it costs too much to haul the milk. In some of the small factories it costs about three cents a pound on an average for the season, to haul the milk and make the cheese. The majority of these small factories are fairly close to the C. O. R. and the patrons could easily ship their cream to Bancroft Creamery and have their sweet skim milk at home for calves and pigs.

SMALL FACTORIES DO NOT PAY
Some farmers tell me that the creamery business does not pay. They have tried it and found that there was no money in it. I agreed with them. Other creameries were run on such a small scale that they could not pay. Some were only making 300 lbs. of butter a week and they should have been making at least a ton of butter a week. Expenses would be reduced one half or more by such an increase.

The milk in the very warm weather was delivered at the factories in an over-ripe condition. Some of it was sour and had to be returned. I spent considerable time among them at that time advising patrons how to handle the milk in warm weather. To keep milk sweet there is only one thing necessary. Keep the milk cool. Where the milk is cooled down immediately after milking with cold water or ice I invariably find it in good condition even in very warm weather.

FACTORYMEN DOING THEIR PART
The owners of the factories, who in this case are the farmers, are making an honest endeavor to keep their factories in a sanitary condition. The quality of cheese is fairly good on the average—better than last season. The cheese makers are doing good work considering the over-ripe milk they had to contend with in the warm month of July and last half of June.

I hope the day is not far distant when all the milk delivered at cheese factories will be cooled down at night to at least 60°.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—Cheese makers the coming season to sell subscriptions to *Farm and Dairy*, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash commission for each subscription taken. Write Circulars Manager, *Farm and Dairy*, Peterboro, Ont., for sample copies for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Chains, Wire, Trenches, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Cast and Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

Sweet Milk on Monday Morning

F. Brown, Grenville Co., Ont.
The milk received at our factory in July was not first class, due to lack of care in cooling and in a few cases the cans had not been cleaned properly. Milk that is not cooled properly is only to count in over-ripe and rancid in flavor. If the maker is not careful in getting his curd well formed in whey without too much acid at this stage, his cheese is almost sure to be second grade. It is better, therefore, to return all such milk. I prefer cutting a little finer rather than cooking at too high a temperature in handling over-ripe milk.

There is no reason why any person should send over-ripe or tainted milk. Even well water is away below the required temperature for keeping milk sweet. I have a patent system of sending first class Saturday night milk on Mondays. He keeps it by always in the following manner: The stable is white-washed in the spring. Thereafter it is clean where the milking is done. The milk is strained, set in cold water, cooled to 60 degrees, put in a can and lowered in a coal-oil barrel, which is sunk in the ground about two feet. Fresh water is pumped into this tank so that it comes slightly above the milk. The can is then covered tight and a cotton blanket is put over the can, the ends being in the water.

If necessary in hot weather, fresh water may be put on again Sunday morning. A pipe leads from the pump warmer water is forced out to near the lot. Fresh water can be pumped in Sunday morning, noon and evening, without any trouble; the warmer water is forced out to near the top. The Sunday morning milk is cooled as described and added to the can kept covered tightly, and protected from the sun. This is a simple, cheap plan and gives excellent results. That patron always uses a thermometer, and the milk is always below 60 degrees on Monday morning when it is taken from this tank.

Too Much Work in Testing

W. Moore, Prince Edward Co., Ont.
At the last annual meeting of the patrons a motion was introduced that the milk be paid for according to test. The motion failed to secure a second vote. Why it failed, I do not know, but the factory adhere to the practice of paying for milk according to its weight alone I am scarcely able to explain.

Nearly all the factories pay according to weight in the Prince Edward district. In a factory like Cherry Valley with from 180 to 300 patrons, the proprietor and manufacturer would have quite a proposition before him if all the milk had to be tested. Again, there is a considerable number of Holstein cattle being introduced about that, and the people think that the milk is not as rich as the milk of other breeds. This may have a tendency to postpone the system of paying according to test.

Let the Patron Pay Half

W. Fox, Peterboro Co., Ont.
Most of the farmers who send milk to our factory seem to be very indifferent as to the condition in which it is delivered. Leaflets containing instructions are sent to the farmers from the factory, but I know that many of them are never read. So long as the cheese maker has to bear the burden, why should he try to induce him to mend his ways? The farmer had to pay one half of the cuts in price owing to poor cheese instead of the maker paying it all they might very quickly change their ways. Such a move would do more to improve the quality of milk than scores of unread leaflets.

The man delivering good milk would see the man delivering poor milk in a new light. Very soon all would be

doing their best to save their pockets while the maker for his own sake would be as careful as ever. We all know that it pays to send in good fine cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk, and he purposes to establish in Picton, one of the finest dairy laboratories in Canada for this and other purposes. He intends to give considerable attention to the manufacture of various kinds of fancy dairy products for the home trade. He will open his office about November 1.

Dairy Notes

There is no fault found with the quality or condition of the Canadian cheese but, as compared with British cheese, and consequently, while manufacturers at the current prices, they are not sufficiently attractive to warrant a large sale. Home cheese are firmer and more matured and in better condition for cutting than Canadian cheese, and consequently, while the home supply keeps up and the present slow consumption continues, the demand for Canadian may rule small.

When the Quebec cheese makers decided to sell their cheese co-operatively it was thought by some that there would be friction between the makers and the buyers over the grading of the cheese. So far this grading has been performed with perfect satisfaction both to makers and buyers. Mr. Eli Bourbeau. There is every indication that this method of selling cheese will be just as satisfactory to the buyer as it is profitable to the maker.

The home pastures in England and Scotland have been very plentiful, and in consequence, the supply of milk and the make of cheese and butter has been abundant. This large make of home manufactured cheese is against the sale of Canadians, as home-made Cheddars are selling at from fifty to fifty-two shillings. Dunlops from forty-eight to fifty shillings, while Canadian Cheddars are being offered around fifty-four shillings. In consequence dealers report a very short demand for the Canadian article, and few sales have been executed so far.

Dr. C. A. Publow, who has resigned his position as assistant professor in the dairy department of the New

York State College of Agriculture, intends practicing medicine and surgery in Picton, Ont. Dr. Publow has recently invented a process for making fine cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk, and he purposes to establish in Picton, one of the finest dairy laboratories in Canada for this and other purposes. He intends to give considerable attention to the manufacture of various kinds of fancy dairy products for the home trade. He will open his office about November 1.

Hold Him To Facts

Common cream separators contain a few disks or other contraptions simply because they can not produce enough skimming force to do the work without them. The business of a cream separator is to produce skimming force. Lack of skimming force is sufficient proof of improper and out-of-date construction. Hold any agent or maker of common cream separators to the above facts if he claims that disk filled or "Modern" means greatest skimming force, few parts, easiest to clean, greatest durability. Only Sharples Tubular Cream Separators.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

armatures, Only Dairy Tubular Cream Separators. They produce a skimming force as clean, wash many times easier and last several times longer than common separators. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubular is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed those of any other combination. Probably replace more cream on one separator than any other separator of any one maker of such machines sells.

Write for Catalogue No. 253.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WHIPIPS, MAR.

THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

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

One of our Silos will furnish you June Feed in January weather. Built in all sizes, from lumber soaked in our specially prepared wood preservative.

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We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. D. Waterford, Ont., Canada.



If You and I

If You and I—just you and I—
Should laugh instead of worry;
If we should grow—just you and I—
Kinder and sweeter hearted,
Perhaps in some near by and by,
A good time might get started;
Then, what a happy world 't would be
For you and me—for you and me.

—Langfellow.



A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVISSL

Copyright, 1909, The Bobbs-Merrill Company
(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS OF FOREGOING INSTALMENTS

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, and endowed with what is called "faculty," keeps the grocery at River Bluff. One day Bennie Dodds runs in to the grocery to ask her to come and unsew his sister's thumb which she has caught in the machine. On her return she feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes by a sunny window in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Page, a charming young girl, calls on her and learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to board. They are introduced and Cynthia is annoyed at the young man's apparent assumption of instant friendliness, and leaves abruptly. Miss Selina tells the young people at a later visit of her encounter with a city club woman, and how she came to the Bluff. Cynthia, alone with Miss Selina, confides in fears that her beautiful home must be sold and is taken to see Kent's pictures.

BY this time they had arrived at the steps and were, figuratively speaking, in the hospitable arms of Miss Selina Lue, though young Jim soon occupied that position literally, as she seated herself on the steps the better to enjoy his company. She looked up at Miss Cynthia with shining eyes.

"Honey," she said, "I was thinking I had got to making you out in my mind prettier than you was, but I see it was 't other way round. Where have you kept yourself fer more'n a week?"

Miss Cynthia answered her from the top step where she had settled down in affectionate embrace with Blossom, whose flower head nestled against her friend's cheek with a contented little sigh. "I have been busy, Miss Selina Lue—and a little bit worried. I came down, hoping for a comfy time with you. You—always seem so busy—and entertained those days that I—"

"Why, Miss Cynthia, child, whatever do you mean? I ain't never too busy for bothers to be told to me, and I always have been entertained from five o'clock, when I get up to shake up the stove and unlock the back door, until I put out the lamp at night. But night or day I want to hear overtying you might have to say."

"I know you do, Miss Selina Lue, and I wanted to come, but—"

"Looks like they's a special sort of string tied 'twixt you and me, and my lunging for you must have drawn you this morning. I was just a-telling Mr. Alan—why there did he go all of a sudden? And Bennie and Ethel and Maud and Luella after him, I'll be bound! If Blossom and Jim here could walk they would be hanging on him somewhere." Miss Selina Lue was intent on a shifting of young Jim's swaddling-bands and failed to catch the expression on the fair face bent over Blossom's yellow head, which was anything but acquiescent.

"Is Blossom then so fickle a person that she only stays with me because she hasn't the locomotive powers to run away? Why, Miss Selina Lue, think of the affection I have lavished on her!"

"Law, child, I was jest a-runnin' on; but I guess Blossom is like the rest of women folks, a-follering the miltin' eye of a man as far and as long as he'll let her. What ails Ethel and Maud?"

From around the barn appeared the three deserters, Bennie and Luella in the lead with Ethel Maud trailing sobbing behind. "Ain't nothing the matter with her," announced Bennie with scorn. "She's jest bawl-

ing 'cause Mr. Alan couldn't take us up the river with him. He says he ain't coming home till night, Miss Selina Lue, and don't want no dinner or nothing."

"I believe he's mad 'cause we didn't name the puppy for him—boo—boo—"

wailed Ethel Maud, whose intuitions were most truly feminine.

"He ain't 't all! Didn't you tell him that Miss Cynthia was a-going to name the one we're going to give her fer him? It was jest 'cause you hung on his leg and cried so; I heard him say something about 'bothering girls.' So shut up and let's take the puppy down. And see if Mr. Leeks thinks it's time to cut his tail off yet."

"Oh—ho—ho, Miss Selina Lue, don't let him cut off his tail, please! What would the poor little deal tail do without the puppy? Oh—oh—oh—"

"Now, Ethel Maud, don't cry, honey. Bennie shan't cut off the puppy's tail until the time comes, and then you'll have to stand it like we all stand afflictions what has to come. Don't you want to carry Jim across the street to his mother?" Will you be right careful with him?" Ethel Maud, instantly pacified, reached out and clutched the bundle offered her with an inarticulate, carressing murmur; Miss Cynthia gasped with remonstrance.

"Don't worry, child; Ethel Maud nurses every baby on the Bluff regular, and I see Miss Peters let her tote Jim down to Spout Spring only yesterday. We Bluffs has to trust the babies to the good Lord a heap of the time, though I must say some of the mothers seem to leave 'em on His hands more'n is fair."

The children drooped down the street, and with a little sigh of absolute contentment the Blossom drooped her head on Miss Cynthia's arms, and closed her long-fringed lids over her wondering baby eyes.

What shall I do? I don't want—to sell—my home, but there seems no way to keep it." Miss Cynthia's lips quivered, but her eyes smiled bravely down at Miss Selina Lue.

"Honey, my heart is jest a-aching for you, but there ain't nobody can tell what a mortgage and a Golf Club would do for your eyes, but we can build another room by tearing down some lumber off'n the barn, and you can bring your ma right here to live, and you would admire to have her." Miss Selina Lue made her offer with heroic eagerness, for she and the invalided Mrs. Jackson Page had failed to find the accord which existed between the grocery owner and the scion of all the Jacksons and Pages, albeit their few interviews had been marked by great cordiality for the sake of their common interest in the conductor thereof.

"Miss Selina Lue, you are a darling and I would rather be a soap-boxer than almost anything; but we shall have a small competency if we sell now in the right way. It's giving up the home—I'm afraid it will kill her—she worries so."

"No, it won't, honey, not when she's got it all evened out against any kind of trouble. Leaving an old home is a wrench, as I found out when I hatched up and started down from Warren County; and me, Miss Cynthia, left travin' behind me, I might not never see again in this world. But it looks like the Lord floated mine and Charity's mother's Ark on the right mountain, and He'll lead the sheep by you and you'll know, don't go and mistrust His wisdom in selecting mountains."

"Oh, Miss Selina Lue, I knew you would say the right thing about it all, and get me out of my worry. And what would I do without you and Miss Cynthia's slim white hand stole in Miss Selina Lue's strong brown one, whose sympathetic clasp was only rendered the closer by the smudge of sorghum off the Bluff's masses pitcher which held their fingers tight together."

"Looks like I couldn't hardly stand it if I could get even the edge of my shoulder under any burden you was a-carrying, honey. Now, I've got something to show you that'll take your mind off'n the distractions. Lay Blossom in her box and come along of me to the barn."

Considering its relation to the grocery and the Bluff in general, the barn was a most ostentatious structure. It was large and roomy and sat on the brow of the Bluff overlooking the river, while the little handful of houses that clustered about the grocery seemed stranded at its feet. It had been built, it seems that Charity had worked on the dam on the river and had become the property of the grocery owner for a song, when the work that she had done on the horses and had led to the settlement of the army had moved on, leaving the barn and the grocery in a sort of guardianship of the few families which elected to stay and find work on the river or over in the city. Only the Hill Mansion of Mrs. Jackson Page farther up the river on the Bluff had any such outlook.

"It is a new calf, Miss Selina Lue?" demanded Miss Cynthia as they entered the door together.

"Lands alive, child, the little spotted one ain't more'n two months old. What's sold to Mr. Si Bradford's cousin?"

"Charity's milk to raise from."

"I beg your pardon, madam," said Miss Cynthia with elaborate courtesy, as she threw Charity a bunch of sugar-maple leaves she had pulled

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"It's a order, Chicago, and you for? The walls of a room can ge and ha big rich men ar thousand dollar more I tell you thing but a-nu he don't! I can think it will be men that has to men does to ha pictures of th this one is big climate than th

"More clymen to the settlement. The army had moved on, leaving the barn and the grocery in a sort of guardianship of the few families which elected to stay and find work on the river or over in the city. Only the Hill Mansion of Mrs. Jackson Page farther up the river on the Bluff had any such outlook.



A Throne Fit for a Queen

An arbor made of vines by Mr. W. A. Code, of Ottawa, was shown what W. Code called "a throne" for his little daughter, who took great delight in sitting on the damper. The climbers consisted of cucumber and morning glory vines, interspersed with asparagus beans, the latter combining utility with service.

Miss Selina Lue tenderly regarded the picture the girl and the rosy baby made in the open doorway, and said as she moved a step nearer, "Honey, what's been a-bothering you? Would it help to tell me? Is your ma worse?"

"Miss Selina Lue, not worse; it's the mortgage again. Mr. Everston was out Monday, and he says the—the whole place will have to be sold. He has a good proposition from the land company, which wants to pave and improve the whole tract and push it on the market for us; but they must have the house too, for the situation is valuable and they can sell it to the Golf Club, which will insure the sale of all the lots. If we don't take their offer, it means we shall have to sell it at a disadvantage and perhaps only make the mortgage. Mother refuses to decide it for herself and has left it to me.

for that exact purpose on the way up. Charity gave her tail a friendly switch and her large soft eyes roamed over the radiant vista by her stall with placid appreciation.

"Don't you and Charity gossip too long," called Miss Selma Lue from down the ladder. "Mind your dress. Don't get snagged on that nail there."

A little breathless, Miss Cynthia pushed her head up through the opening and cautiously swung herself to the floor above as she had stood spellbound. The barn loft had become another world! A large window that stretched half across the end, opened out to the blue hills across the valley, and the river wound through the picture like a silver thread. On the walls were rough sketches and some pictures, bold and startling, and in the middle of the room stood an easel on which was a huge canvas. A cot with one of Miss Selma Lue's old patchwork quilts covered it, and in one corner, and a familiar gray coat hung from a peg.

With horror Miss Cynthia realized that she was in the camp of the enemy, and her first inclination was for precipitous flight, but Miss Selma Lue's bright eyes met her, and for the life of her she could not voice her dismay to that plainly overjoyed lady.

"Now, there!" she exclaimed, breathless from the climb and from delight. "I've got you here at last, and I can see how happy you are from her face. Ain't it a surprise to have an art gallery held up at your back door unbeknownst to you or anybody else? It do beat all how that key can paint! I now come here and get a good light on this one here in the middle. You would think that any light up here would be a good one, with that big window he knocked in the wall there—Mr. Flanigan's night and nights and Mr. Dobbs a helping in the class—but it ain't, and you've got to step around to get just the right view of them."

Miss Cynthia stood before the canvas, lost, unable to utter a word. He had painted the sunset hour on the wharf and the rustabout unloading bales of hay from up the river in the mellow light. It was a tremendous, decorative thing, of which Miss Cynthia had never seen the equal.

"It's a order for a big building in Chicago, and, Miss Cynthia, what do you think? It's to be hung on the walls of a room where working men can go and have meetings, and some big rich men are going to pay him ten thousand dollars for this one and two more. I tell you he don't make no thing but a number-one triple X art, he don't! All three of 'em are to be about the doing of something, and I think it will be mighty uplifting to men that has to be first as them men does to have a great artist paint pictures of the doing of it. He says this one is his best—has got more climate than the others."

"More climate?" asked Miss Cynthia in a small voice.

"Yes, climate all around it: like that sunset light on the prow of the boat and the men's backs and such."

"Didn't he call it atmosphere?" ventured Miss Cynthia delicately.

(Continued next week.)

Hemorrhage of the Nose

Reaching both hands high over the head, lathing the face with very hot water, placing bits of ice in the nostrils, rubbing ice on the neck of the neck and compressing the nose frequently between the thumb and finger for several minutes are useful measures in checking nasal hemorrhage. Care should be taken to hold the head erect. Bathing the face with cold water while bending the head forward over a wash-basin often increases the bleeding.

Renew your subscription now.

The Upward Look

Our Talent Must Be Used

Those people who are prone to think that they have neither less than an average share of ability are inclined to fall into a dangerous and subtle form of temptation. Because they are so sure that there are other people around them who are more capable than they are, they are apt to conclude that for this very reason there is no need for them to cultivate and use their gifts as they have. Satan whispers this to them and as the suggestion coincides with their own inclinations, they act upon it and thus sin. Many, many sin in this way.

In the Bible we read that gifts are given "to every man according to his several ability." In other words, God has given us just as much ability as He sees and knows that we are capable of. It is just as necessary that we shall use our talents, small as they may seem to us, to the best of our ability as it would be were they ten times as great. If we were they ten times as great, if we through lack of faith in our ability to accomplish great things we neglect to endeavor to perform the simple duties that are within our power we are committing the very sin that our Saviour warned us against in the parable of the talents. St. Matt. 25, 14-29. We are burying our one talent instead of using it for the Master's service.

Then also we are forgetting that just as Christ used the seven barley loaves and a few fishes and fed the multitude so He can use our few talents to accomplish wonderful things. One of the greatest things the world has ever known, a man who was the means of bringing tens of thousands of people to Christ, was himself converted through hearing a few words spoken at a small meeting in a large city by a humble Christian worker. God used the simple words of this unknown servant of His to accomplish great results. And so it may be with us. If we will but go to God with our humble gifts, lay them at His feet and ask for His blessing and guidance we also may be the means, through God, of bringing others to the faith. We should remember that "God hath chosen foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the strong; things which are mighty in the world, I bring to nothing." (1 Cor. 1, 27.) And, also, the assurance that "My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness." (2 Cor. 12, 9.) What messages these are for each of us! How necessary they make it that we shall see that our every word and action is such as will be pleasing to God in order that, thereby, they may possibly be made the means of bringing not only the loved ones around us, but many others into His Kingdom.

Prizes for Photographs

Our Special Household Magazine issue, to be published October 6, will be contributed as far as possible entirely by women, for our women readers. We want articles about women who have made a success of poultry raising, bee keeping, fruit growing, especially small fruits, vegetable growing for market, or who have had any success with the animals on the farm. We want photographs to illustrate these articles, and will give a usual prize for the best article in each of the above departments. Write your article and send it as soon as possible, with illustrations, to Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

What to do for Burns

Many lives are lost from injuries resulting from burns, which might be saved if the person who finds his clothing on fire would remember several simple facts. The head, chest and abdomen are the parts where burns so often prove fatal, and should be protected from this form of injury.

The first impulse many persons have on finding they are on fire is to run, which only fans the fire and helps to increase its fierceness. As soon as one finds his clothing is on fire he should lie down. Do this immediately and call for help. If one sees another person on fire he should throw him to the ground if it can be accomplished in no other way. Of course the next thing to do is to extinguish the flames. Any heavy garment, piece of carpet, or a rug may be used to smother the fire, or water may be thrown over the burning clothing.

When the fire has been extinguished cut away all burned clothing, taking care not to remove any that may adhere to the burned flesh. Be careful not to break any blisters, and cover the burn as quickly as possible.

It is the air coming in contact with the burned surface that causes such severe pain. Any covering that will exclude the air from a burn should be applied, but if it can be obtained, soft wool is best. Pack this carefully around the burn, but in the meantime, see that someone has started for the nearest reliable physician.

While a burn on the surface that raises up the skin in a blister is not dangerous, it causes an unpleasant sensation, and may be effectively treated by excluding the air in the form of a more severe burn. Anything that will keep the air from the burn may be used. Submerging the part in water has been recommended by some physiologists, but the objection to this plan is that one can do

nothing else while he is attending to the burn. Another remedy is to apply common baking soda, or oat the burned place with flour and water.

The most effective covering for burns, in the opinion of many, is adhesive plaster. This excludes all air, and the burning sensation that is usually felt for hours after one has been burned will not be noticed at all until the plaster has been applied. One can go on with his tasks and not be annoyed in the least. In fact, he will soon forget that he has been burned. In a half day the plaster can be soaked off and the burn will have ceased to cause pain.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Pickles and Cucumbers

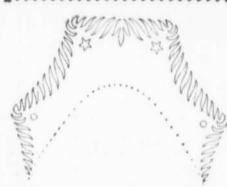
Gather the cucumbers every other day early in the morning or late in the evening, as it does not injure the vines so much then as in the heat of the day. Cut the cucumbers with a short piece of the stem on, carefully leaving them in a basket, so as not to bruise them. Rinse with cold water, being careful not to rub off the little briars or in any way to bruise them. Cover the bottom of a clean cask with salt. Place the cucumbers in the cask 3 or 4 inches deep, then cover with salt and repeat the operation until all are in. You may pour in some cold water in the first layer, but after this the salt will make sufficient brine. New spread a clean, white cloth over them, and then a fitted board, weighted with a clean stone. Use a non-

Advertisement for Windsor Salt. The text reads: "This is The Salt That Helps Me To Make Prize Butter". The illustration shows a woman in a kitchen setting, holding a large block of salt and a butter churn. A sign above her says "WINDSOR SALT".

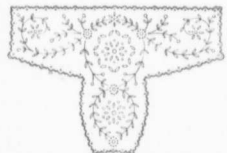
And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making. Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time. At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

Embroidery Designs

Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 5 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



522 Design for Braiding a Sailor Collar. The circles and stars can be outlined with braid or embroidered.



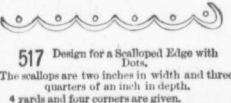
521 Design for Embroidering a One-Piece Infant's Cap. The crown and fronts are to be laced together through the eyelets.



518 Wild Rose Sprays for Embroidery.



524 Design for a Braided Corner. Suitable for cushion covers, pillow shams and other decorative objects and also for waists and skirts. Four corners are given. 4 1/2 yards of braid will be required for each corner.



517 Design for a Scalloped Edge with Dots. The scallops are two inches in width and three-quarters of an inch in depth. 4 yards and four corners are given.

odoriferous wood for the board, such as maple.

When a new supply of cucumbers is to be added, carefully remove stone, leard and seeds, wash them clean, and wipe every particle of scum from the top of the pickles and the sides of the cask. If you discover any soft cucumbers, throw them away, as they will spoil the rest. Now put in the fresh cucumbers, layer by layer, with salt to cover each layer. When the cask is nearly full, cover with salt, tuck the cloth closely around the edges, place on the board with the stone weight on top, cover cask closely, and the pickles will keep for a year or more, if necessary. Store in a cool place.

Cucumbers must always be put in the salt as soon as picked from the vines, for if they lie a day or two they will not keep. Do not be alarmed at the heavy scum that rises on them, but be careful to wash all off the board and cloth.

When the pickles are wanted for use take off weight and board carefully lift the cloth with the scum on it, wash the stone, board and cloth clean, and carefully wipe all scum off the cucumbers and sides of casks. Take out as many cucumbers as are wanted, then return the clean cloth, board and weight, and cover closely. Place the cucumbers in a vessel large enough to hold two or three times as much water as there are pickles. Cover with cold water, and change the water each day for three days.

Place a porcelain kettle on the fire, fill half full of vinegar (if the vinegar is very strong add some water) then fill the vessel nearly full of cucumbers, the largest first and the smaller ones on top. Put in a lump of alum about the size of a nutmeg, more or less according to quantity of cucumbers, and when the water is stirring occasionally with a wooden spoon, so as not to cut the cucumbers.



Comfortable cement home, owned by Mrs. I. H. Pae, Peterboro Co., Ont. The front with its large balcony and two fine bay windows is seen from the illustration. Read brief description adjoining.

Boil about one minute, then remove cucumbers, place in a stone jar then pour fresh, cold vinegar over them. Leave cucumbers in this vinegar two or three days, and if you think them that the pickles are still too salt, turn off the vinegar and put on fresh. You may add a pint of brown sugar gallons pickles, a pod or two of red pepper, and a very few cloves and some pieces of horseradish. The horse-radish prevents the white scum from rising.

SWEET, RIFE CUCUMBER PICKLES.
Pare and seed ripe cucumbers. Cut each cucumber lengthwise into four

pieces. Salt lightly and let stand 24 hours, then drain. Cover with cold vinegar, let stand, then drain. Put into fresh vinegar with 2 lbs. sugar, 1 qt. vinegar, 1 tablespoon salt, and 1 oz. cassia buds. Boil 20 minutes.

FICCALLI

Use 1 peck firm, green tomatoes, 8 medium-sized onions (if the flavor is liked, otherwise omit the onions) and 4 green peppers. Slice the ingredients and place in layers with salt, using 1 cup salt. Let stand overnight and in the morning drain through a sieve. Then put in a porcelain kettle, cover with vinegar, add 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon of each kind of spice, put in a muslin bag, and stew about an hour, or until the tomatoes are as soft as you desire.

RIPE TOMATO CATSUP

Put 4 qts. cooked tomatoes through a sieve, then add 1 qt. good vinegar, 4 tablespoons each of black and red pepper, mustard and salt, and 1 lb. to one-half quantity, stirring often with a wooden spoon, then bottle and seal.

Another recipe calls for 1 bushel tomatoes boiled and strained through a colander and then boiled and skimmed until the froth stops rising. Boil until reduced to 2 gals., then add 1 oz. each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Boil 15 minutes longer, then strain through a sieve. Lastly add 1/2 lb. sugar and 1 pt. good cider vinegar, also cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Boil thoroughly, then bottle and seal.

(Continued next week.)

A Comfortable Cement Farm Home

Our illustration shows the remodelled and comfortable cement farm home owned by Mrs. I. H. Pae, Peterboro Co., Ont. It is unfortunate that we cannot see the front view of this home, as it is very attractive, with two large bay windows, a fine lawn and beautiful large maple trees. Owing to the close proximity of these trees, and a large hill, in front of the house, it was impossible to get a front view in the photograph.

Before the house was remodelled, there were but three rooms on the first floor, and three on the second floor. Now the house contains fourteen large, airy rooms, with parlor, library, dining room, and kitchen and smaller rooms on the first floor, and several rooms on the second. A fine large lawn (not seen in the illustration) extends across nearly the front of the house. The two bay windows in the front are out of the drawing room, and the library and add much to the convenience and beauty of the house.

A cistern and a hard water pump also add to the conveniences found in this farm home. There are fine barns and outbuildings, not seen. The house is unique in its appearance and is one of the beauties in the vicinity where it is located.

Watch for our special Household Magazine issue, October 6.

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The Sewing Room

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

BREAKFAST JACKET 6588



Breakfast jackets that can be belted are always desirable ones. They give an effect of firmness & neatness that is attractive without in the least interfering with their comfort. This one can be treated in that way, or left loose as preferred, and it also allows a choice for square or high neck, elbow or long sleeves, so that it really supplies every demand.

Material required for medium size is 4 yds. 24 or 27, 3 yds. 32 or 34, 2 yds. 44 in. wide with 2 1/2 yds. of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

STRAIGHT PLAITED SKIRT 6685



This simple skirt that is so devised as to give the effect of a tunic is one greatly liked this season, and this model obtains the result with the least possible labor. In reality the skirt is a straight one and consequently it suits washable materials peculiarly well, yet the wide tucked front, which suggests a suggestion of the favorite tunic,

and is essentially smart. Material required for medium size is 8 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 7 yds. 32 or 34, 5 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DRESS 6885



Girls are wearing many pretty dresses this season, the designs of which are tucked to form their yokes. This one is faintly as can be, yet means very little labor. The straight skirt is finished with wide hem and a tuck, and trimming has been arranged above both but it is only gathered at the upper edge. The blouse is laid in fine folds with 1/2 yds. of fine lines and provide fullness below while it is joined to a shallow round yoke that is pretty and becoming.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 yds. 32 or 34, 3 yds. 44 in. wide with 18 yds. of banding and 3 1/2 yds. of edging.

The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

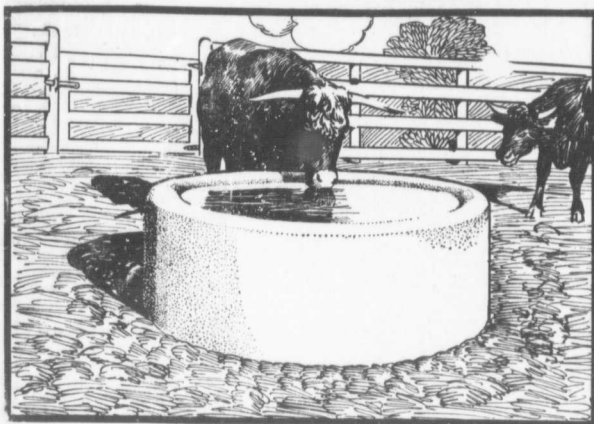
BOY'S SUIT 6885



The boy's suit made with knickerbockers and the long blouse in this style is a favorite. It is becoming, it is comfortable and satisfactory from every point of view.

Material required for medium size is 4 yds. 24, 3 1/2 yds. 32 or 34, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for boys of 4 and 5 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



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will be your choice, then—expense-producing wood or money-saving Concrete?

The question is not one that should be hard to answer. But let us assist you further in coming to a definite decision by furnishing you—free—a copy of our new illustrated 160-page book—

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It shows the advantage of Concrete construction. Also gives plans and dimensions for fences, walks, steps, gate posts, stairs, well-curbs and other useful things which are easily made and permanently enduring. Every farmer should understand the value of Concrete construction, for it is without question the most economical and money-saving building material of this or any other age.

We'd be glad to send you a copy of our book, *"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"*—free—if you'll ask for it. It explains the many uses of Concrete. In plain, simple language easily understood, it tells how to make:

Barns	Hens' Nests	Shelter Walls
Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
Dairies	Horse Blocks	Stalls
Dipping Tanks	Houses	Steps
Foundations	Poultry Houses	Tanks
Fence Posts	Root Cellars	Troughs
Feeding Floors	Silos	Walks
Gutters	Stables	Well Curbs

Send for this book now, before you forget. Take your pen or your pencil—whichever is handiest—sign the coupon—or a post card—and mail it. Promptly by return post your copy will arrive, and we venture to say that when you sit down with it you'll find it to be one of the most interesting pieces of literature you've ever read. And profitable, too, because its purpose is to save you money and increase the usefulness and value of your property.

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Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived, and require replacing every few years—not to mention constant patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand for long, perpetual dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks, and unsightly and unsanitary pools of water around trough.

Contrast this with the cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete drinking troughs.

The dampness which proves so destructive to lumber, only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete. The durability of Concrete is reckoned not by years, but by ages.

Concrete, being germ-proof and impervious to heat or cold, keeps the water fresh, cool and clean.

The farmer will find in Concrete a material that is economical from every point of view. A Concrete water trough never needs repairs or replacing, and will last for future generations, a standing monument to your farsightedness and progressiveness.

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Which?

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, August 15.—Reports lately received from the various parts of the Dominion fully bear out the statement given in last week's issue that the average for the country will be a fair one. Scarcity in the wheat market is not to be expected, but this is observable only in certain sections. Farmers seem, on the whole, to be very well satisfied with the outcome of the harvest. Trade continues in a satisfactory condition.

Call money in Toronto, 5½ to 6 per cent.

The rumor that European grain centres are buying futures heavily in Chicago, is giving a decidedly bullish tone to the market as tending to show that the reports of the partial failure of the wheat crops in France and Russia may be true. At Chicago at last advice, September wheat closed at 102½c; December wheat at 106, and May at 110½c.

Local dealers quote as follows: No. 1, Northern, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.12; No. 3, \$1.10, at lake ports for immediate shipment; No. 2, Ontario winter, \$1.05 to \$1.06 outside. On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at \$1.01 a bushel and goose wheat at 90c to 95c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

Most of the coarse grains are harvested, but it is too early to tell how they have turned out. Reports are fairly encouraging, however, as to the yield expected, and the quality of the various grains. Dealers make the following quotations: American corn, No. 2, 77½ to 78c a bushel, Toronto freight; Canada Western white, No. 2, 81c a bushel at lake ports, for immediate shipment; No. 2, Ontario white oats, 39c to 40c outside; No. 2, 35c outside; 45c to 46c on track; Toronto peas, 75c to 75½; barley, No. 2, 51c to 52c a bushel. On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 44c to 45c; rye, 54c; buckwheat, 54c and peas at 44c to 45c a bushel.

Montreal wholesale prices for grain are as follows: No. 2, American corn, 70½c a bushel in car lots; barley, 54c; Canada western oats, No. 2, 42½c; No. 3, 40c to 41c a bushel.

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ORNSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORNSTOWN, P. QUEBEC.—Importation and breeding of high-class Oldenbreds, a specialty. Special importations will be made.—DUNCA, McARTHUR.

RIDGEHALL HOLSTEINS.—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.

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ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion King Forward, Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Barron Beam, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of sires, Acme Imp, mostly all from the same line. Three (Imp.) 3 year old sons just received.—R. M. HOLTYB, Manchester P. O., and G. T. R. Station; Myrtle C. P. R. L. D. Phone.

CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM.—The home of High Class Record of Performance for (R. P. O.) Cows and Heifers. The average test of the herd is 4.12.—P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Dealers are quoting potatoes at \$1.00 to \$1.10 a bushel. Beans remain at the same figure as quoted last week; viz., \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.15 to \$2.30 for three pound pickers.

On the farmers' market old potatoes are selling at 40c to 50c a bag and this season's product at \$2.90 to \$3 a barrel. In Montreal potatoes are firm at 40c to 50c a bag in car lots, and 70c in a jobbing way.

Beans (three pound pickers) \$1.80 to \$1.95 a bushel, in jobbing lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter continues firm at last week's prices, and local quotations are as follows: Creamery prints, 23c to 24c; dairy pr., 23c to 24c; separator prints, 23c to 24c; and ordinary prints, 15c to 16c a lb.

On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is selling at 15c to 20c a lb, and ordinary quality at 12c to 16c a lb. Cheese is coming in plentiful supply. Dealers quote 11½c for large and 11¼c a lb. for twins.

Montreal wholesale prices for butter and cheese are as follows: Best creamery butter, 23c to 25½c a lb.; second quality, 20½c to 22c a lb.

There is a steady demand for cheese at the following prices: Western, 11½c; eastern, 10½c to 11c a lb.

WOOL

Wool prices have not changed. Local dealers quote as follows: Washed fleeces, 19c to 20c a lb., unwashed fleeces, 13c to 14c a lb.; rejects, 15c a lb.

HIDES

Dealers quote prices for hides as follows: Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 9½c; No. 2, 9½c a lb.; inspected uls., 10c a lb.; calf skins, 15c a lb.; sheep skins, 30c to 35c a lb.; tallow, 6c to 6½c a lb. At various points, dealers are paying as follows: Calf skins, 12c to 13c a lb.; sheep skins, 8c to 8½c; horse hides, 25c to 30c each; horse heads, 10c each.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs on the local market have been quiet for the past few days but prices remain unchanged. Wholesale prices quote them at 19c to 20c a dozen in car lots. On the farmers' market strictly new laid are selling at 25c to 30c a dozen.

Prices for fowl in Toronto are as follows: Turkeys, 14c a lb.; spring chickens, 15c; young ducks, 16c; old fowl, 12c to 13c a lb. On the farmers' market, turkeys are selling at 19c to 20c; ducks, at 13c to 15c; chickens, 20c to 24c and old fowl at 12c to 14c a lb. a dozen.

Wholesale prices for eggs are as follows: Selected stock, 21c to 22c a dozen; straight receipts, 17½c to 18c a dozen; second grade, 12c to 15c a dozen.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Prices are advancing for certain kinds of fruits. The cherry season is over and wild fruits are having their brief run on the market.

Wholesalers give the following quotations: California plums, \$1.50 to \$2; Canadian plums \$1.25 to \$1.75 a crate; red currants, 80c to \$1; black currants, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a basket; buckberries, \$1.10 to \$1.25 a basket; California strawberries, \$2.25 a box; Ontario peaches, \$1.00 a basket.

California pears, \$3.50 a box; Ontario pears, 50c a basket; gooseberries, 75c a crate; California grapes, \$5 a box; Lawton berries, 11c a box; oranges, 85 to \$5.50 a case; lemons, 85 to 86.50 a box; new apples, 25c to 35c a basket; watermelons, 25c to 50c each.

Vegetables—new beans, 30c to 25c a basket; cabbage, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a crate; carrots, 25c a dozen; celery, 25c a bunch; cucumbers, 25c to 50c a basket; egg plants, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a basket; new beets, 20c a dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 35c a basket; vegetable marrow, 60c a crate.

On the farmers' market vegetables are selling at the following figures: Cabbage at 5c to 15c each; rhubarb, 4c to 5c a bunch; new beets, 20c to 25c a dozen; carrots, 5c to 10c a bunch; celery, 4c to 5c a bunch; green peas, 40c to 45c a peck; cauliflower, 10c to 15c each; beans, 4c a peck.

HAY AND STRAW

Local dealers quote as follows: Choice timothy hay, \$15 to \$15.50 a ton; new timothy hay, \$14 to \$14.50; clover mixed, \$11.50 to \$12.50 a ton; straw, 87 to \$7.50 a ton.

On the farmers' market, choice timothy is selling at \$18 to \$21 a ton; clover and clover mixed, \$13 to \$15 a ton; straw in bundles, \$14 to \$16, and loose straw, 85c to \$1.50 a ton.

In Montreal trade in hay and straw is active and choice No. 1 timothy is quoted by dealers at \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14; clover mixed, \$10.50 to \$11; and clover \$9 to \$10 a ton; timothy straw, \$5.50 to \$6 a ton, on track, Montreal.

MILL FEEDS

Prices remain stationary. Local quotations are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$20 a ton; Manitoba shorts, \$18 to \$22 a ton; track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton, shorts, \$22 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices are as follows: Manitoba



To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stepping" Class

THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

For Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Sift Bunches, All Lamenesses

Horses dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying Lane, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.

You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

The shipment, the smallest, indicating to me that we side this week's market from Ontario has been in every instance, the close of continued demand in the United States, for as drawing factories in all the market prices well maintained the good demand with a Great Britain.

Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909
"I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, on my horse. I found that it cures curbs and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.

It is a bottle—\$7.50. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. - - Enosburg Falls, Vt.

FLIES ARE DEADLY

Keep Them From Your Stock

COOPER'S FLY

KNOCKER

Does This Safely and Cheaply

NO TROUBLE - NO WASTE - NO MILK TAINTED

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE MEN

and by G. A. GILLESPIE, PETERBORO, ONT.

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330 to \$40; springers, \$40 to \$58; calves, \$4 to \$7. Sheep—ewe, \$4 to \$4.25; bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$6 to \$6.25. Hogs—f-o-b, \$8.50; fed and watered, \$8.75 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 13.—The market for live hogs has been very easy this week, and prices have been declining steadily, the week closing with select lots weighed off cars quoted at 89 a cwt., a decline of one cent from the previous week. Receipts have been very heavy during the past few days and have been far greater than the local demand. The market is steady. Fressed hogs have been able to absorb, fresh killed abattoir stock selling at \$15.50 to \$14 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 13.—The market this week for cheese has been dull and dragging. The demand from Great Britain has fallen off greatly, and the exporters finding little encouragement from the other side to buy, have been moving slowly in the country. Prices have been slowly but steadily declining. The week closing with prices about 1/2c a lb. lower than last week, and about 1/2c lower than the prices paid at the opening markets of the week. The only bright feature of the trading at the country markets this week is that the demand for colored cheese, which has sold at as high as 13 1/2c, and in every case fetched more money than was paid for white cheese. The premium this week, however, was not as great as the small last week, and in a few days there is not likely to be any difference in the price paid for white and colored cheese.

The shipments this week have been very light, the quantity in fact is likely to be the smallest since the beginning of June, indicating to some extent the small demand that we have had from the other side this week. The receipts are being steadily maintained, the quantity coming from Ontario being just about the same as last year, but the Quebec cheese show a decided falling off in quantity, and there is every indication of this continuing until the close of the present season, as the continued demand for cream from the United States, and to a large extent, as they are drawing milk away from the cheese factories in all parts of the province. The market for butter has been steady with prices well maintained this week, owing to the good demand from the local trade combined with an increased export from Great Britain.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Madoc, Ont., Aug. 10.—590 boxes sold at 10-11 1/2c. Brockville, Aug. 11.—295 boxes registered, 170 colored, balance white, 10 1/2c bid to sales. Belleville, Aug. 11.—2120 white and 100 colored cheese offered; sales, 1410 at 10-10 1/2c, 10-9 1/2c. Whiteford Hill, Aug. 11.—1681 boxes boarded; sales at 10-9 1/2c, and colored at 10-9c. Five buyers present. Kingston, Aug. 11.—747 colored and 397 white boxes registered. The price paid was 10 1/2c, and the stocks cleared up. Russell, Aug. 11.—400 boxes, all white, sold at 10 1/2c. Alexandria, Aug. 11.—774 boxes; all white, sold at 10-9 1/2c. Winchester, Aug. 11.—674 boxes registered, 395 colored and balance white. A few white sold at 10 1/2c; 10-8 1/2c, the highest bid for colored but none sold on the board. Four buyers present. Ottawa, Aug. 12.—620 boxes offered, 340 white and 279 colored. Only a few sales made, white at 10-9 1/2c, colored at 10-9c. Eaton, Aug. 12.—19 boxes of white cheese, as follows: Frowbridge, 10; Elma and Mornington, 250; Fordwich, 145; Wallace, 22; Wyandotte, 5; Hillbark, 20; Matland, 150; Newry, 8; Ethel, 170; Molewood, 350. The highest bid on the board was 10 1/2c. No sales. Napawan, Aug. 12.—955 white and 855 colored boarded. All sold at 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c. Eaton, Aug. 12.—19 boxes boarded; 1602 colored cheese. The highest bid was 10-11 1/2c; 225 sold at 10-13 1/2c; 387 at 10-15 1/2c, and the balance remained unsold at 10-11 1/2c, and the balance offered up. Frouais, Aug. 12.—666 cheese, all colored; 246 sold at 10-9 1/2c. The balance unsold on street, at a market price. The usual buyers were present. Perth, Aug. 12.—1600 boxes of cheese boarded, 1200 white and 300 colored. All sold. The ruling prices were 10 1/2c for white and 10 1/4c for colored. The usual buyers were present.

GOSSIP

The Belleville Business College has found positions for two graduates for two years past. You may enter at any time. Write for Catalogue D. The Belleville Business College, Limited, P.O. Drawer "B," Belleville, Ont.

The prizes winners in the Agricultural section of the Canadian National Exhibition will receive a certificate of their victory which will identify it for all time to come. The winners of gold medals did not specify for which particular classes they were given. The new medals this year will contain the name of the class and section, the name of the winner and the name of the owner of the winning medal. The prizes this year will be unusually elaborate, including a gold medal for the best horse and one for cattle.

\$500 PRIZE COMPETITION

The Ideal Concrete Machinery Co. are offering \$500 in prizes to their customers for construction made from cement blocks produced by their machinery. This contest opens July 1st, and closes Nov. 1st, 1910. Full particulars will be written to you by the Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., King St., London, Ont.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

Cash prizes at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa this year will amount to \$16,000. There are two gold medals offered as well. The Board of Exhibitors have made arrangements whereby successful exhibitors who prefer cash to gold medals, will be able to get a Transcript of Exhibitors can get all information desired on application to the Secretary, Ed. Mc Mahon.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT THE C. N. E.

The Department of Agriculture will, as usual, have a tent on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds this year. This will be located in the vicinity of the stock pens, and near the Women's Building. The Institute Branch is arranging for a Convention of Farmers' Institute officers and workers, as well as the public, to be held at the time of the Provincial Horticultural Exhibition, during the week beginning November 14, 1910. No doubt the Convention will be a most interesting one, therefore, being arranged for representatives of Institutes at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition. The Provincial Institutes for the winter series of meetings will be in readiness at the time of the exhibition, and the Superintendent will be glad to meet with officers and members to consider any changes desired in these lists. Applications will also be received at that time for special meetings to be held during the winter, such as Fruit Institutes, Short Courses in Live Stock and Seed Judging, Poultry Meetings, and so forth. It is to be hoped that the farmers will make the tent of the Agricultural Department their rallying ground.—George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutes.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

Material for any one of the six experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results at the end of next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which applications are received, as long as the supply lasts. 1.—Three leading varieties of Winter Wheat. 2.—Two leading varieties of Winter Rye. 3.—Five fertilizers with Winter Wheat. 4.—Autumn and Spring applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat. 5.—Winter Emmer and Winter Barley. 6.—Hayti Vetches and Winter Rye as Fodder Crops. The exact size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. The material for experiments Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires, and the material, with instructions for testing, and the blank form on which the results will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted.—C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

HOW THE BLIND READ AND WRITE Accompanying his own and his wife's he asks the readers of Farm and Dairy to send him the names and post office ad-

dresses of any boys and girls, known to them, whose eyesight is so defective that they cannot attend the public schools with advantage. Principal Gardner, of the Ontario Institution for the education of the Blind at Brantford, has a card on which he has printed, without ink, the letters used by the blind in their reading. These letters are composed of raised dots or points, arranged in two horizontal rows, and the combination of points that have been contrived to represent the various letters, numeral characters and other characters, are most ingenious. Point letters are much easier to read with the fingers than the letters, and blind children soon learn to read and write words. Braille and music signs, the writing being done with a steel pen and a brass frame, which they call a slate.

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