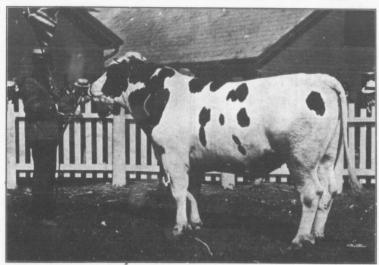
Issued Each Week Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 36

RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT



A GRAND CHAMPION AND WINNER OF THE SENSATIONAL \$500 PRIZE LAST WEEK

The Holstein bull, Lagan Prince Schuiling, here shown was picked from among a bunch of 26 animals to receive the special award of \$500 at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto last week. He is a three-year-old and weighs 2,450 lbs. This special prize is the sensational event amongst live stock and this year it was offered for the Holsteins. Mr. Tig. Wood, of Mitchell, Ont., the owner of this animal, never ex-

hibited at Toronto before.

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Canadian National Exhibition

A new record in point of all-round A new record in point of all-round success was made by the Canadian Na-tional Exhibition this year up to and including Labor Day, Monday of this week. The attendance during each day of the first week registered thou-sands ahead of what it has been in former years, while Monday, favoured by liceal weather conditions, brought out a crowd such as has one day beeen at the show in any one day be-

been made in the grounds since a year ago; the main driveways have been paved with asphalt and thous-ands of new lights have been installed. ands of new lights have been installed. Now one may see the schibition with a fair degree of comfort and appreciation, be it day or night, fair weather or foul. The new Women's building to the rear of the recently erected Transportation building provides much needed accommodation and makes room for the educational exhibits, to which the old structure is given over entirely.

There is wet room for improvement.

There is yet room for improvement at the exhibition, and that in many at the exhibition, and that in many departments, but particularly in so far as the live stock is concerned. The arena, so long talked of, should be dealt with next and be forthcoming for the show of 1912. The accommodation it would provide is now sorely needed. And they more consideration. And then more consideration is due the live stock men. This year they have had to shift for themselves, they have had to shift for themselves, many could not find stall room at all and some had to go home without unloading and showing their stock. The cattle, all breeds, dairy and beef, were mixed up and scattered about in the various Larns and temporary quarters in a manner altogether confusing both to visitors and exhibitors. The management are to be severely censured for their utter mismanagement in this particular.

CATTLE EXHIBITS

The cattle exhibits overflowed the quarters provided. Two of the herds quarters provided. Two of the herds of Ayrshires and a lot of the beef cattle could not get into the barns at all. One carload of Shorthorns was taken home without being unloaded since they had no place to quarter on the ground-8. About 200 c. the could not get into the stables. It made no dif-

get into the stables. It made no dif-ference as to the men, as old exhib-itors who have been coming to the show for many years had to take what they could get. Messrs. Wm. otter and the they are to take a local to their Ayrahires. The dairy cattle made the greatest showing ever at Toronto. The Ayra-shries, Holsteins and Jerseys are reported separately elsewhere in this issue. The beef cattle too were abad of former years. In Shorthorns there have been larger numbers at Toronto, but it was claimed that up to and including Monday there never to and including Monday there never had been before as strong animals heading most of the classes that had been judged. The Shorthorn breedleen judged. The Shorthorn breed-ers had competition from three Unit-ed States herds, these being the herds of Miner, of New York State; Car-penter & Ross, of Ohio, and Geo. G. Sayer, of Illinois. "Meadow King," the John of the Shorthorn of the was again made the senior champion. He is one of the Ohio herd, but is Canadian bred, being bought into the herd last year. Watt, of Salem, had the multor champion. On Ageided & tant awards had not been decided at the time of writing.

Angus cattle made a stro

Angus cattle made a stronger show-ing than formerly, the exhibit being enlarged by the noted Manitoba herd owned by J. D. McGregor of Brandon. Other beef breeds were well up to the standard of former years.

THE HORSES
The work of judging the horses was not far enough advanced at time of writing to give a detailed report. The showing was noteworthy in point of the numbers of Percherons on exhibition over anything ever before at To-

year-old stallions, had as many as 20 entries. There were 12 aged Percheton stallions on the list. In heavy horses, however, the showing ly of Clydesdales. The Gramm Blue, of Claremont, for the first time in many years, had no stock at the show Several new exhibitors were on hand and some of them were making a splendid bid for the good places. The light horse classes were well filled. The horse show this year is not

any sense a farmers' show. The old horse ring has been done away with The old wince on part of it stands the active wince. Women's building, and all of the judging was done in front of the grandstand-a most unsatisfactory place so far as the average farmer concerned, who comes to the show see but two or three classes in which he is especially interested. As it is now he must go on the grandstand or miss seeing any of the judging, and when once on the stand there are other attractions for him to follow

The swine exhibit was a strong one, many classes being the strongest ever at the show. In Yorkshires D. C. Flatt of Mill Grove got every first riatt of Mill Grove got every fin but one and their winnings included 1st and 2nd in bacon. They got is. 2nd and 3rd herds and both silve medals. They were very closely followed by Jos. Featherstone & Son Streetsville. Other exhibitors of Streetsville.

lowed by Jos. Featherstone & Son & Streetsville. Other exhibitors of Yorkshires were Oliver Bright, and Harriston of Brampton.
S. Dolson, of Allon; Adam Thomos, Shakespeare; W. A. Shields, Mitcon, and P. Boynton & Sons, bolks, put up a good exhibit of Berkahire, better than the showing last yea, especially in young stuff. Shields wa the principal winner, with Dolse close after him. close after him.

Tamworths were shown by Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell (who won the large share of the prizes); Thos. Remond, of Streetsville, and McKenis Bros. of Thornhill and Willowdak Bros. of Thornhill and willowing. They put up just such an exhibit a last year. There were two good a-hibits of Chester Whites, these bea shown by W. E. Wright of Glanweth and De Courcey of Bornholme, the divided the money about evenly be tween them.

The largest and best exhibit yet wa made by the Hampshires, these being shown by Hastings Bros., Crossial Porter Bros., Appleby, and Oneil Son. Bin. Other distinct breeds in cluded Duroc Jerseys, shown by Mad Campbell, Northwood; Poling, Shown by Geo. G. Gould. E. Gninas, shown by Geo. G. Shown by J. Gar's Mills, and Essex, shown by J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville. The Duroes won the Letter part of the street of t money, although it was consid some competent to judge that if Poland Chinas did not get the

Sheep were fully as strong as life been seen at Toronto for some year it was particularly good in view the fact that there were very imported animals on exhibition, we were 5 flocks of Scuthedown vere 5 flocks of Scuthedown vere 5 flocks of Scuthedown vere 5 flocks of Scuthedown very support of the colles, 5 of 3 Consoids, 4 of Desc. Horns and 3 Cotswolds.

PRUIT
Pruit other than that shown by the Departments of Agriculture of tario and of British Columbia is at the exhibition till the second was the disclays made by British Cole bia and especially that ande by the Arrio wave most creditable. Much dir room in the Horticultural built was taken by the exhibits from de provinces, including British Cele bia, 4lberta and Sasketche arn of the West Indies and Bahama blish. This left not enough room for its contraction of the second s FRUIT This left not enough room for horticultural exhibits, which had be content with space it to the south of the hall. in large

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXX.

Splendid Result

E. B. Mallory, There is no more to produce milk than or to the 1st of Janu not as bad as the th that the supply of feed this time, but that is against a cow contin during these three m place the pressure of causes many dairymen the pastures

Nature intended the offspring at this time in the whole animal w to keep up his milk i see that his cows h bundance of good f and a variety at all tir WINTER DAIRYING

To those following v ter dairying this sea of the year presents difficulty, because it their aim to have th cows dry and resting again begin their wo when winter sets in. I to those whose e freshen in the spring get proper returns, milk flow must not for some time yet.

I agree with the g tleman from Welland who wrote a letter on t subject in Farm a Dairy of August the 10 that the second grow clover is hard to beat fall feed, and it certain can be used with less l of time, but it is not ways to be depended of and this year with us, tinued dry weather, th second growth at all.

CORN THE GI Corn is hardly ever a always be depended on i fall feeding, providing it of maturity. Good ensil the silo the preceding fal eared corn we feed entil mature enough for use the new corn after runni box. I believe every go liberal ration of this ve tious feed with perhaps s

After the nights Lecon hay at night will be of the flow of milk, and no of a good liberal amount fall months keeps them better fit them for a good work the following sprin

Only \$1.00 a Year

Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1911.

No. 36

Splendid Results in Difficult Season

E. B. Mallory, Hastings Co., Ont.

There is no more difficult season in the year to produce milk than from September until Xmas or to the 1st of January, although December is not as bad as the three preceding months; not that the supply of feed or the variety is limited at this time, but that in the first place nature is against a cow continuing her lactation period during these three months, and in the second place the pressure of work at this time of year causes many dairymen to depend too much on the pastures.

Nature intended the mother cow to wean her offspring at this time of year as is the custom in the whole animal world, and if a dairyman is to keep up his milk flow he must look to it to

see that his cows have bundance of good feed and a variety at all times. WINTER DAIRYING

To those following winter dairying this season of the year presents no difficulty, because it is their aim to have their cows dry and resting to dzain begin their work when winter sets in. But to those whose cows freshen in the spring to get proper returns, the milk flow must not fail for some time yet.

I agree with the gentleman from Welland Co. who wrote a letter on this subject in Farm and Dairy of August the 10th, that the second growth clover is hard to beat for fall feed, and it certainly can be used with less loss of time, but it is not always to be depended on,

and this year with us, on account of the continued dry weather, there has hardly been any second growth at all.

CORN THE GREAT STANDBY

Corn is hardly ever a failure, and can nearly always be depended on for the very best feed for fall feeding, providing it is fed in its proper stage of maturity. Good ensilage that has been put in the silo the preceding fall from well matured, well eared corn we feed until the new corn has become mature enough for use; then we commence on the new corn after running it through the cutting box. I believe every good cow will respond to a liberal ration of this very palatable and nutritious feed with perhaps a little ground oats added to it.

After the nights become cool a feed of alfalfa hay at night will be of great aid in maintaining the flow of milk, and not only that, but the use of a good liberal amount of feed to our cows in the fall months keeps them in better flesh and will better fit them for a good start on the next year's work the following spring.

We use other feeds in the fall; pumpkins we have used and found to be good; roots are excellent, but for an all round basis for a good ration for our herds in the autumn nothing can take the place of corn that I have spoken of both for cheapness and efficiency.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Lulu Keyes is our Holstein heifer which is making the best milk record for her age ever made in Canada. We have for the last month almost depended upon ensilage, with her grain ration, to keep up her milk flow. She is turned out at night, but I notice that she and her mate, an aged cow we are testing with her, eat very little in the pasture, and are always at the gate ready for the next feed in the stable. We are not feeding a heavy grain ration either, and the flow is



The Champion of the Aged Ayrshire Bossies at Toronto Last Week

Auchenbrain Fanny 9th-28,535-owned and exhibited by R. R. Ness of Howick, Que.. was awarded the premier honors in a strong class of 15. Note the true Ayrshire and dairy type of this grand own she has exceptionally good depth, true lines and a magnificent udder with splendid, large, well placed teats.

being maintained remarkably well, considering the heat, flies and dry weather. I give the credit solely to the good ensilage we have on hand.

It is a great advantage to receive our mail daily. Before rural delivery was established we used to have to send three miles to get our mail; now it is delivered every day, only a few feet from our front door. The stage used to pass our door daily, but when we missed it we often had a hard sime mailing our letters. Now the carrier collects our mail out of our box and we have no trouble. I think the time has come when the Government should control the telephone lines in the country as well as the mail delivery .-George Mastin, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The farmer who tests his cows is not guessing when he sells one. He sells the poor cow and he knows positively that it is the poor cow .- C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa.

Brief Rules Concerning Horse Breeding

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, has formulated the following brief rules concerning horse breeding, the observance of which will be to the distinct advantage of anyone engaged in raising horses:

1. Use only pure-bred sires; or, at least, such as have sufficient line breeding to insure prepotency. In this way an amount of certainty in experiment, so to speak, is obtained, and the danger of reversion to an inferior type is greatly bagasal

2. Do not club your mares, even at greatly reduced rates, to any one horse; but carefully study the good and bad points of each, with the object of serving her to the horse best adapted to im-

prove her good points and remedy her defects.

3. Watch carefully the horse markets of the world, and study the questions of supply and demand in horse-flesh, so that you may be able, in the near future, to command the highest price for the produce of your labor and skill.

4. Avoid violent crossing. All deformed colts are not caused by mental impressions, very many being due to the foolish but too common practice of serving smal! light mares to heavy draught sires. It is well known that some stallions are notorious for this sort of thing; and it is a curious but instructive fact that the worst offender I ever knew was himself a small horse, but bred from ex-

tra heavy Clydesdale stock on both sides of the house. While this is, perhaps, the most objectionable, all violent crossing will be found, as a rule, unsatisfactory.

5. Breed only from sound stock. I cannot impress this maxim too strongly upon you. The Royal Agricultural Society of England, acting upon the advice of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, disqualifies for premiums horses suffering from any of athe following diseases; roaring or whistling, ring bone, side bone, navicular disease, curb, bone spavin, bog-spavin, grease, shivering and cataract; and, under certain circumstances, splint, string-halt, contracted feet, weak feet and bursal enlargements, such as thoroughpin and wind galls. You will be wise, then, to look out for these maladies and to refrain from breeding from animals of either sex afflicted with them, as also from parents of faulty conformation or weakly constitution, there being quite enough unsound and shapeless horses now in the country without your deliberately adding to the number.

FACTS A

Tuberculosis Among Cattle*

P. B. Tustin, Winnipeg Food Inspector

The greatest enemy to the farmer, dairyman, stockbreeder and general public is a disease known under the name of tuberculosis. It is the enemy of the three first named because its ravages among cattle cause the loss of millions of dollars, and to the general public because more people suffer from and die of this disease than all other communicable diseases put together.

Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, but before any marked results can be made in the fight
now being waged against it in all parts of the
civilized world it is necessary that the people interested in the farming and cattle industries
should thoroughly understand the cuuse of the
disease, the manner in which it is spread from
one animal to another and the Lest methods of
fighting against it.

The disease is caused by the tubercle bacillus, a germ so small that a special measurement called a "Mu" has been invented to describe it. A mu is one twenty-fifth-thousandth part of an inch, and the tubercle bacillus is from one to three mu in length. Although it is so small that it cannot be seen by the naked eye, it grows at such an enormous rate under favorable conditions that the result can readily be seen. The bacilli are like short rods in shape.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH

The most favorable conditions for the growth of the tubercle bacillus is darkness, dampness, general uncleanliness and bad air, and unfortunately large numbers of cow stables are built where these very conditions exist—windows (if any) small and dirty, or with lean-to-sheds built against the side of the stable shutting out the light; wooden doors which absorb much liquid manure; and no ventilation.

Can it be wondered that our cows, which in this county are often stabled for four or five months during the winter, under these very conditions, get the disease? It is very rarely found in the range cattle, that live and are fed out of doors the year round, and the reason is because they get lots of fresh air, sunshine and exercise, and the tubercle bacilli are more rapidly killed by sunshine than anything else.

Dairy cows need to be kept under the most healthy conditions to thrive. It is a great strain on the vitality of a cow herself to be milked twice daily for days together, and if she is not well fed, previded with fresh air and sunlight, good, pure water and well groomed (which takes the place of outdoor exercise in winter) she would get very weak and poor, and if she should come in contact with the tubercle bacilli she will not have sufficient strength to resist the germ and will readily itall a victim.

HOW INFECTION TAKES PLACE

Cattle become infected with the germ in three ways: (1st) By eating food contaminated with the bacilli; (2nd) by innoculation—the bacilli getting into cuts and sores; (3rd) by breathing impure air.

The first is the most common. A cow cannot spit, and the germs which grow in her body pass out in her manure. If a cow's lungs are tuber-cular she coughs up whe infected matter from her lungs, and, not being able to spit like a person, she swallows what she coughs up; it becomes mixed with the food and passes out with the manure with the undigested food.

REMEDY COSTS LITTLE

The remedy costs practically nothing. Have your herd tested and remove the diseased animals from their midst. Put a concrete floor in your stable—it lasts forever. At least put concrete gutters and driveways and allow room for

feed passages in front of cows and install steel stanchions. The cost is slightly more at first, but the cost of subsequent repairs is eliminated. Insert lots of windows in your barn. Build your stable on high ground where natural drainage is assured. Keep the stalle cleaned out daily. The manure will do good to your land if spread, but if allowed to accumulate loses its fertilizing value, and if you have a diseased animal in your herd the manure from it wil. infect your healthy cattle, hogs and poultry when they are rooting or scratching in the manure pile.

Remember that it is now recognized by all authorities who have made a careful study of the disease, that cattle tuberculosis can be given to children and adults by drinking the diseased milk. Groom the cows and keep their milk clean and pure. Wipe the flanks and udder with a clean, damp cloth before milking, and currycomb the

About Raising Good Dairy Calves

Percy F. Clemons, Brant Co., Ont.

Our method of raising calves I will briefly
outline in response to an enquiry from Farm
and Dairy, but as it includes a good supply
of skim milk in their dietry it will probably
be of little value to the majority of Farm ad
Dairy readers. Raising calves without milk is
equivalent to making bricks without straw

We usually try to watch the cow at calving and remove the calf at once, drying it by rubbing it with old sacks. After an hour or so we milk some from the cow and feed the calf, by which time it is usually ready for a good sleep. By removing the calf at once it learns to drink mor readily, and the cow does not mourn for it.

WHOLE MILK FOR 10 WEEKS

Ordinarily we feed whole milk about 10 weeks



Some of the Ayrshire Cows, Aged Class, in the Line up Last Week

Pifteen cows competed in this class and gave the judge, Mr. W. A. F. Stephen, some work to place —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

cow daily. Also keep the hair on udder clipped short. Clean milk keeps much longer than dirty

Hessian Fly.—If the wheat stubble is plowed deeply after the crop is cut a large proportion of

Farm and Dairy's Circulation

August	21	the	circula	tion	of	Farm	and	Dairy	Was	9,203
August	28	it	WAS							9,267
Sept.	4	it	was							9,334

By October 15 we desire to have the circulation of Farm and Dairy pass the 10,500 mark. Nearly 800 New Subscriptions are still required. Will you not help us by getting your meighbour or some friends to subscribe? Read our very liberal Feen and Offers as given elsewhere in this issue.

the "flax seeds" or pupe of the summer generation of the Hessian Fly will be buried deeply so that the flies cannot emerge. In Manitoba, where only one annual generation occurs and most of the insects hibernate in the stubble in the "flaxseed" stage, the stubble may be burnt ovr after the harvest, especially if the crop is cut fairly high. The "flax-seeds" are situated usually at the lower joints of the plants and will be likely, on this account, to occur in stubble. Many will, however, be carried off with the straw and will be found in the screenings and rubbish after threshing. The screenings and rubbish remaining should be used up during the winter or burnt. -C. Gordon Hewitt, D. Sc. Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Ont.

then gradually change to the skimmed, which is continued sometimes until the calf is a year or more old. If we wish them for show purposs they get whole milk longer, usually about 16 weeks.

The calves run in loose boxes and usually arkept inside till six months old, though a run in a good grass paddock at night would be run in ideal way. As soon as they will eat they are fed clover or alfalfa hay, and a liberal ration of bran, or oat chop, and after they are five or six months old they are fed ensilage, if we have it, our aim being to feed them roughage as we do our cows.

Wordsworth wrote that "the child is father to the man," so surely the calf is mother to the ow, and should not be turned out in a bar pasture field with nothing but water to drink, where it will pasture all the flies in the neighborhood and still be expected to make a recentbreaking cow. Plenty of calves, especially in cheese districts, come into winter quarters weighing practically no more than they did in the spring when turned out.

In concluding, I cannot forbear quoting free a letter received recently from a practical boreman, junior partner and manager of one of the largest horse breeding farms in the middle west. Speaking of a young colt, he says: "Gin him good grass and feed liberally on oats as bran, this is the critical period when he will gow faster than at any other time." This is equally true of the calf, so if it is to be stinted do if rather in the second than in the first year.

In case a tree is barked by the whippletee the wound should be covered with grafting wax as soon as possible.—A. McNeil, Fruit Divisios, Ottawa, Ont.

A Resume of the Large be Cut

This problem of fill time is going to cover than ever be asking these quest corn be cut? Should the silo be How should the corn be Should water be added should the cracks or of the silo? What is the seat way to of the silo? How soon after man?

In attempting to analyse author, in addition personal experience of a consulted all of the leworkers, who have he addition many of the ledairymen. The answer of interest. Chief an iendency on the part of vocate a more mature of the case of the dairyme

THE STACE
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and thus the more vali
point, provided there ;
sure proper formentatic
a dark-colored sour sili
mals to scour badly.

In the discussion of corn should be cut whe difference of opinion w vocate 1% inches, othe many 1/2 inch, while so inch. The longer the c cal from the standpoin rapid the filling of the s as the 1/2 inch length, in the silage and makes it quantity of corn in the into consideration, eith % inch cut should be us palatable form of silage make it easier to pack nate the air, thus pre

There is much differe or alow filling. Where is always possible to pactramping and allowing the full capacity of the objections to this syste quantity of silage is to quantity of silage is to meseral farms with takes so much time the be put in too green at more of it too dry at texpessive than where rexpessive than where rexpessive than where rexpensive than where recommended.

Where rapid filling is 100 tons a day, the co the minimum. A large put in the silo in a sh more uniform quality o tion to this method is, for refilling in about a that after the corn is t

^{*}Extracts from an address by Mr. Tustin before a gathering of stockmen and others in the Dairy building at the recent Dominion Exhibition, Regina, Sask.

FACTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF FILLING THE SILO

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Experiment Station

A Resume of the Large Question of Silo Filling Giving Valuable Information on When the Corn Should be Cut and on Other Points on Which Questions are Often Raised.

The problem of filling the silo for the first time is going to confront more farmers this year than ever before. Thousands of men are asking these questions: When should the corn be cut? Should the silo be filled rapidly or slowly? How should the corn be distributed and packed? Should water be added during the filling? How should the cracks or other air spaces to filled? What is the west way to prevent waste on the top of the silo? What does it cost per ton to fail the silo? How soon after filling is the silage fit to use?

In attempting to answer some of these questions the author, in addition to drawing upon his own pursonal experience of many years with siles, has consulted all of the leading experience, and in addition many of the leading beet producers and dairymen. The answers brought out many points of interest. Chief among them was a marked tendency on the part of the beef producers to advocate a more mature corn at filling time than in the case of the dairymen.

THE STAGE OF MATURITY

While there is some slight difference of opinion on this matter, practically every answer indicated that the corn should be dented, in the dough stage or when about one-found the husiss and the lower leaves were turning brown in color. This would indicate that the best results are obtained when the corn is mature enough to cut for shocking purposes. The nearer the corn is to maturity the more food nutrients it contains, and thus the more valuable from a slage stand-point, provided there is enough moisture to insure proper fermentation. Immature corn makes a dark-colored sour silage which may cause animals to scour badly.

In the discussion of the lengths in which the corn should be cut when put into the silo, much difference of opinion was manifested. Some advocate 11/4 inches, others 1 inch, others 1/4 inch, many 1/4 inch, while some advocated less than 1/4 inch. The longer the cut used the more economical from the standpoint of power and the more rapid the filling of the silo. The shorter cut, such as the 1/4 inch length, insures less waste in feeding the silage and makes it possible to put a greater quantity of corn in the silo. Taking everything into consideration, either the 1/2 inch cut or the % inch cut should be used. This will make a very palatable form of silage for the animal, and also make it easier to pack the silage so as to eliminate the air, thus preventing waste.

BAPID VS. SLOW KILLING
There is much difference of opinion as to rapid
or slow filling. Where slow filling is practised it
is always possible to pack the silage thoroughly by
tramping and allowing it to settle. In this way,
the full capacity of the allo may be utilized. The
objections to this system are that where a large
quantity of silage is to be put up on a farm or
on several farms with the one filling outfit, it
takes so much time that some of the corn must
be put in too green at the beginning and some
more of it too dry at the finish. It is also more
expensive than where rapid filling is practised.

Where rapid filling is practised, say from 80 to 100 tons a day, the cost of filling is reduced to the minimum. A large quantity of corn can be put in the silo in a short time, thus insuring a more uniform quality of silage. The chief objection to this method is, unless provision is made for refilling in about a week or 10 days' time, that after the corn is through settling in the silo that after the corn is through settling in the silo

it will only be about two-thirds full. This may be partially overcome on a farm where two or more silos are built side by side by filling one for a day, then the other a day, allowing some time for the corn to acttle until the two or more silos are filled. In some instances where about three days are required for the filling, the work is commenced on Friday and Saturday, allowing the corn to settle over Sunday and the work is finished on Monday. Where fast filling is practised the only way to utilize the full capacity of the silo is to fill to the top, let it settle for a week or 10 days, remove the waste on the top of the silo, then refill. This requires a resetting



A Farmer's Own Silo Filling Outfit
The outfit here shown is run by a gasoline engin
to be seen to the left), and is owned by J. K. Moor
Son of Peterboro, Co., Ont., who use it to fill the
wo silos. —Photo by an Editor of Parm and Dairy

of the machinery when used by more than one farmer, but it will pay.

DISTRIBUTING CORN IN SILO

There are several different ways for distributing and packing the corn in the silo. . the principal points to be observed are that the light and heavy portions of the corn should be uniformly distributed. That is, the stalks and ears should not be in the centre or at one side and the lighter portions such as the leaves at the other side. The corn should be uniformly packed or tramped in all parts of the silo. This is necessary to insure a good quality of silage. The majority of the sile owners prefer having the surface of the silage saucer-shaped, about two feet higher at the sides than in the centre for the reason that the centre where the corn drops and the men usually stand gets solid and hard and does not settle afterwards as much as the sides. This is especially true of those silos filled without some form of distributing device. If the sides are constantly kept about two feet higher than the centre and well trod or

tramped when the silo in full, the silage is wedged tightly against the sides and the heat of formentation rotained, thus killing the germs of mold. One reason why silage molds more at the sides than in the centre is that is is not packed closely enough against the side to prevent the air from reaching the heated silage, thus furnishing mold-making conditions.

The packing of the corn is an important point Tramping on the part of the men is helpful. The best way, however, is to use two good reliable men with cement tampers.

ABOUT ADDING WATER

Ordinarily corn cut at the proper time does not need any water added to make good silage. There are times, however, when it is necessary to add water. The corn in the silo at the time of filling should feel moist; if not moist, water should be added. Under any of the following conditions water should be added to the corn when filling the silo: First, when the corn is too ripe, and the leaves and part of the stalks are dried out to such an extent that they will not pack well. Second, when the corn is severely frozen before it has reached the proper degree of maturity, liberating the moisture and leaving the leaves and stems dry. Third, when refilling the silo late in the fall with shocked corn it is always necessary to add water.

There are two ways to add the water. First, put a liose in the silo and thoroughly saturate the dry portions, especially around the walis. Second, where the blower cutter is used, run an inch stream of water into the blower when it is at work. This will add a sufficient amount of water to insure good results.

PREVENTING WASTE ON TOP

There is also some waste on the top of the silo, unless feeding operations are commenced as soon as the silo is filled. The amount of waste material varies under different conditions of management from 2 inches, where great care is exercised, to 10 or 12 inches, where practically no precautions are taken to protect the same. Various methods for lessening the amount of waste have been tried out. One of the first precautions is to thoroughly pack and level the top of the silo. Some use oat chaff or cut straw. thoroughly soak the top with water, then seed with oats. The oats germinate and form a thick covering which serves to keep out the air, thus lessening the waste. One of the easiest and most satisfactory methods to pursue is to pick the ears of the last three or four loads of corn, then run the stalks through the cutter into the silo. Thoroughly tramp the same. Then put on from 20 to 30 barrels of water. This has the effect of hermetically sealing the silo and only a very thin layer of waste will be on top.

The cost of filing the silo (cutting the corn in the field, hauling it, putting it through the silage cutter, tramping, levelling and covering the silo) varies from 40c to \$1 a ton. It depends on many factors. It has cost from 60 to 75 cents a ton to fill the silos at the lowa experiment station during the past eight years. The higher cost was due to hauling a long distance or to rainy weather when the loading was more difficult and the sand and dirt on the corn made it very difficult to keep the knives on the silage cutter in good working condition.

The corn may be used for feeding purposes as soon as the silo is filled. For the first few days it will see simply cut corn as it is not silage until it has gone through the heating process. In a week to 10 days' time the real silage will be reached. When managed in this way there is no waste on the top of the silo. If allowed to stand for several weeks there will be some waste in the form of decayed corn. This should be removed and hauled to the field in a manure aprender as it is not always a safe feed for any class of live stock.

Holsteins Make Record Showing

The Holsteins were not wanting in any particular as they were exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto last week. They were out in great numbers and made the greatshowing for the breed ever at Toest showing for the breed ever at 10-ronto. Great strings, numbering up to as high as 21 in single class (other than the specials and herds) confronted the judge, who on account of the exceedingly close competition often close competition often order to make a decision.

The judge was W. H. Standish of yons, Ohio, a man who for 26 years has been breeding and exhibiting Holsteins and has met with a large measure of success. He is still engaged in the breeding of Holsteins, and hence the breeding of Holsteins, and nence is an eminently well qualified man to shoulder the responsible and heavy task of singling out the winners in a contest such as that in which he was the adjudicator last week. Mr. Stanthe adjudicator last week. Mr. Stan-dish was most favorably impressed with the showing made by the Hol-steins and remarked while in conver-sation with an editor of Farm and Dairy that as a whole he had never found a better lot at any of the state fairs even where the Holsteins reign supreme amongst the dairy stock. The cattle were even in their classes and cattle were even in their classes and were up to a very high grade.

The sensational event of the week amongst the dairy cattle, indeed amongst live stock generally, was the contest amongst the Holstein breeders for the Special \$500 prize for the sweepstakes animal of the breed. At the very outset of the Holstein judg-ing all of the entries for this special were brought into the ring. It was a great task for one to start right in great task for one to start right in to single out an animal amongst the 26 entries of all ages and both male and female and declare it to be the and female and declare it to be the best. Judge Standish was equal to the work, however, and he picked on Lagan Prince Schuiling, the animal as shown on our front cover this week. This bull is a 3-year-old and was purchased as a calf when four weeks old by its present owner, Mr. Tig. Wood of Mitchell, Ont. The win was remarkable in that the bull was shown in what may be termed a green condition, not having been especially fit-ted and Mr. Wood is not an old-time exhibitor, this being the first time he has had stock at Toronto. The animal was carrying no superfluous flesh and won out on the strength alone of his real merit in conformaon the strength

The reserve animal in that special class was also a bull, a two-year-old, Pleasant Hill Korndyke Pontiac, owned by N. Sangster of Ormstown, Que. He is a grand bull, very prom-ising, though not showing the won-derful development of the grand champion.

champion.

The awarding of this special prize is not quite a fair proposition, though perhaps it meets the ideas of the directors in causing a mild sensation. It would be better were the stake divided and half of it placed for the champion female.

THE EXHIBITORS
The thanks of Holstein breeders is

uniform high excellence throughout it is not possible to single out, in the space at our disposal this week, individual animals in the varous classes for special comment and criticism. In several of the classes many of the cat-tle not in the prize money were good enough to make good firsts at some important exhibitions.

Following is given the complete list of awards:

Grand prize for the best animal; prize \$500-1, Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont., Lagan Prince Schuiling 6765.

Part of the Ring of 26 Holsteins that Competed for the \$500 Special

Holsteins of all ages, all classes, were brought into the ring at the very outset; the placing of the one prise of 850 and a ribbon to the reserve animal was
a task the like of which few judges are ever privileged or asked to undertake.
The first prise animal is shown on the front cover; the ribbon was won by N.
Sa:gster of Ormstown on his 2-year-old Pleasant Hill Korndyke Pontiac, 8422.
— "Dhoto by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

due the large string of exhibitors who came out this year to advertise the breed as it can be advertised at an exhibition such as Toronto. hibitors were: Bales Bros., Lansing, Ont.; John Clarkson & Sons, Summer-Ont.; John Clarkson & Sons, Summerville, Ont.; G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.; Haley Bros., Springford, Ont.; A. E. Hulet, Norwich,
Ont.; Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.:
F. A. Legge, Jefferson, Ont.; S.
Macklin, Weston, Ont.; K. Marshall,
Dumbarton, Ont.; John McKensie,
Willowdale, Ont.; G. H. McKensie,
Willowdale, Ont.; G. H. McKensie,
Thornhill, Ont.; Arthur Searce, Coxform, CoxTrendewy, Model Farm, Weston, and
Tig. Wood of Mitchell.

Service Model Farm, Weston, and
Tig. Wood of Mitchell.

Special mention is due to the Haley Special mention is due to the flatey Bros. for the splendid showing they made, their entries, as may be seen from the following list, winning many of the highest awards. The Haley Bros. had their stock in particularly fine fit, which had something to do in

Bull 5 years old and upwards-1, Wood, Lagan Prince Schulling: 2, Bales Bros., Sherwood Faforit Posch; 3, Macklim, Sal-vador Cornelius Posch; 4, Pearce, Dew-drop Johanna Lad. Bull. 2

Cow four years old and upwards-1,

EASTLAKE

Steel Shingles

placing them so high in the judge's setimation.

The Holstein classes were of such an uniform high excellence throughout it is not possible to single out. in the Ruth H. & Macklin, Beauty De Ko thilde.

Cow, 5 years old—1, Macklin, M Posch De Kol; 2, Hulet, Ladoga 1 Veeman; 5, Haley Bros., Nellie P 4 and 5, Rettie, Norwich, Bessie 1 Vecman; 5, hatey bros., Nelle 4 4 and 5, Rettie, Norwich, Bessie 1 Nierop 2nd and Ladoga Idaline 3rd. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Gooderham

thilde Maud's Canary; 2, Hulet, Pauline Colantha Tensen; 3, Wood, Princess Ca-lamity Posch De Kol; 4, S. Macklin, Retta Hengerveld Posch: 5 and 6, Haley Bros. Korndyke Maude B. and Aggie De Berr. Heifer, 1 year old, senior—1, Haley Bros. Ida Veeman: 2, Clarkson, Daisy C. Burke

Ida Veeman; 2, Clarkson, Daisy C, Burke, 5, Trethewey, Dread Srd Ywin; 4, lang-ster, Rhoda Queen Princess; 5, Lake View Farm, Lakeview Hengerveid Wayne; 6, Hulett, Perfection's Canary.
Helifer, 1 yara Old, calred after Jan. 1, 1911—1 and 2, Haley Bros., Homewood Faforis Mercena and Kate Abbekerk; 4, Goodenham, Jemie De Kol of Manor; 5, Inlaid, Madam Fosch Abbekerk; 6, Goodenham, Andy Johanna De Kol.
Helifer call, under 1 year—1, linker

ham, Andy Johanna De Kol.

Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, Haley
Bros., Aggie Toitella of Riverside; 2, 3
and 4, Jas. Rettle, Queen Bonheur Mercena, Sadie Marcena Posch and Rosa
Bonheur Mercena; 5, Haley Bros., Corea 6. Lakeview Farm Fairmont Houwtje;

Fairmont Houwtje; 6. Lakoview Farm, Lakoview Countees Grace. Heifer calf calved after Jan. 1, 1911—1 and 2. Haley Bros., Colantha Fayne and Grace Fayne Abbekerk; 5. Rettie, Janthe Jewel Francy, 4. Gooderham, Lady Korn-dyke Do Kol of Manor; 5. McKennie, Edgemont Fride: 6. Haley Bros., Grace Edgemont Fride: 6. Haley Bros., Grace Fayne Queen. Four animals the prozeny of one

to be under 2 years old—1 and 2, Haley Bros; 3, Hulet; 4, Rettie.

Herd of one bull and four females, over year-1, Sangster; 2, Rettie; 3, Haley Bros.; 4, S. Macklin.

Young herd of one bull and four fe males, 1 year and under 3 years—1, Haley Bros.; 2, Rettie; 3, Hulet; 4, J. H. Mc-

Female senior champion-Haley Bros., Janthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd.

Female junior and grand champion-Haley Bros., Colantha Fayne

The Jersey Exhibit at Toronto
Three lone but mighty champions
of the Jersey interests were at Toronto last week to support the breed and contest for the honors awaiting and contest for the honors awaiting to be won. Sir Wm. McKenzie of Kirkfield: B. H. Bull & Son, Bramp-ton, and David Duncan of Don, Ont., were the exhibitors. Almost everything worth taking went to the first thing worth taking went to the first named two exhibitors, and between these two the prizes were approximately evenly divided, the Brampton herd proving the stronger in the male classes, while the McKenzie Jerseys got the better of the good things with their females.

Many of the individuals on exhibi-tion are the very best to be had and which money can buy. They repre-sented the choicest blood and the most sented the choicest blood and the most souch after strains of the breed. For the best welfare of the Jersey interests in Canada, however, the showing was not all that could be desired, in that more exhibitors were not present. The "smaller" fellows have been crowded out, and evidently have come to think that it is not possible for them to compete against the big herds owned by the men of means. It does not augur well for the Jersey breed not augur well for the Jersey breed that this should be so, since it would be most unfortunate to have people come to recognize the Jersey as the cow for the rich man alone, since she has an important place as a rent-making and altogether profitable dairy

Pearl of Kirkfield, the undefeated d sire, was again made champion the Jersey males. He was given a of the Jersey males. He was given a good argument by Bull's Brampton Jolly Oakland. David Duncan, with Jolly Oakland. David Duncan, with Brilliants Golden Fern and Fontaine's Boyle, on which he got third and fourth, had two very choice individuals, a distinct credit to any ring, but they were in company with (Concluded on Page 9.)



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No building material like this— "METALLIC"

is superior in every way. It is most economical-is

easy and quick to lay or erect, saving expensive labor,

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ANENT RECL 20,

September 7, 1911

Mr. Harding Ack

Editor, Farm and Dairs of August 10 I see you say that th who oppose recip are reading the stra Mr. Editor, I have ties in the party pr you to put forward arguments to show going to improve of its going to improve of social conditions by og ways to a country of who are heavy exporte lines as we are. It is no then there are those (where labor is cheap) the markets. I don't think tradict the fact that the social conditions are the second of the social conditions are the second of the se

It must not be forgott at times the Ai class of by States markets are slight they are here, the 3rd, 4 stuff that are produced quantities in the Unit which sell for a trifle cochoicest, makes the aver ower than our average, pells disaster to us if nto our markets. the broncho rubbish that Canada under a nominal Canada under a nominal ago. Can you prove to n of stock will not injure in this country and rule our horses in many dis them will be kept for be

When the reciprocity first discussed I though us any harm, but the the more thoroughly I as we a selling our birth of pottage when we out agreement. The United St was very careful to keep wool. If they wanted to didn't they strike that ou anything better to liken t

URING the Dairy to 1



r, a fine premium; working for.

Repeating Alarm or Two New Sul ions. Sent post pai

3



Mr. Harding Asks for Facts

Editor, Farm and Dairy-In Farm social conditions by opening our gate-ways to a country of 90 million people who are heavy exporters of the same lines as we are. It is not plausible. And lines as we are. It is not plausion. And then there are those favored nations (where labor is cheap) that can flood our markets. I don't think anyone can con-tradict the fact that Canada is to-day a more prosperous country than the

It must not be forgotten that although at times the Al class of cattle in United States markets are slightly higher than they are here, the 3rd, 4th and 5th grade stuff that are produced in such large quantities in the United States, and which sell for a trifle compared with the choicest, makes the average prices much lower than our average, and to my mind spell disaster to us if such is allowed into our markets. You will remember the bronche rubbils that was slipped into ago. Can you prove to me that that it ago. Can you prove to me that that it ind of stock will not inture our horse trade It must not be forgotten that although of stock will not injure our horse trade in this country and ruin the quality of our horses in many district? Many of them will be kept for breeding.

when the reciprocity agreement was first discussed I thought it couldn't do any harm, but the more I study it the more thoroughly I am convinced that we as selling our birthright for a used of pottage when we oater into such an agreement. The United States deverment arreament. The United States deverment arreament is the United States deverment was a state of the country of the produce in the respective countries. Both cities are similarly didn't they strike that out I don't know anything better to liken this agreement to

ANENT RECIPROCITY To have a selected that the selection of the selection o

Canada is in a healthy and prosperous condition to-day. Then why about we enter into an agreement so the condition to-day. Then why about we enter into an agreement so the condition to the condition of the cond

Money talks! The advantages or disadvantages of reciprocity depend wholly on whether or not it will mean finly on whether or not it will mean fin-ancial gain or financial loss to the farmers of Canada. Talk of danger to the British connection or of "sell-ing our birthright for a mess of pot-tage" is entirely said from the ques-tion. We have too much confidence in the loyalty of Canadian farmers to believe that their patriotism is carried in their pocket. There is no senti-ment in trade and reciprocity is pure-ly a trade issue. If reciprocity ly a trade issue. If reciprocity will make us farmers more prosperous by enabling us to get higher prices for our produce, for from decreasing our loyalty, it will increase it for all history beautiful more as the contract of the contract loyalty, it will increase it for all his-lory bears out the assertion that a prosperous people are a loyal people. Mr. Harding has asked us for some "real positive arguments" to show that reciprocity will benefit us farm-ers. We presume that Mr. Harding means comparative prices, for these means comparative prices, for these are the only "real positive arguments" that we know of.

facilities. They are so convenient to each other that the difference in freight charges between shipping to Buffalo or shipping to Toronto would make little difference in the profit of tions of prices from these two markets are gleaned from reliable commercial papers on both sides of the line. The prices given are the average of quota-tions on the first day of each month for the 12 months and the quotations for 1911 are the average up to the end of June. A perusal of these quotations proves that we farmers have very

	much to g	ain and	little	to lose	by r
,	Oats-		911	1910	1906
1	Toronto Buffalo		.339	\$.367 .437	8 .30
	Barley, mal Toronto Buffalo		.627	.54 .736	.45
	Rye— Toronto Buffalo			.670 .814	.66
	Buckwheat- Toronto . Buffalo Red clover		.495	.505 .716	.5:
	Toronto Buffalo Hay, No. 1-		9.25	7.43 8.60	7.24
	Buffalo	1		13.68 18.59	9.47
	Toronto .			7.21 8.30	5.92 7.10
	Butter; dair Toronto	y—		.266 .325 .232 .294	.23 .26
	Cheese— Toronto . Buffalo Eggs— Toronto .		.132 .142	.123 .165	.13
	Buffalo Export steer	******		.306	.23
	Toronto . Buffalo			6.55	4.70 5.71

Eutcher cattle-		-	
Toronto	5.691	6.154	4.5
Buffalo	6.050	6.362	4.9
Sheep: ewes-			
Toronto	4.54	4.74	4.6
Buffalo	4.046	5.104	5.3
Lambs: yearling-			
Toronto	6.00	7.906	6.8
Buffalo	5,208	6.658	6.3
Hogs: select-			0.00
Toronto	6.808	8.483	6.8
Buffalo	7.383	9.435	7.0

than these figures? With the excep-tion of eggs and lambs the Buffalo market has invariably ruled higher than the Canadian. The low price of eggs in the United States this year is unusual, and the abnormal condi-tion of the egg trade is not due whol-ly to natural causes, but to threat-ened cold storage legislation, which ened coid storage legislation, which caused to be dumped on the market immense quantities of cold storage eggs, which otherwise would have been held and distributed gradually, as needed. In lambs only do quota-tions give the United States farmer market and control of the work beautiful and the control of the Mr. John Campbell and the control of the control of the Mr. John Campbell and the control of the con Mr. John Campbell, men who have been in the sheep business for many years, claim that in the long run-and for all classes of market mutton the United States market is the better of the two.

United States farmers cannot "beat United Stats farmers cannot "beat the Canadian farmer out of his boots" as we have been so solemnly assured by a Toronic paper. If there is any one thing in which it would be supposed that the United States be supposed that the United States would be in which an advantage, it would be in which the total and have allowed corn to enter formed has allowed corn to enter the order and we have not noticed any depres-sion in the corn growing district in sion in the corn growing district in which district Mr. Harding himself lives. The corn crop is more widely grown now than before we had free trade, and is just as profitable.

(Concluded on page 8)

\$\dagger\$-\d AMPLE REWARDS FOR

FARM AND DAIRY'S LIBERAL PREMIUM OFFERS

URING the next few weeks while our campaign is under way to increase the circulation of Farm and FARM & DAIRY CAMERA During the next few weeks while our campaign is under way to increase the office of the Dairy to 10,500 by October 15, we are making some unusually liberal premium offers. For instance, instead of asking for Nine new subscriptions to win a pure-bred young pig.

A PURE-BRED PIG FOR ONLY SIX NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

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WE WILL GIVE A Buck Saw A Fountain Pen, 14 Kt. Gold Point (worth \$1,00) Gardener's Knife (Extra Heavy).

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Fish Net Lace Ourtains, 52 Inches Wide, 3½
yds. Long.

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EXTRA SPECIAL-\$15.00 Cash for 25 New Subscriptions each taken at only \$1.00 a year.

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Subscriptions may commence with our Special Exhibition Number and Illustrated Supplement out next week.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont. Berry, one



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THE HELLER-ALLER CO. WINDSON

To what market are you shipping apples this year?" asked an editor of Farm and Dairy recently of a gentlelargely interested in the apple

do not know," was the unexpected answer. Now, was the unex-pected answer. Now, this gentleman is a business man, and it was un-usual for him at this season of the year not to know what he was going

year not to know what he was going to do with his apples. The explanation, however, came out in due time. "We are waiting to see how reciprocity comes out, and if it is passed early this fall the greater portion of our apples will be marketed in the Eastern States. Previously our two markets have been the Old Country and Western Canadia. The Old Country and Western Canadia. The Old Country and there we meet the competition of the apples of all other parts of the world. apples of all other parts of the world. Our apple market in the west has been practically taken from us by the action of the United States railways in lowering the freight rates on fruit from Oregon. As near as we can make out, we will be unable to com make out, we will be unable to compete with Oregon on the markets west of Winnipeg. The importance, therefore, of free entry for our fruits to the Eastern United States market is Eastern United States market is greater than ever. "As to the value of the United

HORTICULTURE

States market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market. In our winter apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market. In our winter apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market. In our winter apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market. In our winter apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market. In our winter apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market. In our winter apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the least doubt. It is our nearest market we apple men have not the lea competition. We can command a premium of at least 50 cts. a barrel In my opinion the greatest boom that the apple industry could receive is free entry into the United States. Our firm at least does not intend to dispose of its winter apples until we know whether or not the United States market will be available.

Fall Plow the Garden

When should ground for a kitchen gar-den be plowed? Should manure be ap-plied before or after plowing?—W. L., Simcoe Co., Ont.

The land which is intended for the kitchen garden next year should pre-ferably be plowed this fall and an ap-plication of marure of 15 to 25 loads to the acre spread on the plowed land. The soil will then get the full benefit of the forter of wines and will be the of the frost of winter and will be in better mechanical condition for workor the use of the plants next summer than if applied just before planting.

Average Production of Spies

Under ordinary conditions in Huron County, at what age do Northern Spys, or other winter apples, start to bear?

County, at what age do Northern Spys. or other winer apple, start to bear? Can you give me a guess as to the quantity they would bear for the first few years after starting bearing?—A. R. Under ordinary conditions, Northern Spys in the Huron district begin to bear at from 12 to 14 years. Baldwins and Kings will begin be trained. ing two or three years sooner than

There are so many conditions which influence the size of the crop after trees once begin to bear that I hardly feel safe in estimating the probable quantity borne during the first few quantity Lorne during the first few years. I might, of course, give you figures covering longer periods of time based on average results. I should say that Northern Spys beginning to hoar at, say 13 years should bear an average of two barrels of No. 1 apples a tree per year until they are 30 years old. From 30 to 40 years they should here is there hards mer tree. years old. From 30 to 40 years they should bear three barrels per tree. After 50 years they would probably begin to decline, but would still bear profitable crops, if well cared for, longer than this period. Baldwin trees would begin bearing a little earlier and, as a rule, bear more heavily than Northern Spys. These figures lier and, as a rule, bear more heavily than Northern Spys. These figures represent averages of well cared for orchards, and are. I believe, not too high to be used as a Lasis in caloralisting cost of production and returns per acre.—Prof. J. W. Crow, C.A.C., Guelph.

Mr. Harding Asks for Facts (Continued from page 7)

Mr. Harding's comparison of the farmer with the eight head of cattle and the one with the 90 head does and the one with the 90 head does not give a true representation of the reciprocity issue. By "pasture" Mr. Harding must mean the home mar-kets of the two countries. In Canada-we have 80 farmers in the country, and their home market consists of 40 people in the towns. That is to ev-ery person in the country there is only two-thirds of one in the country the United States, however, to every person in the country there are two in the towns. If, therefore, we make the markets of the two countries the markets of the two countries common, each farmer in both countries will have a market of one and one-third persons in the town. To put it another way the Canadian far-To mer has one cow pasturing on two-thirds of an acre. Just across the ine his American neighbour has one cow pasturing on two acres. Would not the Canadian farmer jump at the chance to let down the line fence? That is exactly what he will do when he adopts reciprocity.—Editor.

While warting for a train at a little station in Hastings Co., Ont., recent-ly, one of the editors of Farm and Dairy dropped into conversation a farmer of that county, Mr. W Rodgers, who was putting on a of wire fencing.
"Yes," said the farmer in reply

to a remark made by our editor, "his is a fine dairy country. I do not be-lieve that there is a better dairy sec. tion anywhere, but when it comes to making money there is nothing in it with poultry. We have 85 hens, and last year sold \$117 worth of eggs and \$15 worth of poultry. There eight in our family, and we all eggs. In fact I can hardly get al without a couple of eggs a day least myself. Had we kept track the eggs consumed in the house I be-lieve those hens would have been worth between \$2 and \$3 each to us. "We fed to the poultry last year 75

bushels of barley, oats, and peas. They got just ordinary care, and in summer they pick up the most of their food. Dairying is my line of farming, but I believe there is more money in poultry

Dry Mash Feeding

Prof. C. E. Brown, University of Minnesota.

We have ben following the method of dry mash feeding for several years and can see no good reason why should not be recommended. T principal advantages it has are, in the saving of labour and the prevention of gorging on the part of some of the fowls. The mixture being fed from hoppers saves the customary daily feeding, as the fowls have free access to it at all times and once a week is sufficient to fill the hoppers. provided that they are made large enough.

By keeping the food before the fowls in this manner we rarely find a hen out of condition; while with the wet mash, where the fowls have only 10 minutes or so to eat, the strongest or more active birds will get more than their share while the gree more than their share while the male birds are apt to be too atten-tive to the hens and neglect to est enough for themselves; but where the hopper is used they are always able to get plenty even after the hens are satisfied.

Artificial Heat Not Pecessary A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta.

Many people have conceived the mistaken idea that artificial heat is necessary in winter to secure the highest results in egg production. Egg-laying strains associated with proper care and feeding have a greater influence upon winter of production than the supplying of artificial heat. There is no difficulty constructing a house that will sufficiently warm to ensure good lay ing results. Under ordinary circumstances the scratching shed section of the house is sufficient protection for the fowl during the day, because the exercise gained in scratching for food keeps the bird in proper condition.

Winter egg production is more seriously affected by dampness and cold caused by the accumulation of frost on the walls and roof of the poultry house as a result of lack of ventilation than by lack of heat. Any of the low comb varieties of poultry can stand severe cold when necessary with little or no danger of, frozen combs, providing the air is dry

Raise hens that give plent of winter aggs and good fleshy chickens

Ayshires-Greatest at Toronto

What has been probably est showing of Ayrshires et continent, certainly at the ational Exhibition, were in the show ring last we ronto. The best from the herds of Canada met with acknowledged to be one of thing the Canadian breede est of the argument.

bet of the argument.

The exhibitors were Farms, Browster, N. J.; E ler, Burgesswile, Ont.; A a Co., slenie, Ont.; P. D., North Georgetoan, Que.; I Hewick, Que.; Wm. Stewy, Beile, Ont.; A. S. Turn Rychman's Corners, Ont.; Tedsevey Model Farm, W. Messe, Hilliker and Turn an ew exhibitors at Toro of them had a most credite of them had a most credite. of them had a most credita the Turner herd being of ally high quality. But ally high quality. But competing against the choice and in the hands of oldmen; hence it is no reflectic stock that they do not ap frequently in the awards Judge W. F. Stephen place His task was a heavy entries were heavy in all control the competition was keen to There was a total of 246

as follows: Netherhall Mil aged bull of McArthur's, w first. He was showing in g and his true dairy and Ay s represented especially lerful depth of body, head and shoulder, depth lendid quarter, showst advantage. He est advantage. H all sold at the later sa his best form, not she sual depth of rib and app "gaunted" and with ightly up. These bulls were d company, which in of

Two-year-old bulls brought competition. Ness got fine competition. Ness got on Hobbsland Gipsy King, S exceptionally fine bull, close fordon's Auchenbrain H mence, while Messrs. Turne strong bull, Lessnessock Fo (Imp.), which can give a count of himself anywhere. ear-old bulls were a great got first on a ve White Hill Free Tr Arthur had a bull calf under Bloom of Maple Hill—the ar perfection as can be alf in conformation, Ayrs and quality. Turner's juniwhich he got 1st and 2 ery favorably commented of judge, Mr. Stephen.

The cow classes were the have been seen on the grammany a day. Fifteen aged ined up and out of them w Ness's Auchenbrain Fanny 9 on page 3 this week. She is standing animal, all dairy t an udder that was a deligh Sixteen animals competed in Finlayston Maggi picked for first honors and verards made champion of the classes. As a four-year-old of record of over 10,000 lbs. m as length, depth and clean-c ders, high vertebræ, a splen and a wonderful depth of rib er an outstanding winner.
s one of R. R. Ness's herd. Ladysmith of the Ryanogu also in the dry cow class, cool. She was near the franch to the ingside appear and advantage as though



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Ayshires Greatest Ever at Toronto

What has been probably the greatest showing of Ayrshires ever on this continent, certainly at the Canadian Exhibition, were to be seen sational Exhibition, were to be seen in the above ring last week in Toronto. The best from the leading herds of Canada met with what is aknowledged to be one of the best from the United States. In the big ming the Canadian breeders had the best of the argument.

The exhibitors were Ryanogue Farms, Brewster, N. J.; E. D. Hılliler, Burgessville, Ont.; Alex Hume
4 (c., Menie, Ont.; P. D. McArthur,
North Georgetown, Que.; R. R. Ness,
Brwick, Que.; Wm. Stewart & Son,
Menie, Ont.; A. S. Turner & Son, Menie, Ont.; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckmans Corners, Ont.; and the Trethewcy Model Farm, Weston, Ont. Messrs. Hilliker and Turner & Son are new exhibitors at Toronto. Each Nessrs. Hilliker and Turner are new exhibitors at Toronto. Each are new exhibitors at Toronto. Each of them had a most creditable string, the Turner herd being of exceptionable high quality. But they were ally high quality. But they were competing against the choicest in the land in the hands of old-time showhad in the Palus of Startine show-man hence it is no reflection on their sock that they do not appear more frequently in the awards as listed. Judge W. F. Stephen placed the rib-lom. His task was a heavy one. The bona. His task was a heavy one. The centries were heavy in all classes, and the competition was keen throughout. There was a total of 240 Ayrshire

Some of the noteworthy wins were as follows: Netherhall Milkman, the aged bull of McArthur's, was an easy hst. He was showing in grand form and his true dairy and Ayr hire type s represented especially his wonerful depth of body, he seed and shoulder, depth of his beautiful ad and shoulder, devel of to the stadyantage. He cated Bargelendid quartest advantage. He high priced ock Victor Hug nogue Farms, which bull was not his best form, not showing his ual depth of rib and appearing to "gaunted" and with his back ightly up. These bulls were in splond company, which in other rings

Two-year-old bulls brought out son e competition. Ness got the first Holbsland Gipsy King, 32,272, an Holbsland Gipsy Ang, reptionally fine bull, closely run l rdon's Auchenbrain His Em rae while Messrs. Turner had Em rong bull, Lessnessock Forest King Imp.), which can give a good ac-ount of himself anywhere. The one--old bulls were a great class, and ordon got first on a very choice minal-White Hill Free Trader, Mc-Arthur had a bull calf under one year

Bloom of Maple Hill—that was as ar perfection as can be got in a in conformation, Ayrshire type quality. Turner's junior calves. which he got 1st and 2nd, were ry favorably commented on by the idge, Mr. Stephen.

The cow classes were the best that have been seen on the grounds in many a day. Fifteen aged matrons ined up and out of them was picked Ness's Auchenbrain Fanny 9th, shown on page 3 this week. She is the out-standing animal, all dairy type, with an udder that was a delight to see. Sisteen animals competed in the dry owe class. Fiblayston Maggie 3rd was after. ked for first honors and was afterards made champion of the female asses. As a four-year-old she made record of over 10,000 lbs. milk. She is length, depth and clean-cut shoul ers, high vertebræ, a splendid back ad a wonderful depth of rib, mal ing er an outstanding winner. She also one of R. R. Ness's herd. Oldhill adysmith of the Ryanogue Farms is in the dry cow class, came sec-d. She was near the freshening d to the ringside appeared to as The award advantage as though she had following:

been fresh, and many may have thought she should be first. As a four-year-old she made a record of 9,480 lbs. milk, 526 lbs. butter. One of the best heirers on the grounds was Hume's two-year-old-White Legs of Monie. She is large, well developed and full of quality. Two-year-old heifers out of milk shown by the Ryanggue Farms were very choice and east winners. It was very choice and easy winners. It was a question which should go first. Mr. Ness has purchased the pair for his

In passing we must comment u the need of a separate class for two-year-olds out of milk. As i year-olds out of milk. As it is all together it makes a very with unsatisfactory class to judge, and at most important fairs there is this

The awards in full are given in the following:

Gordon, Bargenock Blue Bell; 4, Hume Clerkland Kate 2nd (Imp.). Cow, 3 years old—1, Ryanogue Farms Faultless Spicey Nannie; 2, Stewart, Dew-drop of Menie; 3, Hume, Lessnessock Sprightly (Imp.); 4, McArthur, Cherry

drop of Menie: 8, Hume, Lessnesseck Sprightly (Imp.); 4, McArthur, Cherry Bank Clara. Cow, dry in calf—1, Kess, Finlayston Maggis 3rd; 2, Evanogue Farms, Old Hill Ladysmith; 3, Ness, Kirkland Stonechat 2nd; 4, Hume, Annieo of Warkworth. Heifler, 2 years old—1, Hume, White Legs of Menie: 2, Kess, Barcheskie Or-ange illossom; 3, Ryanogue Farms, Bar-bolgh Big Fancy 4th; 4,Kess, Barcheskie Daisy 8th.

Daisy 5th.
One-; ear-old out of milk—1 and 2, Byanogue Farms, Hobbeland Nancy 2nd and
oss ohr Maid Marion; 5, Stewart, White Heather 2nd; 4, McArthur, Cherry Bank

Graded herd-1, Ness; 2, Ryanogue Farms; 3, McArthur; 4, Hume & Co.

The Jersey Exhibit at Toronto

(Concluded from page 6) the world's best show animals and had to be content with less than the premier awards.

It was a real treat for all at the ringside to see the Jersey cows as they stood before the judge, Prof. M. A. stood before the judge, Prof. M. A. Scovell, Dean of the Kentucky Experiment Station. He made his deisions and then to make certain had the cows milked in the ring to ascer-tain the quality of the udders. Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield was de-clared the champion. Mere words fail when it comes to giving an adequate description of this cow. One must see her to appreciate her stirling characteristics. Farm and Dairy characteristics. Farm and Dairy readers were given a picture of this cow, as they were of the second prize matron "Iwernia's Oueen," in our atron "Ivernia's Queen, in our illustrated supplement last week. Lov-ers of the Jerseys and of good dairy cattle will be pleased to turn again to these illustrations and familiarize themselves afresh with the almost per-

fect type of these two individuals.

The three-year-old cow Mansella's
Rose, also a Kirkfield exhibit, was a
most pleasing animal and won hand-Mansella's ily over her competitors. She com-lines the fine points of the best Jer-sey type with a wonderful depth, size and an altogether perfect udder, un-usually even, well developed fore and usually even, well developed fore and aft and having every appearance of being a great producer. The junior female champion, Brampton Fon-taine Ril, a heifer one year old in milk, is also a grand individual a:.d worthy of special mention. The awards in full are given in the

Bull, 3 years old and upwards-1, Sir Wm. Mackenzie. Pearl of Kirkfield; 2, Mackenzie, Pearl of Kirkfield: 2, k Son, Brampton Eminent Raleigh; 4, Duncan, Brilliants Golden Feru Bull & Fontaine's Boyle

Bull, 2 years old-1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, Brampton Sir Robin, Brampton Stockwell and Brampton Eminent Fox.

oull 1 year old-1 and 2, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Fontaine's Knight and Gray Una's Kirkfield; 3 and 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Blue Ev.

lue Fox. Bull calf, under 1 year-1 and 2, Bull &

on, Brampton Goldmont and Brampton ronation; 3, and 4, Sir Wm. Macken-le, Kirkfield Beulah and Kirkfield's Mi-

Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1911-1 and Bull & Son, Brampton Henrietta's Son; Duncan. Boyle's Distinction; 4, Sir Wm. ackenzie, Kirkfield's Eminent.

Bull senior champion, Sir Wm. Macken-ie, Pearl of Kirkfield.

zie, Pearl of Kirkneid.
Bull, Junior champion. Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Fontaine's Knight.
Cow. 4 years old and upwards-4 and 2,
Mackenzie, Meadow Grass of Kirkfield and
Mackenzie, Meadow Grass of Kirkfield in
Vernia's Queen of Kirkfield i. 3, Duncan,
Lady's Primrose of Don; 4, Bull, Mon
Wittane's Pancy.

years old-1, Mackenzie, Man-Cow, 3 years old 1, Backenie, and sella's Rose; 2, 3 and 4, Bull, Brampton Bochette, Brampton Fontaine Rose and Brampton Alicante.

Cow, any age, with two of her progeny -1, Bull & Son, 2, Sir Wm. Mackenzie; 3

Heifer, 2 years old-1 and 2, Bull, Brampton Perry Flocia and Brampton Gold Mark Jess; 3 and 4, Mackensie, Kirkfield's Mabel and Kirkfield's Ivernia. Heifer, 1 year old in milk—I. Bull, Brampton Fontaine Ril; 2, Mackensie, Iris Belle 5th; 3, Duncan, Cora of Don; 4, Bull, Brampton Cora of Don; 4, Bull, Brampton Cora of Don; 4, Bull, Brampton Diversion Diversion Period Peri

Iris melle sin; s, Duncan, tora of Deu; s, Bull, Brampton Blue Duchess. Heifer, 1 year old out of milk-1, Mc-Kenzile, Kirkfield's Sultana; 2, Bull, Brampton Foxy Olive; 3 and 4, MacKen-zie, Ivernia Princess 2nd and Kirkfield's

Chimes.

Heifer calf, under 1 year old—1, Bull,

Brampton Kentucky Girl; 2 and 3, McKensie, Kirkfield's Mabel Beulah and Kirksie, Kirkfield's Mabel Beulah and KirkLill Braymton Feb. Dentonia; 4, Bull, Brampton Fontaine Queen.

taine Queen.

Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1911—1,
Mackenzie, Kirkfield's Beulah's Mate; 2,
Bull, Brampton Rosary; 3, Duncan, Ag-athe's Jane; 4, MacKenzie, Kirkfield's Pampass

Four animals, the progeny of one bull-Bull & son; 2, McKenzie; 3, Duncan; 4.

McKenzie.

Graded herd, 1 bull, any age, 2 females over 3 years old, 1 female over 2 and under 3, 1 female over 1 and under 2, and 1 female under 1 year—1 and 3, Macken-

zie: 2 and 4. Bull & Son

Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 3 heifers, under 2 years old—1 and 3, Bull and Son: 2, MacKenzie; 4, Duncan. Female, senior and grand champion-MacKenzie, Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirk-

(9)

Female junior champion—Bull & Son, Brampton Fontaine Ril.



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AND RURAL HOME

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

WHY MANUFACTURERS COME

A reason frequently given by the exponents of the protective tariff in Canada for the maintenance of high tariff walls is that our tariff, by making the importation and sale of foreign goods in Canada unprofitable, compels concerns to establish manufacturing plants in Canada, thus bringing into our country more capital and providing employment for more labor. We are told, and many of us have believed, that were the tariff abolished, our main inducement to manufacturing establishments to erect plants in Canada would be gone. This is not necessarily the case. Under our patent law these concerns are obliged to come to Canada to protect their patents.

According to the patent laws of Canada a patent is null and void if two years after the issuing of the patent the patented article is not being manufactured in Canada in such true that the States would increase quantities as are necessary to supply its exports of horses to Canada. It creamery work. We will not longer

nection it might be noted that the crease its exports of horses to the cream separator companies such as the DeLaval and Sharples have established branch factories in Canada although there is no import duty on freight rates. cream separators.

Any of us who have ever put together, or examined carefully a binder, or a mower, know that practically every part of these implements is patented. Is it not reasonable to suppose, therefore, that a great factor in bringing United States implement concerns into Canada is our patent laws as well as our protective tariff?

It, therefore, does not follow that we must pay artificially high prices for our manufactured goods in order that we may ence rage home indus-Tariff wall or no tariff wall, United States manufacturers must come to Canada, or lose their patent rights.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER

We attended a political meeting recently where Hon. R. L. Borden made the statement that the United states annually exported \$500,000,000 worth of farm products. He asked, how it would be possible for Canada to export \$2,000,000 worth of farm products to the United States without the United States having to increase their exports by exactly the same amount. He stated that nothing else but that could result and seemed to think that that settled the whole matter.

We are sorry that Mr. Borden was unable to attend the farmers' meeting in Ottawa before the deputation laid its demands before the Government last December. Had he done so the farmers could have enlightened him on a few points such as this. Take, for instance, the question of horses. Most of the horses in the United States are raised in the states adjoining the Mississippi Valley. At present a large proportion of these horses are shipped long distances east to the markets in eastern cities.

Most of the horses in Canada are raised in eastern Canada and a large proportion are shipped to the western provinces. Thus our brother farmers in the western provinces are shut out from the horse markets of the western states and are forced to pay extra heavy freight or express charges on the animals they buy.

Now then, what would happen under reciprocity? A large proportion of the horses in the western states would go north into western Canada and our farmers in the west would save hundreds of thousands of dollars in freight and express charges. But it is manifestly evident that the horses in the western states that went north into Canada could not also be shipped east to fill the market in the eastern states. Instead the great cities of the eastern states, many of which are practically at our doors, will be open to receive the horses we produce in eastern Canada. These markets for years have averaged from \$75 tos\$200 an animal more than the price we get for our horses in Ontario. What, then. does it all mean? It is

the Canadian demand. In this con- is true also that Canada would in-United States. And yet the farmers in both countries would benefit through the saving in the duty and

The same is true of dairy products. Some of our western and maritime provinces not strongly into dairying would like to have the privilege of buying butter and cheese from such dairy states as Wisconsin and Maine. Such provinces as Ontario and Quebec would like to have the privilege of shipping their dairy products to industrial centres such as exist in the Atlantic and central states. Had ar. Borden studied this question as have many of our farmers he would understand that it is quite possible for the United States Government to increase its exports to us in some such proportion as we increase our exports of agricultural products to it and still allow plenty of room for the farmers of both countries to benefit.

SCALES VS. PIPETTE IN TESTING

There are two questions that we should ask ourselves in the discussion of the relative merits of the scales versus the pipette in the taking of cream samples for the Babcock test: Is the principle of the scales right? Are they practicable? The Babcock test, which is now used almost universally in the testing of cream, based on weight, not volume. The graduations on the neck of the test bottle are marked to hold a certain weight of butter fat. When we take the sample by volume and the reading by weight we are not consistent and should not expect accurate results from that method.

The plea most frequently put forward for the out-of-date pipette is that while the scales are right in principle they cannot be used in practical creamery work. Many of our leading creamery men having used the scales for some years bear testimony to the fact that the scales are practicable. Mr. Wm. Newman, of Lorneville, Ont., claims that very little more time is required to take cream samples with the scales than with the pipette. Mr. John H. Scott, of Exeter, Ont., at the last meeting of the creamery men of Western Ontario at Guelph stated that although the first time he used the scales in his creamery the time required almost discouraged him from their future use, with some practise, however, he was able to sample cream almost as rapidly with the scales as with the pipette. Many other creamery men through the columns of Farm and Dairy and elsewhere have borne testimony to the same effect—that the scales are practicable.

In the United States where the scales are made compulsory by law, the practicalility of the scales as an efficient and rapid method of testing cream is never discussed. Even before these laws were put into force the great majority of creamery men had recognized the correctness of the principle of the scale and had demonstrated its efficiency in practical

hesitate to adopt the scales for all cream testing work and thereby place the Babcock test on a firm accurate

In a recent conversation a armer said in directing one to find his place. My farm is the first one with a silo that you will see along this road." At the first clance

The First there seems to be nothing remarkable about Silos this statement. A tiltle thought, however, will give it some significance. There is many a farmer who is able to say, my farm is the first one which you will see with a silo on it in this neighbor hood. These men are the pioneers in their particular lines. They are the ones who are willing to stand for the most advanced theories and ideas along the line of dairy develop ment. These silos are the sign posis that point to prosperity. They mark the farms upon which they stand declaring them to be owned by men who are alive to the best interests of their business from the standpoint of increased profits as well as that of soil conservation. The sile s recognized as a necessity on the dairy farm, yet there are many who still insist upon hesitating and delaying before they will place an order. The man whose silo is the first in the neighborhood is usually the best farmer, the best dairyman and the

The Influence of the Sire

best neighbor.

(Hoard's Dairyman)

An eastern friend writing us a pri-

vate letter, says:
"I notice you lay great stress upon
the influence of the sire in the production of good cows. Will you give me few concrete reasons for your belief?
We answered him as follows:

"Our reasons are (1) That such has been the doctrine believed in since men have studied breeding, to wit That sons take from the mother daughters from the father. (2) We believe this doctrine from our own in-

dividual experience. For instance, Guernsey cow that was actually about the poorest producer we ever did own the best we could with her, she would not produce over 225 would not produce over 222 108. a butter a year. We bred her to the bull, Espanore 2nd, who has seven daughters in Advanced Registry list. The result was a heifer that gave in her four-year-old form over 8,000 lbs. of milk and 403 lbs. butter fat. When did she get her ability to produce a well? Not from her mother but from her father. This bull produced splen-did cows bred to low producing grade

Another instance: We owned the Guernsey bull, Starlight's Excelsion, who now has 13 daughters in the Advanced Register to his credit. was a bull of remarkable prepoter konong, has been making at the rate of over 70 lbs. of butter fat a month ing 45 lbs. of milk daily, testing 53.

She promises to become one of the phenomenal cows of the breed. When did she get this wonderful capacity.

From her sire.
Hundreds of other breeders of de mestic animals have noticed the working of the same law. Hence we say that the farmer who is about to select a male calf should keep this law is mind and never be led to purchase at inferior bull no matter at what pris he may be offered

September 7, 1911.

Creamery Depai Butter makers are invited tributions to this department tions on matters relating to but and to suggest subjects for Address letters to Cre mery !

****** The Export Butter S S. W. McLagan, Mgr. De Christmas, Montr

The export trade in but eason taken on a new 1 season taken on a new lalthough not coming up to of former years. From August 12th, this year, been shipped to Great B Montreal, 57,837 package. with 17,034 packages fo period of last year. Th siness has been caused the increase of Canadian obtained by the practical export of cream to States, butter prices the sufficiently high to permi partly by the unpreceden conditions which have p Northern Europe over Northern Editions of butter coming to the ket from these countries.
These conditions have

a dearth of general sup prices beyond all recent and have made the value creamery butter coming ket 24 1-2c to 25c a lb. conditions which have



Why One Pound of Be One pound of butter fa-sait and casein, as here sh can churn more pounds of er fat when the cream

high values possible a abnormal and cannot be abnormal and cannot be occur frequently, but the proves that British buyed our butter and are prej the fullest prices for it, circumstances will perm is that our surplus price and years has fallen of This year the receipts
Montreal from April Is
12th are reported as a
packages, compared w ackages for the same pe Of course there has been time a great increase consumption, but it is a able to the people of rich in natural resources

that production should not than pace with consumpton FUTURE OF EXPORT The future of the estrade depends altogether steady increase of produ the country. There mu-extension of mixed farm arly in the North-West fitable from every point makes money for the in mer who pursues the v dustry and knowledge. the land and increases production, where cont growing impoverishes the

The reciprocity agree The reciprocity agree should be confirmed, a modify considerably the export butter trade. We and buy from the U Part of the Canadian su its way abroad via its way abroad via ports, and part of the surplus via Montreal a

Creamery Department

or makers are invited to send con-ons to this department, to ask ques-matters relating to butter making suggest subjects for discussion.

The Export Butter Situation

S. W. McLagan, Mgr. Dir., Lovell & Christmas, Montreal.

The export trade in butter has this sasan taken on a new lease of life, although not coming up to the record of former years. From May 1st to august 12th, this year, there have lean shipped to Great Britain, from Mentral, 57,837 packages, compared with 17,634 packages for the same period of last year. This increased usiness has been caused, partly by the increase of Canadian production, estained by the practical cessation of the export of cream to the United States, butter prices there not being 18tes, butter prices there not being The export trade in butter has this States, butter prices there not being sufficiently high to permit of it, and partly by the unprecedented drought conditions which have prevailed all over Northern Europe and Sileria, thereby heavily reducing the supplies of butter coming to the British market from these countries.

These conditions have created such

a dearth of general supplies as has enabled us to obtain this season high enabled us to obtain this season high prices beyond all recent precedent, and have made the value of the best reamery butter coming to this mar-ket 24.1-2c to 25c a lb. to-day. The conditions which have made these of butter, the 'over-run' is 17 lbs.

week the connection it is well to point out that Canadian creamery makers should not expect to obtain for the average Canadian production the ex-treme prices current in the American market. Butter across the line is closely graded, and the grade of "specials" for which the highest price specials for which the highest price is paid, represents a comparatively small percentage of the total receipts. "Fresh creamery" varies in value in the larger States markets, six cents a pound.

The Over-Run Explained

Would you kindly tell me through Farm and Dairy what is meant by overrun, and how it is figured in the creamery?-T.H.C.

how it is figured in the creamery -T.H.S. Grey Co., Ont.
Prof. J. W. Mitchell, in a recent bulletin issued from the Manitoba Agricultural College, answers your question and points out the difference between butter and butter fat in the control of the college of

"The composition of average butter is about as follows:

	•	-	-	•		_								Per ce
Butter													,	84
Water														12
														3
Casein	,						,	,		,	,		,	1
Total														100

about 84 lbs. of fat in 100 lbs.



Why One Pound of Butter Fat Makes More than One Pound of Butter

One pound of butter fat makes 11-6 lbs. of butter by the addition of water, sais and casein, as here shown. This diagram explains why the creamery patron can churn more pounds of butter than the creamery man gives him credit for in butter fat when the cream is sent to the creamery.

almormal and cannot be expected to secur frequently, but the experience proves that British buyers appreciate our butter and are prepared to pay the fullest prices for it, which market circumstances will permit. The pity is that our surplus production in receut years has fullen of so scriously. This year the receipts of butter in Montreal from April Last 1309,410 parkages, compared with 488,331 packages, for the same period of 1905. packages, compared with 468,931 packages for the same period of 1905. Of course there has been in the mean-time a great increase in the local time a great increase in the local consumption, but it is wear very credit-able to the people of a country so rich in natural resources as is Canada that production should not keep more than pace with consumption.

FUTURE OF EXPORT TRADE

The future of the export butter
trade depends altogether upon the The future of the export butter trade depends altogether upon the steady increase of production all over the country. There must be a great extension of mixed farming, particularly in the North-West. It is profitable from every point of view. It makes money for the industrious farmer who pursues the work with industry and knowledge. It enriches the land and increases its powers of production, where continuous cereal

the land and increases its powers of production, where continuous cereal growing impoverishes the soil.

The reciprocity agreement, if it should be confirmed, will doubtless modify considerably the course of the expert butter trade. We shall sell to and buy from the United States. Part of the Canadian surplus will find its way abroad via United States surplus via Montreal at times. In claim—it becomes a matter of no ports, and part of the United States surplus via Montreal at times. Montreal at times.

high values possible are of course cent. The over-run is greatly in-abnormal and cannot be expected to fluenced by such factors as the losses nuenced by such factors as the losses sustained and the amount of moisture incorporated in the process of manu-facture, which process begins with the handling of the milk and ends with the finished product."

Advantages of Rich Cream

L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.

A rich cream has many advantages over a thin cream of the same quality. A rich cream will keep sweet much longer. More and better butter can be made from it. A thin cream requires too much starter. A thin cream cannot be pasteurized profitably and hence the creamery man is not able to use commercial starters

is not able to use commercial starters and develop the flavor desired.

Starter is added in proportion to the amount of fat content in the cream vat. If we have a rich cream we will use a large percentage of starter. Lactic acid bacteria control the development of flavor and give use the flavor we desire. The more lactic acid therefore that we are able us the flavor we desire. The more lactic acid therefore that we are able to add to the vat, the better will other germs the controlled and the butter will have a better flavor. It should be the object of the creamery man to induce his patrons to deliver a cream testing from 30 to 35 per cent.

enquiring into.



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VANCOUVER C

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FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

(12)

Cheese and butter on exhibition at Toronto this year was quite the equal of the best in former years. The judges, W. H. Morton, Belleville, W. W. Gray, Stratford, and Jas. Bristoe, St. Thomas, for cheese; I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, and S. A. Zufelt of the Kingston Dairy School, for butter, pronounced both the butter and the cheese as being of very fine quality. In point of entries the exhibits about the same as last year: were about the same as last year; probably there were a few less cheese, this point not being certain, since official figures for last year were not available. The \$50 cheese trophy was again captured by R. A. Thompson of Atwood; the trophy will now go to Mr. Thompson permanently, this Leing the third time he has won it.

THE FOR THE THOPHY
The trophy was awarded Mr.
Thompson on a very fine point; his
score was tied by one of his neighbors,
Mr. B. F. Homes of Atwood. It had
been decided that in the event of a
tie the award should go to the entry
receiving the highest score for flavor,
and as Mr. Thompson's entry was est in point of flavor he was given the award.

In judging the cheese exhibits very high standard was taken at the start, which resulted in a low score all through; Mr. Thompson's trophy cheese receiving a score of only 96.49. This is to be regretted, since it does

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FARM FOR SALE—200 acres near Peter-boro. 150 fit for machinery; lots of fruit. Upt-o-date house and barns. Churches, school and cheese factory con-venient. Would sell on easy terms. For further particulars apply Joseph H. Taylor, Keene, Ontario.

WANTED-Married man with small or no family who thoroughly understands in-cubators, raising, dressing and general care of roultry. Steady situation to good man. Must be Protestant and strictly sober. Apply to W. H. Furber, Box 486, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE-Cheese and butter factory in Western, Ont. Average make of cheese 115 tons. Good make of butter. Excel-lent location; good dwelling. Terms reasonable.—Apply Box G., Farm and

WANT TO RENT—Cheese factory, warm enough to make cheese in the winter, with a supply of milk for the winter; on main line of a railway. Box W., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Box W.,

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Ex-perience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat Dawson's Golden Chaff, grown from registered selected seed, pure and clean, \$1 per bu.; bags. 30c. A. Hutchinson, Mt. Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three pure bred Shropshire ram lambs eligible for registration. Thos. J. Nimmo, Bensfort, Ont.

Cheese Department

Maker are invited to send contributions to this department, to sak questions on suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Theobees Maker Department.

Butter and Cheese at Toronto

he placings were given follow:

BUTTER AWARDS

Creamery butter, section 1-1, W. H. S. ewart, Frontier, Que., 98.25 score; 2, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que., 97.75; 3, Jno. Anderson, Renfrew, 97; 4, J. A. Waddell, Strathroy, 96.50.

CHEESE AWARDS

Section 1-1, D. Menzies, Molesworth, 95.79 score; 2, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 95.65; 3, Peter Callan, Woodstock, 95.32; 4, R.F. Howes, Attwood, 95.15; 5, Geo. Empy, Newry, 94.81; 6, J. E. Carter, Piccord III.

4. R.P. Howes, Attwood, 95,15; 5. Geo. Empy, Newry, 94,81; 6. J. E. Carter, Pieton, 94,38; ed. D. E. Carter, Gilead, 96,81 score; 2. D. Menzies, Molesworth, 95,69; 3. R. P. Howes, Attwood, 94,99; 4. E. D. McKensie, Ingersoll 94,82; 5. O. J. Donon, Morefield, 94,553; 6. A. B. Treleaven, Morefield, 94,553; 6. A. B. Treleaven, Morefield, 94,553; 6. A. B. Treleaven, Morefield, 95,59; 4, D. Menzies, Molesworth, 95,38; 5. W. S. Stoks, Briton, 95,66; 6eo. Empy, Newry, 94,95.

94,99.

Section 4-1, Geo. Empy, Tavistock,
95.99 score; 2, Jno. Cuthbertson, Sebringville, 95.69; 3, T. O. Flynn, Tavistock,
95.65; 4, B. F. Howes, Attwood, 95.39; 5,
O. R. Francis, Cassel, 95.33; 6, C. J. Don-

O. R. Francis, Cassed, 95.35; 6, C. J. Donnelly, Scottaville, 95.35.
Section 55-1, O. A. Barber, Woodstock, 95.99 score; 2, Ed. Carter, Gillend, 95.82; 5, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 95.65; 4, Geo. Empy, Newry, 95.49; 5, H. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, 95.31; 6, J. E. Stedbaur, Listowski, 94.99.
Section 6-4, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 95.49 score; 2, H. J. Need, Tavistock, 95.99; 6, R. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, 95.31; Geo. Empy, Newry, 95.40; 6, D. Sentise, Molerovith, Bismarck, 95.59; 6, D. Sentise, Molerovith, Bismarck, 95.59; 6, D. Sentise, Molerovith, 95.60. 95.00

99.90. H. W. Hamilton, West M.mcion, 95.15; 2, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 94.6; 3, Geo. Empy, Newry, 95. Section 8-1, B. A. Thompson, Attwood, 94.99; 2, Geo. Empy, Newry, 94.82; 3, Ed. Carter, Gilead, 94.81.

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W. W. Carter, Hastings Co., Ont. It is a part of the cheesemaker's work, and an important part, to in-fluence his patrons in the line of sending a better quality of milk to the factory. To do this a cheesemaker must call on his patrons and be well acquainted with them. If the milk is bad we always send word to the pat-ron, and if he does not then look after it I make a practice of visiting his farm and helping him to locate the

When I first came to this factory I had to turn down quite a few cans of

milk, but the most of the patrons now look after it very well. If we an interest in our patrons they If we take take an interest in our work and help us all they can. We will get more and better milk.

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Carteret, N. J.

OUR power o amount of

of bringing it out

The

N Autho (Con SYNOPSI

Martha Perkins, a young l-to-do but close farmer, f st is refused. She felt th switched but close farmer, feests irefused. She felt that the was only a dull, plaid seem of the seem distrike her with intent to Stadman for some seed, and trab they would become an answer in the negative. This was hot with rage, and, packi left the echool-house. Bud, I ber. As the Watson boys gr isso of the world. Pearl deci-dentition and get a farm, so location and get a farm, so us be protected from the evi d preparations for moving a

PAREWELL, sweet childh py home, For now we sadly has We'll leave your happy s

We tried to leave you ye lut fate denied, for Adam Had broke the axle of hi

arewell, sweet childhood home.

We're going out four wes Ve've gone to seek another And may not see you for a pit every inch of thee is d And every stick in thy w

ch mark upon thy wall i With deepest meaning love.

e where young Bugsey s ink. Caused by his youngest

shove

See where wee Danny picke He knew no better, tho', The patch that covers it f Is made of Pearlie's win

ll through the dreary wi Thou sheltered us from Thou s ou sheltered us from wind

Save where the kitchen When strangers come to

And fill thy halls with



OUR power over others lies not so much in the amount of thought within us as in the power of bringing it out. - Channing.

The Second Chance (Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny

(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE SECOND CHANCE"

Martha Perkina, a young giri of 35 years, asks her father. Thes. Perkina, a wicked but close farmer, for money to subscribe for a magazine, but her rejest is refused. She felt the refusal keenly, but consoled herself with the fact has the was only a duil, plain girl. A few miles away is the humble home, in the little town of Miltord, of John Watson, a C.P.E. section-man, who has a six and nine oldriden. Cose day Peari, the eldest of the nine, received a letter and the section of the little town of Miltord, of John Watson, a C.P.E. section-man, who has a divident control of the section of the section

py home For now we sadly haste away.
We'll leave your happy scene with

We tried to leave you yesterday, but fate denied, for Adam Watt Had broke the axle of his dray.

rewell, sweet childhood's happy

We're going out four weary mile, e've gone to seek another he And may not see you for a while, it every inch of thee is dear, And every stick in thy woodpile

mark upon thy wall is linked With deepest meaning and with

e where young Bugsey spilled the Caused by his youngest brother's

He knew no better, tho', I guess.
The patch that covers it from sight
Is made of Pearlie's winsey dress.

Il through the dreary winter time Thou sheltered us from cold so ou sheltered us from wind and rain

Save where the kitchen roof did

When strangers come to live in And fill thy halls with noise and

AREWELL, sweet childhood's hap- | Still think, dear house, of those who Did from thy gates go in and out.

'It's just grand," her father said admiringly, "and it's true, too. I don't know where you get the things you think of."

the cattle were foraging through the pastures to be ready for the first blade of grass that appeared. The April sun flooded the bare landscape with of grass that appeared. The April sun flooded the bare landscape with its light and heat. From the farm-yards they passed came the merry cackle of hens. Horses and colts galcacke of hens. Horses and coits gai-loped gaily around the corrals, and the yellow meadow larks on the fence-posts rang out their glad challenge. The poplar trees along the road were blushing with the green of spring, and up from the river-flats, gray-pur-ple with scrub eak and willow, came

ple with scrub oak and willow, came the indescribably sweet spring smell. At the corner of Thomas Perkins' farm they turned straight north, fol-lowing the river. "There's our farm, Pearlie," her father said.

father said.
What Pearl saw was one long field
of old stubble, gray and faded, cut
out of the scrub, and at the end of
the field, against a grove of poplars,
stood a little house, so sad, so battered, so broken, that Pearl's stout
heart almost sank. It was made of heart almost sank. It was made of logs and plastered with mud, and had settled down on one side, looking as ungainly and tired as an old horse when he rests on one leg. There was a door in the side next the road, with one window at each side of it-windows with almost everything in them

except glass.

Pearl jumped from the wagon and can around her new home trying to find something good about it. When and something good about it. When her father came in after tying up his horses, he found her almost in tears. "Pa," she said, "this is sadder than I ever thought it would be. I

than I ever thought it would be. I wish it had been real dirty and shift-less; but look, Pa, they've tried to keep it nice. See, it's been white-washed, and there's a place you can tell they've had a bit of oil-cloth behind the box the wash-basin sat on, to keep the spatters off the wall. And see here, Pa, "stooping to pick up a on the floor—"this from the rubbist on the floor—"this from the stoop the bolder—there's beads sewed on it around the flowers; and do you see. around the flowers; and do you see yon little shelf? It's got tack marks on it; she's had a white curtain on it, with knitted lace. I know she has, and see. Pa''—looking tehind has, and see Fa'—booking tenind the window casing—"yes, sir, she's had curtains on here, too. There's the tack. She had them tied back, too, and you can see where they've had pictures. I know just what Mrs. Cavers is like—a poor, thin woman, with knots on her knuckles. I could see her face in the house as we drove up to the door, kind of crooked like the house, and gray and weather-beat-en, with teeth out. Houses always get

you think of the the condition of the them. They've tried—at least she spring floods. The spring came early thing to me, Pa—she's tried. If people is the condition of the condi

A Place That Will Appeal to Any One as Being a Real Home The vines, hedge and shrubbery about this place give it a very inviting appearance. It is the home of John F. Sathem, Huron Co., Ont.

in Manitoba that year, and already ple just set around and let things go to smash and don't care, that's too bad, but there's nothing sad about it. But to try your livin' best and still have to go under—that's aw-

(1.3)

Pearl walked to the window and wiped the cobwebs from it. "I know how she felt when she was

standin' here watchin' fer Bill, hopin' so hard that he's come home right this time, and bring the list of things she asked him to bring with his wheat-ticket. I can see she was that kind, always hopin'; if she wasn't that kind she wouldn't ever have sewed the bead on. She'd stand here and watch for Bill so full of hope and still so black afraid, and then it would come on dark and she couldn't see anything on dark and she couldn't see anything but Perkins' light winks through the trees, and then she'd ay resulting the trees, and then she'd ay resulting the trees, and then she'd ay resulting the trees, and then the she'd resulting the she'd resultin

They were putting up the stove now, and when it was set in place Pearl said: "Let's get a fire goin' now, quick, Pa—and that'll cheer us

Her father went to the river and brought water, which they heated on the stove, and then he scrubbed the floor while Pearl cleaned the windows and put up the cheese-cloth curtams she had brought. She went outside

to see how the curtains looked, and came back well pleased.

"Pa," she said, "I've got a name for it. We'll call it "The Second Chance.'"

"For why, Pearlie?" her father asked curiously.

"Well, it just came to me as I was lookin" 'round, what this farm has had to put up with with Bill Cavers. Here it is as good a farm as any around here, and it's all run to weeds. Here it is as good a farm as any around here, and it's all run to weeds. I am sure this yard is knee-high with ragweed and lamb's quarter in the summer, and the fields are all grown up with mustard and wild-oats, and they're an abomination to any farm; and so it has just sort of give up and and the state of the stat they're an abomination to any farm; and so it has just sort of give up and got discouraged, and now it lets in any old weed that comes along, because it thinks it'll never be any good. exceed that the second of t cattle; and over there, under the trees, will be the chicken-house, with big white hens swaggerin' in and out of it, and down the ravine there will of it, and down the ravine there will be the pig-pasture, and forminst us will be acres and acres of wheat, and behind the bluff there will be the cat-field. I can see it, Pa."

"Faith, and yer a grand girl at seein' things," her father said, with his slow amile, "and I just hope yer right."

right."
"I'm sure of it," said Pearl, after a pause. "and that's why we'll call it 'The Second Chance,' for it's a nice kind name, and I like the sound of it, anyway. I am thinkin', maybe that it is that way with most of us, and we'll be glad, maybe, of a second chance. Now, Pa, I don't mind tellin' ye that it was a sore touch for me to leave school, and me doin' so well, but I am hopin' still that some well, but I am hopin' still that some well, but I am hopin' still that some time, some place, perhaps, for me, too, like the farm, there may be a second chance. Do you see what I mane, Pa?"

"I see it, acushla," said her father.
"And I'm thinkin' maybe there's one And all day long, as John Watson worked, there was a wish in his honest heart, so earnest a wish that it

formed a prayer, that he might be a strong boy for his age, was set to able to give his children many of the things that had been denied him; and the bouse, for it was still early in things that had been denied him; and the bouse, for it was still early in it came to him, vaguely at first, but growing over clearer, that in Pearlie, some crop. John Watson, when he desire to do better for them, than he desire to do better for them, than he had done for himself, he was getting had Jimmy, to prop up the had done for himself, he was getting that the said was a something that the said was something to the said was something to the said was something of a child-trainer, and have well as the said was something of a child-trainer, and hence then had done for himself, he was getting that the said was something of a child-trainer, and the was something of a child-train his accound chance.

The next day saw the whole family for the two cows.

The next day saw the whole family for the two cows.

The next day saw the whole family for the two cows.

Mary was given the hardest task of farm. Mrs. Watson, Aunt Kate and all—to look after her four young bro. In give the same the same than the sam

......................... The Upward L Pray with Thanksgi Be careful (anxious) for it in every thing by prayer ication with thanksgiving

> understanding shall keep you and minds through Christ kilippians 4.6, 7 In this department last ion was drawn to the p given us and which a He has told transform controlling the c cha however, that we sh and discouragement v at themselves to our mi only the first step. There is step that is equally imp the opening of our mind to an entirely different characteristics. osite attitude of mind to

requests be made known t









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In the past PAQUET FURS have been sold through the leading Fur Stores of Canada. The demand has now reached a point where more adequate distributing facilities are an absolute necessity. For this reason we have decided upon this new policy of selling direct to YOU at actual wholesale prices. This will enable us to keep our immense Fur Factory running at full capacity all the year round. It will also enable YOU to buy your Furs at the lowest prices ever known in Canada.

The Set Illustrated \$25 No., 6145-Lady's "Olympic" Stole in Black Russian Lynx (perfect imi-

tation of genuine Black Lynx), lined with plain Satin. Special, \$12.50. No. 2102-Lady's "Teddy" Muff to match, Black Russian Lynx, Satin lined. Special, \$12.50.



their

The Upward Look

Pray with Thanksgiving No. 24

Be careful (anxious) for nothing Be careful (anxious) for nothing; at in every thing by prayer and sup-lication with thanksgiving let your equests be made known unto God. and the peace of God that passeth al! understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus. Philippians 4.6, 7

In this department last week at on was drawn to the power God given us and which again and He has told us to ourselves transform controlling the character of thoughts. It is not suffi-sh, however, that we shall imme-dispel thoughts of fear and any and discouragement when they sent themselves to our minds. That only the first step. There is a sec-id step that is equally important. It the opening of our mind to thoughts an entirely different character. The esite attitude of mind to fear and ry is praise and thanksgiving. The ment we begin to feel thankful for our blessings and to give praise them the thoughts of fear and ciety that the devil would like to ghten and burden us with begin disappear. They simply cannot re-

spiritual eyes and minds that we may spiritual eyes and minus that we may see and appreciate all the blessings we still enjoy, no matter how great for the moment our troubles may ap-

may be that the harder we strive the more hopeless our situation seems to become. My! how tickled the Devil must be when he gets us into that frame of mind. Well he knows that as long as he can keep us think-ing such thoughts he has us bound at his chariot wheel and we are his.

Facts sometimes are not facts at Facts sometimes are not house as all. It is a fact that we cannot over-come our troubles and that we can't grow in strength of character and spiritual power as long as we listen and give place to the thoughts of fear and anyiety that the devil presents and anxiety that the devil presents to us. It ceases to be a fact, however, the moment we refuse to entertain such thoughts, and remember that we have been assured that when we work in harmony with God all things be-come possible unto us.

that the devil would like to the secrets of how we can transform and burden us with begin ourselves into stronger and more and through Christ Jesus.—I.H.N. pepear. They simply cannot repear. They simply cannot repear the same heart at the same the first place we are not to be and. Have you forgotten to renew your we must be therefore open our lous over anything. That is, we must subscription to Farm and Dairy? Our text this week contains one of

not permit anxious thoughts to shake our trust and conviction that all things—even the hard things—work together for good to them that love God. (Romans 8.28.) This we are for the moment our troubles may appear.

There are times when to each of us it seems as if our own troubles and defects of character are greater than we can bear or overcome. We have thought about them so much, we have tried so hard to do our best, and apparently without avail that we are ied to feel that after all the struggle is hopeless, that there is little use in our continuing it. It may be that the harder we strive the more hopeless our situation seems when the more hopeless our situation seems the surface of the more hopeless our situation seems the more hopeless that the more hopeless the more hopeless that the hopeless that the more hopeless that the h fill our minds with thoughts of all the many, many blessings for which we have good reason to be thankful. Try it some day, if you have not already done so, and find for yourself what a wonderful magic charm prayer with thanksgiving is.

When you do that your troubles
When you find that your troubles
the partial of the properties of t

God and commence to thank Him for all your blessings. Fill your mind resolutely with thoughts of all the things you have to be thankful for, with thoughts of God's love and pow-er. His willingness and ability to help you, His promises to do so, your health and strength, your friends, your future days in which trusting in your future days in which trusting in His strength you can strive to do Let-ter. Just try this and see how soon, if you are only persistent and earn-est, your troubles will begin to dis-appear or you will be given grace ad strength to bear them with joy for Wissels. strength to bear them with joy for His sake. It is then that the peace of God that passeth all understand-ing will keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—I.H.N.

It Pays

(15)

It pays to wear a smiling face, And laugh our troubles down, For all our little trials wait Our laughter or our frown; Beneath the magic of a smile Our doubts will fade away, As melts the frost in early spring Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause, By helping it, our own, To give the current of our lives A true and noble tone; It pays to comfort heavy hearts, Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
A gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand To eager, earnest youth, To note with all their waywardness Their courage and their truth; To strive with sympathy and love Their confidence to win, It pays to open wide the heart, And let the sunshine in.

To remove grease spots from carpets, use a thick paste made of fuller's earth mixed with a little ammonia. Apply it lavishly and let it remain overnight. Then brush off with a stiff the spots have not entirely brush. If the spots have not entirely disappeared, put on a second applica-tion. When the colors of the carpet tion. When the colors of the carpet are delicate, the ammonia may be omitted and water used instead. If the tone of the carpet seems dull after the grease is out, freshen it up by sweeping with moist salt.



"What's flour gluten, Bud?" "It's what makes your dough rise,

Rose."
"Yes"—she encouraged. Added Bud very sagely:

"Makes it rise in the mixer and expand "in the oven. It's the elastic part of "flour-absorbs all the water and milk "-and things."

Rose grew interested.

"FIVE ROSES, said Bud, is exceedingly rich in gluten. I s'pose because it's all made "from Manitoba wheat. Takes up a lot "more water - makes those fat loaves -"lasts longer too."

"Saves money, doesn't it?" asked Rose. Bud in a big voice:

"The fat loaf makes the fat pocketbook." Use FIVE ROSES always.

And Rose said YES.

Not Bleached



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREA

Not Blended

September 7, 1911.

OUR FARMERS'

PRINCE EDWARD I

Outling will be completed Dats are very light; only in Wheat is fair with some; trop with others. We are hain at last, which will be of

ble discussion taking p siderable discussion taking p est in this district about Some are strongly opposed gard it as a menace to the our country, while others cl be a great help to this islan

QUEBEC.

ARGENTEUIL CO.,

Lachute, Aug. 28.—Farmish d harvest, and most of the state of the stat

progressive farmers have ere others are busy building. O hibition takes place on Sept We expect big things this ciety having erected two fi one a cattle barn and the barn. They have also a fin and hop pen. The society h bonus of \$400 from the prov

ment to help build those beare expecting lively times on trust that everyone will cast favor of the farmer.—A.B.

CHAPMAN, Aug. 25.—Harve by completed, and most of been housed in good condition

ONTARIO HASTINGS CO., O

it to root crops. Po promise to be a fair is commencing to pick

Correspondence Invit ********

KINGS CO., P.E.I CARDIGAN BRIDGE, Aug.

Potatoes

up.

<u>Resessossessessessessesses</u> RASPBERRY TART WITH CREAM

Line a pan with good puff paste and put in it some fresh raspberries cov-ered with sugar, or raspberry jam, cover with a thin top crust and bake quickly. When done, cut it open and pour in the following mixture; heat half a pint of cream, add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and a little sugar; when this is added to the tart return it to the oven for five or six

Use one egg (or it can be made without any), two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and one half cupfuls of granulated sugar, one half cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder. Beat well and bake in two layers. Using the same batter, you can add one cupful of raisins, one half cupful of English walnuts and bake in a loaf.

FOR MARBLE CAKE Light Part. One cupful of white sugar, one half

SEND 81.00. Receive by return mail postpaid TWO dresses of soft, warm clot in dark red plaid for little girls 2 to 8. Age 10 and 12, 75 cents each; age 14, 325 Made in latest style. Add 12 cents for postage. Standard Garment Co., 26 Standard Bidg. London, Ont.

CAPABLE **OLD COUNTRY** DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving Sept.5th and weekly after. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville Street, Toronto. Ont.

THE COOK'S CORNER whites of three eggs, one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Dark Part. One half of a cupful of brown sugar, One nair of a cupful of butter, one half of a cupful of molasses, one fourth of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, yolks of three eggs, one half of a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, and a little nutmeg one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Put the batter in al-ternate layers in the pan.

Cause of much Serious Disease

The common house fly is entirely The common house fly is entirely too common. Physicians have discovered that the fly carries the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery and intestinal diseases. Thus the cause has been located of many cases of serious and fatal disease that have stealthily developed in homes show the state of the serious and fatal disease that have stealthily developed in homes show the state of the serious and fatal disease that have stealthily developed in homes where the water was pure and the food clean.

The fly flits back and forth between filth and food, carrying on its feet deadly germs. The fly that crawls across one's food, stopping here and there to suck up toothsome morsels, may have been feasting a short be-before on decaying graphers. Flies before on decaying garbage. Flies are found everywhere that they can enter, in filth or on the daintiest food, in the sickroom or on the baby's bottle. A strong popular sentiment against the house fly—aptly dubbed the typhoid fly—has been fostered by the Anti-Fly Crusade, which circulates literature directing attention to the harm done by flies and the meth-

ds of fighting them. Flies breed in decaying filth. Get all such stuff away from the house and barns; keep slop-pails covered and disinfected. Flies contaminate the food. Screen them out of the house and trap or poison them if they sneak in.—Breeders' Gazette.

Rub the surface of the mirror with a cloth dipped in methylated spirit, then sprinkle with finely powdered indigo. Leave for a few minutes and polish with a silk duster.

****************************** **NEW FALL PATTERNS**

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

ONLY TEN MERITS EACH NEW AND DEVISIONAL PORT THE PORT THE NEXT OF THE SHORE, We have arranged to give our raders extra patiern space, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments for fall and winter. Send name, address, size and number of patiern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 date required for filling of all orders. If you desire other patierns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, 7130



Present fashions, showing as they do a great many frocks that are made in peasant style, are ideal for the little children. Here is a children. He dress that means scarcely any labor for the making, yet it is becoming and

it is becoming and smart and altogether desirable. For the 4-year size will be required 15-8, yards of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years

TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 7123



The two-piece skirt is a favorite one. It is a favorite one. It is very generally becoming, it is eco-nomical, and it is smart. This one is of moderate width, and it can be

BOY'S RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT, 7112



The Russian blous suit is the one best liked for little boys. This one is finished in a big collar that can be extended to the lower edge of the blouse or to the belt only, as preferred. In one view this collar is shown made to match the blouse, in another of contrast

This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 4 and 6 years of age.

SAILOR SUIT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7110



The sailor suit is one always in de-nand for young rirls. This one is girls. This one is exceptionally smart. It includes the big sailor collar that makes such a feature of the season, and it can be made with or without a yoke over

the hips.

For the 16-year size will be required 91-4 will be required 914 yards of material 27 inches wide, 758 yards 36 or 514 yards 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 5 yards, 2 yards when plaited. This pattern is cut This pattern is cut n sizes for misses

of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

PANCY WAIST, 7033



trimmed to give a fancy effect makes one of the latest & velopments of favorite model. attractive yet The quantity material requi

is 3 yards 27 wide, 2 1-4 wide, 2 1-4 or 1 7-8 yards of inches wide with 1 3-4 yards of he banding and 3 14 yards of embress

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, and 42 inch bust measure. FOUR GORED SKIRT, 7094 WITH HIGH OR NATURAL WAIST LIN



This pattern is 32 and 34



either plaited gathered, the m

becomes adapted i materials of man For a girl of years of age will be a considered a yards or material. 27, 14-18 and yards of months of the considered and yards of income wide to trim as illustrated as the considered as considered a

WOMEN, 7127 Double by



coats are the p incoming sease This one is finish his one with an eminant collar and vers. In the it and cuffs are of vet, and velvet such use is fashionable

For the 4 yards of ma 25-8 21-4 yards inches wide yard of vel rers and cuffs.
This pattern

14, 16 and 18 years of

been housed in good conditive is fair, but a great many of The weather continues dry, are getting bare. In consecanty grass the milk flow considerably. Potatoes are she wigns of blight. Very ing is done to prevent the threatens to be very preva son. Owing to the dryness fall plowing is somewhat dif GIRL'S DRESS, 7118 WELLINGTON CO., Such a frock this one is sure to MT. FOREST, Aug. 17.—T finish the cutting of the ha wheat, barley and peas ha average crops. Oats have in demand with coming of the so season. The cont season. The contin light. Fall wheat has beei affected with the wheat m peared on barley to a grea-year than usual. Late oats smart one, but a still plainer des could be made by to year than usual. Late oats ly rusted. Buckwheat is a good crop. Corn is not usage. Early mangolds are a are a light crop. Hay pres menced work. Hay is work ishing the skirt a hem only making the blo one material the front post braided or treated some such way.

SIMCOE CO., O ELMVALE, Aug. 17.—Crop-below the average, but on low except in the case which was almost a total are: Butter, 15c to 18c; et hay 810 a ton delivered fri weather is very dry.—C.S.I GREY CO., 0N

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 17 Prop is not up to average some patches. Barley is a not so plump as it might heavy stand. Oats are an straw short. No peas a not so plump as it might beay stand. Oats are an straw short. No peas a year. Weevils and blight li-us to give up peas. Catt proving in flesh on very Horse prices are high, fre for 2-year-old draughters.—

MANITOBA MARQUETTE DIST

KELLOE, Aug. 21.-A passed over this locality passed over this locality noon, accompanied by a and, in some localities, no hait, but a regular de and in consequence the cologed. Some few have s but harvest wasn't general will be in full swing a weather clears up again.— ALBERTA

RED DEER DIST., SYLVAN LAKE, Aug. 23 usy at having and gettin

More bread and Better bread -And the Reason for it

STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the worldand that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both highgrade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour usersthat's why we use it.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND KINGS CO., P.E.I.

CARDIAAN BRIDGE, Aug. 28.—Harvest via full swing. Bome farmers are done. Cuting will be completed in 10 days. Oas are for with some; only half a man with others. We are having lots of rain at last, which will be of great benefit for cot crops. Potatose and turning somme to be a fair crop. After grass sommending solve the cottent of th is commencing to pick up. There is con-siderable discussion taking place at pres-ent in this district about reciprocity. Sowe restrongly opposed to it and re-gard it as a mensee to the freedom of our country, while others claim it would be a great help to this island.H.P.

OUEBEC. ARGENTEUIL CO., QUE.

ARGENTEE, Aug. 28.—Parmers have fin-ind therest. and most of them have the det the Western farmers' plan and ar threshing all out. All report very light grain. Potatoes are a complete siture. Corn is extra fine. Quite a few progressive farmers have creeden annual napegresive farmers have erected siles and shers are busy building. Our annual ex-bibition takes place on September 5 to 7. We expect big things this year, the so-eter having erected two fine buildings, bear. They have also a fine sheep shed salt hop pen. The society has received a beaus of \$400 from the provincial govern-ment to help build those buildings. We are expecting lively times on the gas. We trust that everyone will cast their vote in fort of the farmer will cast

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT. CHAPMAN, Aug. 25.—Harvesting is nearly completed, and most of the grain has been housed in good condition. The yield s fair, but a great many oats are light is fair, but a great many oats are light. The weather continues dry, and pastures are getting bare. In consequence of the easily grass the milk flow has failen off considerably. Potatoes are beginning to she wisgns of blight. Very little spray-ing is done to preven the disease of the threatens to be Owing to the dryness of the ground plowing is somewhat difficult.—H.S.T

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MT. FOREST, Aug. 17.—This week will finish the cutting of the harvest. Spring wheat, barley and peas have been good average crops. Oats have been rather crops. Oats have been rather Fall affected with the wheat midge. Rust a-peared on barley to a greater extent this year than usual. Late oats are quite badyear than usual. Late oats are quite bad-ly rusted. Buckwheat is going to be a good erop. Corn is not up to the aver-age. Early mangolds are good. Potatoes are a light crop. Hay pressers have com-menced work. Hay is worth \$19 a ton.—

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, Aug. 17.—Crops generally are below the average, but only slightly below except in the case of fall wheat, which was almost a total failure. Prices are: Butter, Es to 180: eggs, 20 to 250: hay, 810 a ton delivered from field. The weather is wrey dry.—C.S. B.

GREY CO., ONT.

GREY CO., ONT.

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 17.—The potato
crop is not up to average. Bugs rutned
some patches. Barley is a bumper crop,
not so plump as it might be, but a very
heavy stand. Oats are an average yield,
straw short. No peas are grown this
year. Wevelie and blight last year caused
us to give up peas. Cattle are not impreving in fesh on very short pasture.

Horse prices are high from B. to \$300
for 'your-old them there is to \$300
for 'your-old the your-old the your-old the your-old the your-old the your-old the youryour old the your-old the your-old

MANITOBA. MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.

KELLOE, Aug. 21.—A terrible storm passed over this locality Sunday after passed over this locality Sunday after-noon, accompanied by a very high wind and, in some localities, hail. We had no hail, but a regular deluge of water, and in consequence the crops are baddy ledged. Some few have estarted cutting, but harvest wasn't general last week. We will be in full swing as soon as the weather clears up again.—L.J.N.

ALBERTA

RED DEER DIST., ALBERTA SYLVAN LAKE, Aug. 21.—Farmers are usy at haying and getting ready to har-rest what promises to be the largest grain

crop on record. Many fields of cats will relate to the control of BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISM COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER INST., BC
SURREY CENTRE, Aug. 12.—Haying is
finished and all in the barn without having had a single shower on it. The crop
will average at least two and a quarier
commenced cutting oots. Hay, new crop.
Sia a ton; cats, old. 830 a ton; potatoes.
Sia ton; cats, old. 830 a ton; potatoes.
Sia ton; surrey Agricultural Association Exhibition will be held September 26.
—H. B.

ONTARIO'S SHORT FRUIT CROP
A frail crop in Ontario far short of the
average, in many sections even shorter
than last vear, was predicted in Farm
and Dairy last week. Nunerous additional reports from our special correpondents indicate a crop varying from a
complete failure to medium. Improved
cultural methods and more eyrsying are
cultural methods and more eyrsying are
methods will show results in another
vear. Sone reports of our correspondents Some reports of our correspondents

vear. Some reports of our correspondents follow:

The outlook for fruit in this locality is good, and the quality will be excellent, in good and the quality will be excellent, tog \$1 to \$1.50 on the trees.—O. B. Purdy. Hastings Co.

'The apple crop will be quite up to the average. Heavy winds have blown down a large amount. The quality is good. Buyers are offering \$1 on the tree, but we are looking for \$2.—M. E. Maybee, Northamberland Co.

'Apples are not abundant, but the sample will be good. Spraying is more general."—W. H. Rogers, Northamberland Co.

ONE-THIRD MORE APPLES

"We expect one-third more apples and twice as many pears as last year. Plums are scarce. Prices are \$1 for fall and \$1.25 for winter apples, as against \$1 for last year."—Wm. Green, Northumberland

Co. "Apples will be 75 per cent. of last year's crop. It is believed that prices will not be less than \$1.75 on the tree." A. G. Maybes, Northumberland Co. "The crop will be 90 per cent. of last year. Most all apples are sold at \$1.50 to buyers."—John G. Walt, Northumber-

The apple crop will be medium

land Co.

"The apple crop will be medium and the quality good. Prices range about \$1.55 on the tree. Pears are a full crop."

"Full will be better than last year in quantity and quality. The price talked is \$1.55."—Neil Smith, Durham Co.

"Full will be below the average, but the best yield. The price offered is \$1.5."

"Ben Davis is good; Spys and Baldwins are light."—H. A. Farrow, Durham Co.

"Apples will be below the average, atthough some orchards are well leaded. There will be better than last though some orchards are well leaded. There will be below the average, atthough some orchards are well leaded. There will be below the average, atthough some orchards are well leaded. There will be below the average, atthough some orchards are well leaded. There will be below the average, atthough some orchards are well leaded. There will be below the average, atthough some orchards are well leaded. "Proposets for fruit are fair. Our association had 500 barrels last year, and they estimate it at 1.50 this year. Apples are exceptionally clean."—A. Tamblyn. "The year than a good as last."

Durham Co.

"The fruit crop is not as good year."—Arnold Giles. Welland Co.

REDUCED BY WIND

"Prospects for fruit were good until reduced by the wind storm. The crop will be larger than last year. The price talked

Weaver, Haldimand Co.

3 A BARREI.

"The oulook for fruit is soor. Our secretary has reported offers of \$3 for the entire puck, but \$gys should bring \$4,\cdots\$. What, Brast Co. \$1 for \$1 for

spraying has been general."—A. E. Bishop, Oxford Co.

"With the exception of Wealthy and Yellow Transcarent, apples will be a light crop."—Issae Wilson. Eligin Co.

"The Committee of the Commit

dlesex Co "Apples are not over half a crop. Geo. H. Holt, Lambton Co.

In Farm and Dairy, August 31, Milk-maid 7th's record was given as 11,696 lbs. of milk in the year. It should have been 11.673.5 lbs. of milk.

WINDMI

every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines

Concrete Mixers Write for Catalogues

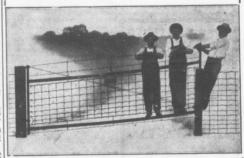
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD - CANADA BRANCH OFFICE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VS. EXPERIMENT EXPENSE

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen

How many cheap four to six dollar gas pipe gates have you bought in the same time?

One CLAY GATE would easily last you that length of time.



Write for particulars of our sixty day free trial offer

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd., ONTARIO GUELPH,

We Warrant Our Gates in Every Particular for Three Years. See our Exhibits at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions



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we the hair. \$2.60
Book 4 E free.
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Varicose Veins, Enlan
Wens, Cyst

tle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. P. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Silver Pine Healing Oil Healed a Barb-Wire Cut without leaving a scratch

SILVER

OILAIG

PINE

MRS. KATE MCCRANE, OF MOW-BRAY, MAN., writes: "Please send me a bottle of your Silver Pine Healing Oil. I had a colt cut last winter with barbwire—I used half a bottle and it healed up and didn't leave a scratch. Now I have another colt scratch. Now I have another coit that has got cut that I calculate to heal with what is left, but I would like to have you send me another bottle if I should happen to need it, for I think I could not get on without it."

For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Heal-ing Oil is a quick, safe and derful healer. Keepa bottle on aand for times

need. In 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles, at dealer's or from the

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.

PIGS & CALVES WANTED

Farm and Dairy

would like to purchase York-shire Boars, Chester White Boars, Ayrshire Heifer Cal-ves, and Holstein Heifer Cal-ves from 6 to 8 weeks old.

Write Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, - -Ontario

giving prices and ages of animals

LOW COST, BIG RETURNS THIS SIZE BPACE (one inch) costs % cents per insertion in the display columns of Farm and Delivery to the same advantages as users of larger space, and avoiding the contraion discounts cause. I cents a word per insertion is the rate for For the Appearance of the contraint of th

OUR ADVERTISERS FIND FARM & DAIRY A PAYING MEDIUM

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, September 4.—Trade in wholesale circles has been a little quiet this last week, but the volume of business compares favorably with other e'rs. The interest of all centres on the rop reports that are coming in. The eports of damage by frost to the western wheat crop that were common a week ago have been greatly exaggerated. Reports of the fruit crop throughout Camada shows a short crop the Ontario, a record good crops in British Columbia. On the "whole notatoes will be a short crop. The make of cheese and butter is shorter than last year, but the increased prices will enable the farmer to make almost as more contained to the contained the con wheat crop that were common a week ago

A resume of the week's operations shows strong advances in wheat, coarse grains and dairy produce. The cattle mar'vet has been weakened by large shipments of rough cattle. Hogs are lower. WHEAT

WHEAT

Wheat has rescoled a new record height.
Uneasiness resording the weetern wheat
cropseconting the weetern wheat
cropseconting the second property of the
strong market for hard wheat. The Agricultural Department of Seskatchewan
reports that 10 per cent. of the wheat is
barvewied and that only a small area is
frosted. In Munitoba the harvest is almost completed. It would seem, therefore, that the market has been unduly
strong on the slight danger there is of
further fudury. No. 1 Northern is quoted
st. 63:12. There is little doing in Ontario
wheet. No. 2 winter wheat is quoted
nominally at 386 to 58 contaide; new
wheat, 82c to 88c.

COARSE GRAINS

Canadian dealers will have to pay the price if they are going to get the grain out of the farmer's hands. With prospets good for free entry to the United States in the near future farmers everywhere are holding on to their grain. There have been strong advances in oats, own and barley, and there will have to be further advances yet before trade will become active. Quot-tions are as followed by the state of the state o Canadian dealers will have to pay

Few changes are reported at Montreal. rew changes are reported at Montreal.
Oats are in stronger demand, and prices
have advanced slightly. Quotations are
as follows: Osts, Canada Western No. 2,
4414c to 4412c: No.3, 4314c to 4512c:
corn, 7012c: barley, malting, 74c to 75c:
peas, 81 to 81.20, and buokwheat, 54c to

HAY AND STRAW

ood hay is in large demand in Toro and recepts are taken up readily. No. 1 timoth— is selling retail at \$18 to \$20 a ton; clover, mixed, \$10 to \$15, and straw, bundled, \$15 to \$16. At Montreal, as last week. English and United States buyers are keeping the market firm. Nomin prices are No. 1 hay, \$14 to \$14.50; No. \$10 to \$13; No. 3, \$9 to \$9.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Quotations are as follows: Peaches

best, 85c to 81.25, ordinary, 45c to 70c; po-tatoes, 81.50 to 81.65 a bag; cauliflower, doz. 81.80; cabbages, crate, 82.25; cucum-bers, bit., 25c to 25c; wax beans, bit., 25c to 35c; tomatoes, 11 qt. bit., 25c to 45c; thimbleberries, 5c to 15c; plums, 11 qt. bit., 45c to 56c; apples, bit., 35c to 45c; pears, 11 qt. bit., 25c to 70c; corn on cob., doz., 6c to 6c; and grapes, 6 qt. bit., 25c doz., 6

HIDES

Latest quotations for city hides are: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 121-26: No. 2, 111-26; No. 3, 101-26; city calf skins 15c. The prices being paid for country stock are: Hides cured, 111-26 to 12c; green, 101-2c; lambs and pelts, 36c to 56c, borse hides, No. 1. 83; calf skins, 13c to

HONEY

Wholesalers are selling buckwheat at 6c to 7c a lb. in tins, and 63-4c in bbls., while strained clover honey is 10c a lb. in 66-lb. tins; 5 to 10 lbs., 11c. No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 a doz.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The demand for eggs this past week has been active, and receipts have been read-ily handled. Dealers are offering for strict-ly new laid 22 to 23 c and for fresh gath-ered 19c to 20c. On the Farmers' Market ered Be to 26c. On the Farmers' Market, new loid eggs are quoted at 27c to 35c.
At Montreal the egg market is active, due to the high prices demanded for meat. Dealers are paying 18c to 19c at courtry points. No. 1 stock is commanding 20- and selected 26c.
Quitatiens here for dressed poultry are: Quitatiens here for dressed poultry are: Quitatiens for the paying 10c to 10c to 10c; the commanding 20- and selected 26c.

Quitatiens face 16c, inc. in the Parmers' Market chickens are quoted at 16c to 20c; dueks, 15c to 18c, and fowl, 12c to 14c; and 15c to 20c; dueks, 15c to 18c, and fowl, 12c to 14c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter and cheese have both advanced a fraction of a cent this past week. Re-ceipts are falling off and demand is particularly brisk. Creamery prints are quotel at 25c to 25c: solids, 23c to 24c: da'ry prints, 20c to 25c; and inferior, 15c to 16c. Cheese is quoted at 1414c for twins and 14c for large.

HORSES

Choice heavy draughters are quoted at \$200 to \$275; fair, \$175 to \$225; medium weignt horses \$160 to \$200. Good agricultural horses bring \$160 to \$525; fair, \$100 to \$150; express horses, \$165 to \$210; drivers, \$140 to \$240, and saddlers, \$140 to

LIVE STOCK

Prices for prime cattle are unchanged from a week ago, but for the poorer classes of butcher cattle prices are off 15c. The strong market last week induced large shipments of rough and ill-finished butcher cattle, which did not meet with a good demand oder; the market opened strongly, the best in export lines selling up to \$6.45 and the best butcher steers at \$6.15. Due to the large crowds in the city the local demand was strong, and fairly large receipts were cleared up at an extry hour. On Truesday the rough market resulted right away. Low grade cattle have had a deadening influence on the right was a follows: Export cattle, choice, \$6.10 to \$6.20; medium, \$5.75 to \$5. buts, \$8.11 to \$8.22; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.22; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.22; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.21 to \$8.22; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.21 to \$2.25; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.22; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.25; butcher cattle, choice, \$6.2 choice, 86.10 to 85.20; medium, 85.00 to 85.00; medium, 85.00 to 85.20; medium, 84.75 to 85.20; medium, 84.75 to 85.70; butcher cowa, choice, 84.75 to 85.70; butcher cowa, choice, 84.75 to 85.70; butcher cowa, choice, 84.75 to 85.70; common to medium, 83.50 to 84.70; camners, 81.50 to 82.50; bulls, 85.50 to 85.70; ceding steevs, 85.25 to 85.50; and stockers, 82.00; common to medium, 83.50 to 85.70; ceding steevs, 85.25 to 85.50; and stockers, 82.50; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.75; common to medium, 84.75; common to medium, 84.75; common to medium, 84.75; common to 82.70; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.75; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.75; common to 82.70; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.75; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.75; common to medium, 84.75; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.75; common to medium, 84.70; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.70; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.70; common to 82.70; common to medium, 84.70; common to medium, 84.70

84 to 84 75.

Choice milk cows are quoted at 840 to 870; common to medium, 825 to 850; and springers, 825 to 850.

The sheep market is firmer, due to lighter receipts. Heavy ewes are quoted at \$2.50 to 83.25; light ewes, 83.50 to 84; lembs, 85.75 to 86.75; and bucks and culls, \$3.00 8.25. Calvos are quoted at \$3.50 to 84;

The easy feeling noticeable in hogs a week ago has resulted in a decline in

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

FARM FOR SAL 150 Acres. West half of le 16, Smith township, adjoining the dairy farm for 30 years G od a cultivation. For price and orms JAMES STOTE RT.

R. R. No. 4.



Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limite 127 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Eigh class Yorkshire pigs, all ages resentatives of this herd will be or at the Central Canada Exhibition tawa, and at Riverside Farm. Monto ROBT, SINTON, or to HON. W. OWER

Manager. Propries Riverside Farm, Montebello,0a

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM



Is the home of most of to coveted honors at the lead eastern Exhibitions, include first prize old and young he FOR SALE a few Choice You Cows, also Bull Calves.

HECTOR GORDON

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES Special offering of four young bulk a ferent ages, from imported stock. Was for particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, I

GEO, H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 164 St. James St., Men RAVENSDALE STOCK FAIL

Ayrshires, Clydesdales, Yorkshire A few very choice Bull Calves, out of milking dams, and sired by "Bencheskie's ful Boy" (Imp). Write now and securit choice, Females of all ages. A Comme Herd.

W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, 0

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRE JUST LANDED

12 Bulls fit for service, Scotch winners, 2 year old heifers, all bred to freshen in St and Oct. They are a grand strong lot of the heifers with good teats. Also a few goods HOWICK, OF R. R. NESS.

AYRSHIRE BULLS Young Bulls all ages up to one year. In fit for immediate service, all from R& stock. Write for prices.

James Begg, - St. Thomas, to

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World's Champion herd for mik s production. Some young bulls and is calves, all from R.O.P. cows for sak grandson of Primrose of Tanglewiki the lot. Address WOODDISSE BROS., Tanglewyld

ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHI Contain more World's Champion milk a butter producers than any other hel America. A few choice built calves be record breaking dams for sale at res able prices. Address A. S. TURNER & SON,

Ryckman's Corne 3 miles south of Hamilton

CHOICE AYRSHIRE Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK A few young bull calves for sale.

P. D. MoARTHUR, North Georget Howick Station on G. T. Ry.

Scotember 7, 1911. A A

STNOPSIS OF CANADIA WEST LAND REGUL

Any person who is the actamily, or any male over may homested a quarter seahle Dominion land in Man shewan or Alberta. The a spear in person at the Do Agency, or sub-Arency, for Butry by proxy may he agency on certain conditions the conditions of intending homesteder. mether, eds. mangines, evopation-fits months' reside
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A homesteader who has homestead right and can praceuption may enter for homestead in certain district per acre. Dutice—Must resin each of three years, acres and erect a house w

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> Ontario Provin WINTER

GUELPH, O December 11 to Horses, Beef Cattle, Da Sheep, Swine, Serds at \$16,000 IN F

A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec

HOLSTE

HOMESTE HOLSTEIN

Home of Helbon Dekol, pion cow for 7 and 30 day lbs. butter in 7 days, 128.57 Herd is headed by Dutc Six Abbelovic whom Herd is headed by Dute Sir Abbekerk, whose dam Dekol, made 28.44 lbs. but sire's dam Colantha 4th' lbs. in 7 days, 1,247 lbs. have the choicest young by to offer. Better speak ear

E. LAIDLAW & SONS. AYLM

HOLSTEIN (

THE MOST PROFITABLE 1

Illustrated Descriptive HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'

Lyndale Ho Offers two, young bulls 1910. one of them from a of Brightest Canary and of a 20.35 lb. yearling dau yeld De Kol.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions during twelve months.

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TAMWORTH SWINE—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited—Wm. Keith & Son, Listowel, Ont. Bell phone.

HOLSTRINS—Young stock, for sale, Sired by Imperial Pauline DeKol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 bs, butter in 7 days.—B. W. Walker, Utlea, Ont.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production THREF young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—5664—(imp.-as well as a few females of various age. for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Qu ('Phone in house.)

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EST AS STNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-

WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any make over it years old. A support of the sole head of a family, or any make over the year old. The support of the suppo

el intending homesteader.

Dutie-Six months' residence upon and ethivation of the hard in each of three divisions of the hard in each of three divisions of the hard in each of three divisions and the size of the hard in each of the size of the size of the homestead on a narm of at least 80 areas solely owned and occupied by this or by his father, mother, son, daughter, bruther or sieler.

In certain distribute or sieler.

In certain distribute

Jacres extra.

A homestead right and cannot obtain a pra-smittion may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price 83 oper acre. Duties—flust reside six mother in each of three years, onlivate fitty acre and ecret a house worth \$500.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N.B.-Unauthorised publication of this

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If you desire rest and recreation, why

"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP?"

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapida, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Ray, Tadousac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

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Ontario Provincial

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

December 11 to 15, 1911 Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry

\$16,000 IN PRIZES

For Prize List apply toA. P. WESTERVELT, See'y, TORONTO

HOLSTEINS

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of Helbon Dekol, Canadian cham pion cow for 7 and 30 days, viz. 31.54 lbs. lbs. butter in 7 days, 12.57 lbs. in 30 days. Sir Alberton Canada and Sir Alberton Canada and

E. LAIDLAW & SONS, AYLMER WEST, ONT

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA F. L. HOUGHTON, SECY, BOX 149, BRATYLEBORD, VT

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two, young bulls born September. 1910. one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 20.35 lb. yearling daughter of Henger-veld De Kol.

BROWN BROS., . . LYN, ONT

prices, and the market is now easy at \$7.70 to \$7.80 fed and watered, and \$7.40 to \$7.50 feb, shipping poliuse.

There have been no noticeable changes in cattle prices at Montreal. Butchers prices at Montreal. Butchers prices and offerings are taken up briskly. Choice steers are quoted at \$6.15 to \$6.35; good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair, \$5 to \$8.25; and common, \$4.30 to \$4.75. Cowe are in strong There has been an active trade in small meats, but prices have ruled steady at the decline recently noted. Lambs are quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 and ewes at \$4 to 40 mand at \$12 to \$15 each for good ones, and for the lower grades \$15 to \$10.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET Montreal Saturday, Sept. 2.—The market here this week for live hogs has been attendy, with prices unhealined from those steady, with prices unchanged from those

Ret here this week for live hogs has been steady, with prices unchanged from those current last week. The offerings this requirements of the trade here, and were quickly cleared at \$7.50 a cwt. for selected lots weighted off cars. There is a good demand for dressed hogs, and these have been selling freely all week at \$10.55 to \$10.50 a cwt. for Irech killed abbattled at

save oeen selling freely all week at \$0.25 to \$10.50 a cwt. for fresh killed abbatoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE. Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 2.—The market this week for oheese has not been quite as active as during the past for the selling s make of cheese in some parts of the country is keeping by well as the country is keeping by well as the country is keeping by well as the country is keeping by the country is the country is keeping by the country is keeping by the country is the country is keeping by the country is the country is keepin

ages butter sold at 25.3c; 500 boxes cheese sold at 13.73c.

Belleville, Sept. 3.—1.230 cheese offered; 500 boxes at 3.73c.

London, Ont., Sept. 2.—1.507 colored cheese; 750 sold at 13.5.15c and 13.5.9c.

Covansville, Que., Sept. 2.—2.55 packages of butter and 60 boxes of cheese. Six buyers were present, and offered for butter 55.3c. No butter was sold. Forty-four boxes of cheese sold at 13.14c; 50 boxes at 1. M. Y., Sept. 2.—1.500 tubs of butter sold at 25.14c; 2000 box.sc cheese at 13.4c.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Cheese sales, 7,400, at 12.1-4c to 12.3-4c.

GOSSIP

In another column of this issue of Farm and Dairy Mr. C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., advertises for sale a Holstein bull calf. His sire is Sr. Admiral Ormsby 417, that heads the herd of D. C. Flatt & Son, while his dam has a record as a junior three-year-old of 17.89 lbs. butter in the A R O test

A.R.O. test.

An excellent opportunity of getting pure bred Jersey cows of a high producing kind will be had at the sale of ducing kind will be had at the sale of on Monday, September 19. This stock (28 head) is all pure bred, but not registered. The Goderich fair will be held on September 19, and buyers within 56 miles of Goderich will, therefore, be able to secure single fare on all railroads.

ONTARIO CROP STATISTICS

ONTARIO CROP STATISTICS
The following statistics of the principal
field crops of Ontario for 1911 show the
acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario
Burcau of Industries and the yields as
estimated by a large and experienced staff
of correspondents, who give probable
""d"a according to conditions on August
5. 1911:

FALL WHEAT-837,492 acres will produce PALL WHEAT—837.92 acres will produce IDMA(62 bub). or 29.3 per acre, as against 743.473 acres, 19.831.172 bush. and 25.7 in 190. The annual average for 29 years was 17.873.284 bush. and 21.0. SPRING WHEAT—13.3711 acres, 2.375.943 bush, or 17.3 per acre, as against 125.319 acres 2.490.353 bush. and 19.3 in 1910. Av.

Some Interesting Information About the Collection of Ten Holstein-Friesian Cows Illustrated on Page 6 Last Week

These 10 cows are owned by farmers of Hoogharspel. The Netherlands, who got the first prise and the medal of their Queen at the great exhibition at Hoon, in September, 1910. The measurements as given will prove interesting to Holstein breeders who wish to compare their own cattle with these animals. The measurements as given are in inches and are official.

Year record Average 300 days per cent.

Name of the cows From left to right	Age of cow	Lbs. milk	Lbs. fat	Lbs. solids not fat	Fa*	Solids not	Height of	Height of hips	Length of body	Depth of	itth of chest	Width of hips	Width of shoulder	Length of hips	Girth of chest.
Greta I	3	7755.7	251.3	694.4		8.94					17.7			22.8	80.7
Alexander II	ā.	12006.1	365.9	1025.1	3.05	8.55					18.1		18.6		
Lunyeetvh V	2	7376.5	263.9	639.3	3.65	8.67								20.8	
Betie II	2	10161.0	319.0	906.0	2.90	8.61	55.5							20.5	
Schuurman	6	12770.9	401.0	1100.0	3.15	8.62	54.7	55.5	66.1	28.3	16.9	20.9	17.5	20.5	
Spanbrock VI	3	9340.8	383.5	813.5	4.12	8.71	53.9	55.9	61.4	27.1	15.8	21.2	19.7	19.7	74.0
Ridder II	3	9993.4	357.1	886.2	3.58	8.87	54.3	55.1	59.8	27.6	15.7				72.8
Marie	2	6108.9	202.8	540.1	3.68	8.84	56.3		64.1						82.2
Zwilve	2	7193.5	231.4	656.9	3.21	9.14	53.1	54.7	60.2	28.0	17.5	20.1	18.1	19.0	74.0
Moorke	5	12103.1	403.4	1069.2	3.33	8.83	52.4	54.3	57.5	30.3	19.7	21.2	18.1	18.5	76.4

HOLSTEINS

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

(19)



A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Some of Homestead Girl De Kol

Sarcastic Lad, and grand-sons of Pietertje 22nd. Recently tu-berculin tested by a U. S. inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS



If you are wanting HOL STEINS, any age, either ser GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

GLENSPHINGS HOLSTEINS
from officially tested dams. One, sired
by Inka Syiva Beets Posch, is out of
Lady Rose Gerben, which made with her
first calf at 2 years 12 hb. Dutter in 7 d.
M. After dependent of the portion
of the portion of the world's
champion 2-year-old, is out of Daisy Verbelle, averaged over 1200 hb. milk twice
a day for 3 consecutive years.
Here is an exceptional opportunity to
buy a good give a the PARKFORD, ONT.
E. B. SALLONY. FRANKFORD, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

-HAS FOR SALE-

—RAS FOR SALE—

Sons of Pontiae Korndyke, sire of the (world's record) owe Pontiae Clothlide De Kol Ind. 3720 lbs. Dutter in 7 days. Be is records average 321 lb ibs. each, neequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed living or dead. He is the sire of being the control of the breed to sire of the breed living or dead. He is the sire of being the control of the cont

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull ready for service. son of King of the Pontiac; dam, a daughter of King Segis with over 22 lbs. butter at 3 years and 3 months. P. J. SALLEY. LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. All sired by Count Hanger-veld Payne De Kol, most of them from A. R. O. dams with record up to 28 lbs. but-ter in 7 days. Write for descriptive cat-

E. F. OSLER.

BRONTE

HOLSTEINS

10 Bully bull caives sired by a G. son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and out of high-testing dams. Also 2 superior Impservice bulls. At Shropshire sheep and lambs and 2 yearling rams, all registered stock. Express prepaid.

I. N. HOWE, GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, CRAMPTON, ONT.

"LES CHENAUX FARMS" VAUDREUIL, QUE

VAUDREUL, QUE.

HOLHTENS-Winners—in the ring and at the pail. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Far.

combine Conformation and Production.

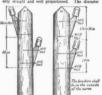
Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.

DR. HARWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Man.

HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to high, and thus save wire and simplify the con-struction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, mn the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar



THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO. LTD.

of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the



BRACKETS. Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coast of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 22.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The up-

per bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

Send This ONLY ON VOLUME REQUEST

HIS book consists of 100 solid pages of carefully compiled information on the building of rural telephone lines. It is well printed, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from its actual cost of printing and binding, the preparation of the technical matter in it has run into a great deal of money. That is why we ask for the coupon -we want to be sure that you are interested in the subject, before we go to the expense of sending you this book dealing with

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The two pages shown above give you an idea of how thoroughly this book covers every detail. Every other page in the book is just as full of information as the pages shown. Among the matters dealt with in this volume, is the organization of mutual-companies, of stock-compan-The Northern ies, line construction, equip-

Electric and ment, costs of construction, companies already organ-Manufacturing Co. ized, their history and what they have ac-

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the book-use the coupon NOW.

complished, government regulations

on the subject-in fact, every detail

you could possibly think of or need to know. If there is no telephone system in

your community to-day, it is only a matter of time until there will be one. Farmers are

organizing community-owned systems all

over the country. Some day one will be organized in your locality. You owe it to yourself to know the facts, for knowing the facts may mean money to you. Send for

Gentlemen,
Please send me FREE, one
copy of your 100 page, bound and
illustrated book on "How to Build
Rural Telephone Lines".

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