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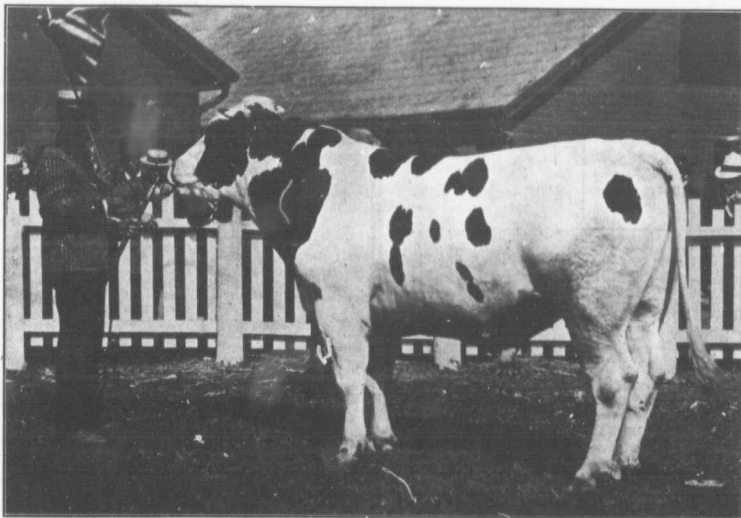
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 7

1911.



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

The Holstein bull, Lagan Prince Schulling, 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 exhibited at Toronto before.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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Canadian National Exhibition

A new record in point of all-round success was made by the Canadian National Exhibition this year up to and including Labor Day, Monday of this week. The attendance during each day of the first week registered thousands ahead of what it has been in former years, while Monday, favoured by ideal weather conditions, brought out a crowd such as has never before been at the show in any one day before.

Some marked improvements have been made in the grounds since a year ago; the main driveways have been paved with asphalt and thousands of new lights have been installed. Now one may see the exhibition 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 yet room for improvement at the exhibition, and that in many departments, but particularly in so far as the live stock is concerned. Till now, 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 the more considerably it is due the live stock men. This year they have had to shift for themselves, many could not find stall room at all and some had to go home without unloading and show 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 confounding both to the 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 of Ayrshires and a lot of the best cattle could not get into the barns at all. One early lot of Shortorns, which taken home without being unloaded since they had no place to quarter on the grounds, about 200 c'tle could not get into the stables. It made no difference as to the men, as old exhibitors who have been coming to the show for many years had to take what they could get. Messrs. Wm. Stewart and Alex Hume had to take a tent for their Ayrshires. The Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys are reported separately elsewhere in this issue. The best exhibitors here are ahead of former years. In Shortorns there have been larger numbers at Toronto, but it was claimed that up to and including Monday there never had been before as strong animal heading most of the classes that had been judged. The Shortorn breeders had competition from three United States herds, the best being the herd of Miner of New York State; Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio, and Geo. G. Sayer, of Illinois. "Meadow King," the champion aged bull a year ago, 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 junior champion. Other importers' awards had not been decided at the time of writing.

Angus cattle made a stronger showing than formerly, the exhibit being enlarged by the noted Manitoba herd owned by J. D. Mackenzie of Stratford, Ont. 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-

ronto. Some classes, notably the ten-year-old stallions, had as many as 20 entries. There were 12 aged Percheron stallions on the list. In Percheron horses, however, the showing is largely of Cyclopedales. The Grandsons of Claremont, for the first time in many years, had no stock at the show. Several new exhibitors were on hand for the first time, most of them making a splendid bid for the good places. The light horse classes were well filled.

The horse show this year is not in any sense a farmers' show. The old horse ring has been done away with, since on part of it stands the new 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 is concerned, who comes to the show for a day or two at best and wants to 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, closer range than the horse judging.

THE SWINE

The swine exhibit was a strong one, many classes being the strongest ever at the show. In Yorkshires D. C. Platts of Chatham got the top first but one and their winnings included 1st and 2nd in bacon. They got 1st, 2nd and 3rd herds and both silver medals. They were closely followed by Jos. Featherstone & Sons of Streetville. Other exhibitors of Yorkshires were Oliver Bright, and Harrison of Brampton.

S. Dolson, of Alton, Adam Thompson, Shakespeare, W. A. Shields, Milton, and P. Boynton & Sons, Delhi, put up a good exhibit of Berkshires, better than the showing last year, especially in the 1st class. They got the principal winner, with Dolson close after him.

Tanworths were shown by Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell (who won the large share of the prize); Tina Belmont, of Streetville, and McKean Bros. of Thornhill and Willolake. They put up just such an exhibit as last year. There were two good exhibits of Chester Whites, the best being shown by W. E. Wright of Glanworth and De Coureux of Bornholm, who divided the money about evenly between them.

The largest and best exhibit yet was made by the Hampshires, these being shown by Hastings Bros. Crosshill and Porter Bros., Appleby, and Ouellet & Son, Bin. Other distinct breeds included Duroc Jerseys, shown by Mack Campbell, Northwood; Poland Chinas, shown by Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, and Essex, shown by Jos. Featherstone & Sons, of Streetville. Durocs won the latter part of the money, although it was considered by some competent to judge that the Poland Chinas did not get their share.

SHEEP

Sheep were fully as strong as had been seen at Toronto for some years. It was particularly good in view of the fact that there were very few imported animals on exhibition, nearly all being Canadian bred. They were 5 flocks of Southdowns, 4 of Leicesters, 3 of Oxford, 3 of Dorset Horns, and 3 Cotswolds.

FRUIT

"Fruit other than that shown by the Departments of Agriculture of the Ontario and of British Columbia is at the exhibition till the second week. The displays made by British Columbia and especially that made by the Toronto were most creditable. The main room in the Horticultural building was taken by the exhibits from six provinces, including British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and the West Indies and Bahama Islands. This left not enough room for the horticultural exhibits, which had to be content with space in large tent to the south of the hall.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

Splendid Results

E. B. Mallory,

There is no more of to produce milk than in 1890 or to the 1st of January not as bad as the fact that the supply of feed this time, but that in against a cow containing during these three months the pressure of causes many dairymen the pastures.

Nature intended the offspring at this time in the whole animal world to keep up his milk for see that his cows in abundance of good food and a variety at all times.

WINTER DAIRYING

To those following winter dairying this season of the year presents difficulty, because their aim to have their cows dry and resting again begin their work when winter sets in. Freshness in the spring get proper returns, the milk flow must not fall for some time yet.

I agree with the gentleman from Welland County 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 of time, but it is not ways to be depended on and this year with us, thinned dry weather, the second growth at all.

CORN THE CR

Corn is hardly ever always depended on for fall feeding, providing it of maturity. Good ensilage the silo the preceding fall matured corn we feed until mature enough for use the new corn after running box. I believe every good liberal ration of this ration feed with perhaps a to it.

After the nights, Lecum hay at night will be of the flow of milk, and of a good liberal amount of fall months keeps them better fit them for a good work the following spring.

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

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 those 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 dairymen is to keep up his milk flow he must look to it to see that his cows have abundance 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 again 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 cared 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

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 progeny. 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 lessened.

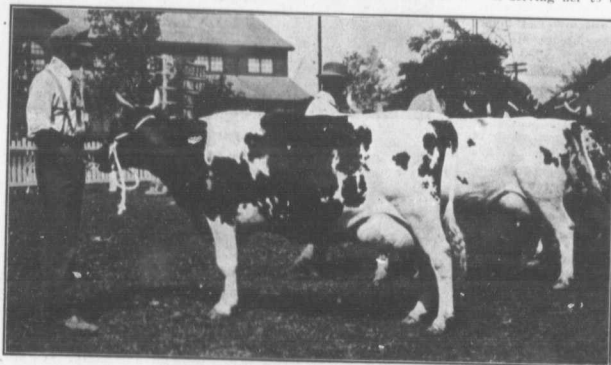
2. Do not club your mares, even at greatly reduced rates, to any one horse; but carefully study the good and bad points of each, with the object of serving her to the horse best adapted to improve her good points and remedy her defects.

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 small 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 premium horses suffering from any of the following diseases: roaring or whistling, ring bone, side bone, navicular disease, curb, bone spavin, bog-sparin, grease, shivering and catarract; 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 under your deliberately adding to the number.



The Champion of the Aged Ayrshire Bosses at Toronto Last Week

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

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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 time 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.

FACTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF FILLING THE SILO

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Experiment Station

A Resume of the Large Question of Silo Filing, 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? What length 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 be filled? What is the best way to prevent waste on the top of the silo? What does it cost per ton to fill 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 personal experience of many years with silos, has consulted all of the leading experiment station workers, who have had silo experience, and in addition many of the leading beef 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-fourth the husks 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 silage standpoint, provided there is enough moisture to insure proper fermentation. Immature corn makes a dark-colored sour silage which may cause animals to scour badly.

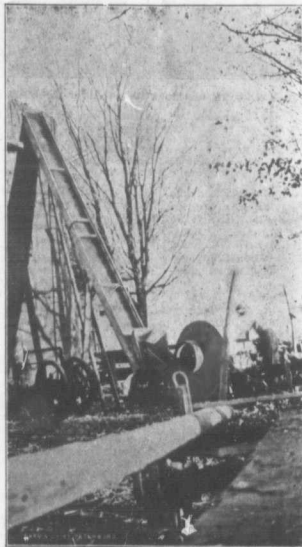
In the discussion of the lengths in which the corn should be cut when put into the silo, much difference of opinion was manifested. Some advocate $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, others 1 inch, others $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, many $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, while some advocated less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The longer the 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cut or the $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

RAPID VS. SLOW FILLING

There is much difference of opinion as to rapid or slow filling. Where slow filling is practiced it is always possible to pack the silage thoroughly by tramping and allowing it to settle. In this way the full capacity of the silo 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 practiced.

Where rapid filling is practiced, 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

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 settle 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 practiced 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 engine (to be seen to the left), and is owned by J. K. Moore & Son of Peterboro, Co., Ont., who use it to fill their two silos. —Photo by an Editor of Farm 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 silo 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 is full, the silage is wedged tightly against the sides and the heat of fermentation retained, thus killing the germs of mold. One reason why silage molds more at the sides than in the centre is that it 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 hose in the silo and thoroughly saturate the dry portions, especially around the walls. 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. Others 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 filling the silo (cutting the corn in the field, hauling it, putting it through the silage cutter, tramping, leveling 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 Iowa 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 be simply cut corn as it is not silage until it has gone through the heating process. In a week or 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 spreader as it is not always a safe food for any class of live stock.

ANENT RECIPROCIETY

Mr. Harding Asks for Facts

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of August 10 I saw an editorial entitled, "Our Stand on Reciprocity," in which you say that the only men you who oppose reciprocity are those who are reading the straight party press. Now, Mr. Editor, I haven't time to read politics in the party press, and I would like you to put forward some real positive arguments to show us farmers how its going to improve our financial and social conditions by opening our gateways to a country of 90 million people who are heavy exporters of the same lines as we are. It is not plausible. And these there are those favored nations (where labor is cheap) that can flood our markets. I don't think anyone can contradict the fact that Canada is today a more prosperous country than the United States.

It must not be forgotten that although as times the 41 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 special disaster to us if such is allowed into our markets. You will remember the broncho rubbish that was shipped into Canada under a nominal duty a few years ago. Can you prove to me that that kind of stock will not injure our horse trade in this country and ruin the quality of our horses in many districts? Many of them will be kept for breeding.

When the reciprocity agreement was first discussed I thought it couldn't do us any harm, but the more I study it the more thoroughly I am convinced that we are selling our birthright for a mess of pottage when we enter into such an agreement. The United States Government was very careful to keep the duty upon wool. If they wanted to deal fairly why didn't they strike that out? I don't know anything better to liken this agreement to

than to two farmers on adjoining farms; one has eight head of cattle, the other 90 head. They agree to remove the line of fence. It is not necessary for me to tell you what the outcome would be in such a case.

Canada is in a healthy and prosperous condition to-day. Then why should we enter into an agreement so deep and far-reaching as is the reciprocity agreement, not knowing what the outcome will be? I wish every farmer would give this matter careful consideration regardless of politics. If they do I'll venture to say they won't sell their birthright at the coming election.—R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Money talks! The advantages or disadvantages of reciprocity depend wholly on whether or not it will mean financial gain or financial loss to the farmers of Canada. Talk of danger to the British connection or of "selling our birthright for a mess of pottage" is entirely aside from the question. We have too much confidence in the loyalty of Canadian farmers to believe that their patriotism is carried in their pocket. There is no sentiment in trade and reciprocity is purely a trade issue. If reciprocity will make us farmers more prosperous by enabling us to get higher prices for our produce, far from decreasing our loyalty, it will increase it for all history 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 farmers. We presume that Mr. Harding means comparative prices, for these are the only "real positive arguments" that we know of.

COMPARISONS—BUFFALO AND TORONTO
Quotations on the two markets, Toronto and Buffalo, are a good criterion from which to judge the relative values of farm produce in the respective countries. Both cities are similarly situated with regard to railway connections with the rest of the country, and have exactly similar shipping

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 either market. The following quotations 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 quotations 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 gain and little to lose by reciprocity.

Outs—	1911	1910	1906
Toronto	\$.339	\$.357	\$.357
Buffalo .....	.361	.437	.373
Barley, malting—			
Toronto .....	.627	.64	.49
Buffalo .....	.699	.736	.513
Eye—			
Toronto .....	.676	.670	.670
Buffalo .....	.672	.614	.662
Beauwheat—			
Toronto .....	.495	.505	.517
Buffalo .....	.....	.715	.639
Red clover seed—			
Toronto	8.58	7.43	7.24
Buffalo	9.25	8.60	7.71
Hay, No. 1—			
Toronto	12.16	13.60	9.47
Buffalo	17.28	18.59	13.92
Straw, baled—			
Toronto	6.53	7.21	5.92
Buffalo	7.05	8.30	7.10
Butter, creamery—			
Toronto .....	.365	.366	.356
Buffalo .....	.366	.335	.285
Butter, dairy—			
Toronto .....	.329	.332	.190
Buffalo .....	.329	.294	.225
Cheese—			
Toronto .....	.132	.133	.133
Buffalo .....	.142	.165	.132
Eggs—			
Toronto .....	.352	.358	.309
Buffalo .....	.327	.306	.239
Export steers—			
Toronto	5.88	6.55	4.70
Buffalo	6.508	7.377	5.710

Further cattle—			
Toronto	6.691	6.154	4.518
Buffalo	6.650	6.362	4.944
Sheep; ewes—			
Toronto	4.54	4.74	4.63
Buffalo	4.046	5.104	5.363
Lambs; yearling—			
Toronto	6.00	7.905	6.675
Buffalo	5.278	6.658	6.358
Hogs; select—			
Toronto	6.808	8.483	6.812
Buffalo	7.383	9.435	7.934

Could anything be more convincing than these figures? With the exception 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 condition of the egg trade is not due wholly to natural causes, but to threatened cold 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 quotations give the United States farmer the advantage on our market and even here some of our leading sheep men, such as Mr. Henry Arkell, and 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 the Canadian farmer out of his boots" as we have been so solemnly assured by a Toronto paper. If there is any one thing in which it would be supposed that the United States farmer would have an advantage, it would be in corn; yet Canada has allowed corn to enter free for years, and we have not noticed any depression 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.

(Continued on page 8)

AMPLE REWARDS FOR LITTLE LABOR

FARM AND DAIRY'S LIBERAL PREMIUM OFFERS

DURING the next few weeks while our campaign is under way to increase the circulation of Farm and 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

More complete details of this offer are given elsewhere in this issue. We will also give

A PAIR OF PURE-BRED FOWL FOR ONLY THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

Premiums that hitherto we have offered for Two new subscriptions, we now offer for only One. Here are some of our great offers:

FOR ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION

WE WILL GIVE

- A Bunk Saw.
- A Fountain Pen, 11 Kt. Gold Point (worth \$1.00)
- Gardener's Knife (Extra Heavy).
- Pruning Shears (Eleven-Inch).
- Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairying (Your Choice of 40).
- Embroidery Stamping Card.

ANY FIVE PATTERNS Shown in Farm and Dairy

The Canadian Horticulturist for One Year (Published Monthly, 60 cents a year).

FOR ONLY TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

- A Repeating Alarm Clock
- Boy's Nickel Plated Watch.
- Ten-Inch Tested Dairy Thermometer.
- Women's Kitchen Friend.

FOR ONLY THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

- Roll Film Camera (See Illustration).
- Combination Repair Outfit.
- Bissell's Brunswick Carpet Sweeper.
- 10-Piece Toilet Set.
- Fish Net, Lace Curtains, 82 Inches Wide, 3/4 yds. Long.

FOR ONLY SIX NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

- English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 35 Pieces.
- (Hitherto we have asked 9 subscriptions for this set.)

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

Many other premiums, including Books, Household Utensils, Furniture and Live Stock, will be given to you in consideration of the help you render us between now and Oct. 15th.

Start in right away; others will start To-day.

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

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

FARM & DAIRY CAMERA



It is the best made camera for the price ever known. It is a Roll Film camera of the fixed focus box type, having pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. For three New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm & Dairy at \$1.00 each.

BOY'S NICKEL PLATED WATCH



FREE, post paid, for only two New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Good time keeper, and will please every boy should have one.



FREE for only One New Subscription to Farm & Dairy. Perfect time keeper, a fine premium; worth working for.

Repeating Alarm Clock for Two New Subscriptions. Sent post paid.



Ayrshires—Greatest Ever at Toronto

What has been probably the greatest showing of Ayrshires ever in this country, certainly at the Canadian National Exhibition, were to be seen in the show ring last week in Toronto. The best from the leading herds of Canada met with what is acknowledged to be one of the best things the United States. In the best thing the Canadian breeders had the best of the argument.

The exhibitors were Ryanogue Farms, Brower, N. J.; E. D. Hillier, Burgessville, Ont.; Alex. Hume & Co., Meville, Ont.; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; R. E. Ness, Bowick, Que.; Wm. Stewart & Son, Meville, Ont.; A. S. Turner & Son, Burgessville, Ont.; and the Trethewey Model Farm, Weston, Ont. Messrs. Hillier and Turner & Son are new exhibitors at Toronto. Each of them had a most creditable string, the Turner herd being of exceptional high quality. But they were competing against the choicest in the land in the hands of old-time showmen, hence it is no reflection on their ability if they do not appear more frequently in the awards as listed. Judge W. F. Stephen placed the ribbon. His task was a heavy one. The entries were heavy in all classes, and the competition was keen throughout. There was a total of 240 Ayrshire entries.

Some of the noteworthy wins were as follows: Netherhall Milkman, the aged bull of McArthur's, was an easy list. He was showing in grand form and his true dairy and Ayrshire type as represented especially by his wonderful depth of body, his beautiful head and shoulder, depth of rib and wide quarters, were all to his great advantage. He was the best cow-calf Victor Hume's high priced bull sold at the latter sale to the Ryanogue Farms, which bull was not in the form, not showing his usual depth of rib and appearing to be "gaunted" and with his back slightly up. These bulls were in splendid company, which in other rings would have merited the best of comment.

Two-year-old bulls brought out some fine competition. Ness got the first on Hobbsland Gipsy King, 32,272, an exceptionally fine bull, closely run by Gordon's Auchenbrain Fanny 9th. Ness's while Messrs. Turner had a strong bull, Lessnesock Forest King (Imp.), which can give a good account of himself anywhere. The one-year-old bulls were a great class, and Gordon got first on very choice animal—White Hill Free Trader. McArthur had a bull calf under one year—Bloom of Maple Hill—that was as near perfection as can be got in a calf in conformation, Ayrshire type and quality. Turner's junior calves, of which he got list 2nd and 2nd, were very favorably commented on by the judge, Mr. Stephen.

The cow classes were the best that have been seen on the grounds in many a day. Fifteen aged matrons lined up and out of them was picked Ness's Auchenbrain Fanny 9th, shown on page 3 this week. She is the outstanding animal, all dairy type, with as added that was a delight to see. Sixteen animals competed in the dry cow class. Finlayston Maggie 3rd was picked for first honors and was afterwards made champion of the female class. As a four-year-old she made a record of over 10,000 lbs. milk. She has length, depth and clean-cut shoulders, high vertebrae, a splendid back and a wonderful depth of rib, making her an outstanding winner. She also is one of R. E. Ness's herd. Old Lady Smith of the Ryanogue Farms also in the dry cow class, came second. She was near the freshening and at the ringside appeared to as good advantage as though she had

been fresh, and many may have thought also should be first. As a four-year-old she made a record of 9,480 lbs. milk, 526 lbs. butter.

One of the best heifers on the grounds was Hume's two-year-old—White Legs of Meville. She is large, well developed and full of quality. Two-year-old heifers out of milk shown by the Ryanogue Farms were very choice and easy winners. It was a question which should go first. Mr. Ness has purchased the pair for his herd.

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

The awards in full are given in the following:

Bull 3 years old and upwards—1. P. D. McArthur, Netherhall Milkman; 2. A. Ryanogue Farms, Barrenock Victor Bue and Lessnesock Forest King; 4. R. E. Ness, Barrenock Copstone.

Bull, 2 years old—1. Ness, Hobbsland Gipsy King; 2. Hector Gordon, Auchenbrain His Emulous; 3. Turner & Son, Lessnesock Forest King; 4. Ryanogue Farms, Toward Point White Star.

Bull, 1 year old—1. White Hill Free Trader; 2. Ryanogue Farm, Ryanogue Commander; 3. Ness, Morton Main's Planet; 4. Gordon, Bruce.

Cow, 4 years old and upwards—Ness, Auchenbrain Fanny 9th; 2. Ryanogue Farms, Auchenbrain White Rose; 3. Gordon, Barrenock Blue Bell; 4. Hume, Clerkland Kate 2nd (Imp.).

Cow, 3 years old—1. Ryanogue Farms, Faithless Spies; 2. Stewart, Dewdrop of Meville; 3. Hume, Lessnesock Sprightly (Imp.); 4. McArthur, Cherry Bank Clara.

Cow, dry in calf—1. Ness, Finlayston Maggie 3rd; 2. Ryanogue Farms, Old Hill Lady Smith; 3. Ness, Kirkland Stonehat 2nd; 4. Hume, Emulous of Meville.

Heifer, 2 years old—1. Hume, White Legs of Meville; 2. Ness, Barrenock Rose in Blossom; 3. Ryanogue Farms, Barrenock Big Fanny 4th; 4. Ness, Barrenock Daisy 5th.

One-year-old out of milk—1. 2. Ryanogue Farms, Hobbsland Nave; 3. Barrenock Rose-ohr Maid Marion; 3. Stewart, White Hecker 2nd; 4. McArthur, Cherry Bank Jane.

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

The Jersey Exhibit at Toronto

(Continued 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. Scovell, Dean of the Kentucky Experiment Station. He made his decisions and then to make certain had the cows milked in the ring to ascertain the quality of the udders. Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield was declared the champion. Mere words fail when it comes to giving an adequate description of this cow. One must see her to appreciate her stirring characteristics. Farm and Dairy readers were given a picture of this cow, at which were of the second prize matron "Ivernia Queen;" in our illustrated supplement last week. Lovers of the Jerseys and of good dairy cattle will be pleased to turn again to these illustrations and familiarize themselves afresh with the almost perfect type of these two individuals.

The three-year-old cow Mansella's Rose, also a Kirkfield exhibit, was a most pleasing animal and won handsomely over her competitors. She combines the fine points of the best Jersey type with a wonderful depth, size and an altogether perfect udder, unusually even, well developed fore and aft and having every appearance of being a great producer. The junior female champion, Brampton Fontaine Ril, a heifer one year old in milk, is also a grand individual and worthy of special mention.

The awards in full are given in the following:

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1. Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Pearl of Kirkfield; 2. Bull & Son, Brampton Eminent Balaigh; 3 and 4, Duncan, Brilliant Golden Peru and Fontaine's Boyle.

Bull, 2 years old—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, Brampton Sir Bolton; Brampton Stockwell and Brampton Eminent Fox.

One year old—1 and 2, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Fontaine's Knot and Gray Gna's Kirkfield; 3 and 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Blue Fox.

Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, Bull & Son, Brampton Goldmoor; Brampton Cronation; 3, and 4, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Kirkfield's Emment.

Bull senior champion, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Bull, junior champion, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Fontaine's Knight.

Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Mackenzie, Meadow Grass of Kirkfield and Ivernia's Queen of Kirkfield; 3, Duncan, lady's Primrose of Don; 4, Bull, Mon Plaisir's Fanny.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Mackenzie, Mansella's Rose; 2, 3 and 4, Bull, Brampton Dochette, Brampton Fontaine Rose and Brampton Alliance.

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

Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, Bull, Brampton Perry Floria and Brampton Gold Mark Jess; 3 and 4, Mackenzie, Kirkfield's Mabel and Kirkfield's Ivernia.

Heifer, 1 year old in milk—1, Bull, Brampton Fontaine Ril; 2, Mackenzie, Iris Belle 5th; 3, Duncan, Cora of Dec; 4, Bull, Brampton Blue Duchess.

Heifer, 1 year old out of milk—1, Mackenzie, Kirkfield's Sultana; 2, Bull, Brampton Foxy Olive; 3 and 4, Mackenzie, Ivernia's Princess 2nd and Kirkfield's Chimes.

Heifer calf, under 1 year old—1, Bull, Brampton Kentucky Girl; 2 and 3, McKennie, Kirkfield's Mabel Beulah and Kirkfield's Dementia; 4, Bull, Brampton Fontaine Queen.

Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1911—1, Mackenzie, Kirkfield's Beulah's Mate; 2, Bull, Brampton Rosary; 3, Duncan, Agatha's Jane; 4, Mackenzie, Kirkfield's Pampas.

Four animals, the progeny of one bull—1, Bull & son; 2, McKennie; 3, Duncan; 4, McKennie.

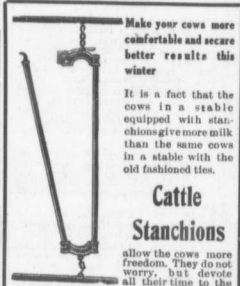
Graded herd, 1 bull, any age, 2 females over 3 years old, 1 female over 2 and under 3, 1 female over 1 and under 2, and 1 female under 1 year—1 and 3, Mackenzie.

2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son.

Herd, consisting of 1 bull and 3 heifers, under 2 years old—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Mackenzie; 4, Duncan.

Female, senior and grand champion—Mackenzie, Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield.

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



Make your cows more comfortable and secure better results this winter

It is a fact that the cows in a stable equipped with stanchions give more milk than the same cows in a stable with the old fashioned ties.

Cattle Stanchions

allow the cows more freedom. They do not worry, but devote all their time to the making of milk. You will be surprised at the increase in your profits after installing our stanchions. Our catalogue tells all about them. Send your name and address to-day

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160 ACRES of LAND FOR THE SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write The Director of Colonization, Department of Agriculture, TORONTO

ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels, Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Rose Comb Bred Leghorns and Rouen Ducks.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

All ready for Galt Shingles

Don't buy roofing from force of habit. Be progressive.

Make your new barn better than your old one—make your present one better than ever before—by getting a roof of "Galt" Shingles. The wood shingles of today can't give you satisfaction and are a constant expense. Galt's steel shingles make a permanent, storm-proof, fire-proof and lightning-proof roof that saves your money for you every year in protection from rain and snow, and in doing away with repairs.

"The Kids from Galt" will stick in your mind when you send for a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy." Better write for it today and get it off your mind. We'll send it by return mail.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, Ont.

Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and the Ontario, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topics we are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 1000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 5000 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the published subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain names of persons who have not paid for their subscription. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. This we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made from Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERB. 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 quantities as are necessary to supply

the Canadian demand. In this connection it might be noted that the cream separator companies such as the DeLaval and Sharples have established branch factories in Canada although there is no import duty on 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 encage home industry. 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 to \$200 an animal more than the price we get for our horses in Ontario.

What, then, does it all mean? It is true that the States would increase its exports of horses to Canada. It

is true also that Canada would increase its exports of horses to the United States. And yet the farmers in both countries would benefit through the saving in the duty and freight rates.

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 Mr. 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, is 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 disappeared 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 practicality 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 creamery work. We will not longer

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

In a recent conversation a farmer 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 glance there seems to be nothing remarkable about this statement. A little thought, however, will give one 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 neighborhood. 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 development. These silos are the sign posts 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 silo is 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 best neighbor.

The Influence of the Silo (Hoard's Dairyman)

An eastern friend writing us a private letter, says: "I notice you lay great stress upon the influence of the silo in the production of good cows. Will you give us a 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, that that sons take from the mother daughters from the father. (2) We believe this doctrine from our own individual experience.

For instance, we once owned a Guernsey cow that was actually the poorest producer we ever did own. Do the best we could with her, she would not produce over 225 lbs. of butter a year. We bred her to the bull, Espanor, No. 22, who has several daughters in the 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. Why did she get so much to produce of? Not from her mother but from her father. This bull produced splendid cows bred to low producing grade mothers.

Another instance: We owned the Guernsey cow, Starlight's Excelior, who now has 13 daughters in the Advanced Registry to his credit. He was a bull of remarkable profundeness. One of his daughters, Blossom, at the time she was born making at the rate of over 70 lbs of butter fat a month since Christmas, and at present is giving 45 lbs. of milk daily, testing 55. She promises to become one of the phenomenal cows of the breed. It is a pity that she is of this wonderful capacity from her sire.

Hundreds of other breeders of domestic animals have noticed the working of the same law. Hence we advise that the farmer who is about to select a male calf should keep this law in mind and never let to purchase an inferior bull no matter at what price he may be offered.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to contribute to this department, send us matters relating to the industry and to suggest subjects for Address letters to the manager.

The Export Butter Sales

W. F. McLaughlin, Mgr. Dist. Christmas, Montreal

The export trade in butter this season taken up a new and important part. From August 12th, this year, we have shipped to Great Britain, Montreal, 57,837 packages with 17,694 packages for the month of last year. The business has been caused by the increase of Canadian butter obtained by the practical export of cream to the States, butter prices there sufficiently high to permit partly by the unprecedented conditions which have prevailed over Northern Europe, thereby heavily reducing of butter coming to the let from these countries. These conditions have a dearth of general supply enabled us to obtain this price beyond all recent and have made the value creamery butter coming let 24-1-2c to 25c a lb. conditions which have



Why One Pound of Butter is so valuable in the export trade. One pound of butter is as valuable as here, as can churn more pounds of butter fat when the cream

high values possible are abnormal and cannot be secured frequently, but our butter that British buyers our butter and are pre the fullest prices for it, circumstances will permit is that our surplus, in recent years has fallen off. This year the receipts Montreal from April 1st 12th are reported as 12 packages, compared with 12 packages for the same period. Of course, there has been time a great increase consumption, but it is available to the people of rich and natural resources that production should not than pace with consumption.

FUTURE OF EXPORT The future of the export trade depends altogether on steady increase of production the country. There must extension of mixed farming in the North-West fields from every point makes money for the industry who pursues the land and increases production, where countries improve themselves. The reciprocity agreement should be confirmed, we modify considerably the export butter trade. Part of the Canadian surplus its way abroad via U ports, and part of the surplus via Montreal a

Creamery Department

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

The Export Butter Situation

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

The export trade in butter has this season 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 been shipped to Great Britain, from Montreal, 57,837 packages, compared with 17,134 packages for the same period of last year. This increased business has been caused, partly by the increase of Canadian production, obtained by the practical cessation of the export of cream to the United 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 Siberia, 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 prices beyond all recent precedent, and have made the value of the best creamery butter coming to this market 24 1/2c to 25c a lb. to-day. The conditions which have made these

this connection it is well to point out that Canadian creamery makers should not expect to obtain for the average Canadian production the extreme prices current in the American market. Butter across the line is closely graded, and the grade of "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 over-run, and how it is figured in the creamery?—T.H.C. 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 extract which follows:

"The composition of average butter is about as follows:

	Per cent
Butter fat	84
Water	12
Salt	3
Casein	1
Total	100

"From this we see that there are about 84 lbs. of fat in 100 lbs. of average butter. Butter varies considerably in its composition.

"If from a given lot of cream, containing 100 lbs. of fat, are made 117 lbs. of butter, the 'over-run' is 17 lbs. of butter on 100 lbs. of fat, or 17 per



HIGH FINANCE

Doesn't offer the safety of an investment in

GOOD COWS

and

A De Laval Cream Separator

One is as important as the other

CATALOGUE FREE

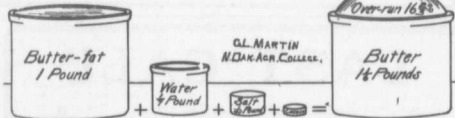
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



Why One Pound of Butter Fat Makes More than One Pound of Butter
One pound of butter fat makes 1 1/4 lbs. of butter by the addition of water, salt 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.

high values possible are of course abnormal and cannot be expected to occur 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 recent years has fallen off so seriously. This year the receipts of butter in Montreal from April 1st till August 12th are reported as being 300,410 packages, compared with 468,931 packages for the same period of 1905. Of course, there has been in the meantime a great increase in the local consumption, but it is ~~not~~ a creditable 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 steady increase of production all over the country. There must be a great extension of mixed farming, particularly in the North-West. It is probable 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 crops are impossible, the soil.

The reciprocity agreement, if it should be confirmed, will doubtless modify considerably the course of the export 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 ports, and part of the United States surplus via Montreal at times. In

cent. The over-run is greatly influenced by such factors as the losses sustained and the amount of moisture incorporated in the process of manufacture, which process begins with the handling of the milk and ends with the finished product."

Advantages of Rich Cream

L. A. Zuefler, 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 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 us the flavor we desire. The more lactic acid therefore that we are able to add to the vat, the better will other germs be 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.

If the decline in the imports of cheese into Great Britain really does mark a smaller consumption—and I think there is some truth in that claim—it becomes a matter of no little importance, and is well worth enquiring into.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

ONLY 6 (IT HAS BEEN NINE) 6 ONLY

For the next few weeks, during the progress of our



special campaign for new subscribers to Farm and Dairy we will give a pure bred pig, registered, either sex, Yorkshire, Berkshire or Tamworth



FOR ONLY SIX (6)

New Subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY TAKEN AT ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR

Our Premium Offer of Pure Bred Pigs has always been exceedingly popular and we have required heretofore nine new subscribers for each Premium Pig.

Now You Need Only Get 6 New Subscribers At \$1.00 a Year

AND A PIG, PURE BRED AND ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION, WILL BE YOURS

This Special offer will be open only for a short time. Start right away after Six New Subscribers and win your Pig. Write Farm and Dairy to-day that you want a Pig and will start at once to get the Subscribers.

Other Valuable Premiums and Cash Commissions also given for New Subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY, enquire about these.

Better get after the Subscribers at once before someone else in your district has canvassed them all.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest suitable for the department.

Butter and Cheese at Toronto

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. Gray, Stratford, and Jas. Briscoe, St. Thomas, for cheese; I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, and S. A. Zuleft 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 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 as the winner, having led the third time he has won it.

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 the highest in point of flavor he was given the award.

In judging the cheese exhibits a 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

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

HARDWOOD ASHES—Best fertilizer in use—George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balls, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen street, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—A line for every home—Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada. No outlay necessary. Apply B.C.I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

FARM FOR SALE—200 acres near Peterboro, 150 ft. of main road, lots of fruit. Up-to-date houses and barns. Churches, school and cheese factory convenient. Would sell on terms. For further particulars apply Joseph H. Taylor, Keene, Ontario.

WANTED—Married man with small or no family who is willing to undertake incubators, raising, dressing and general care of poultry. Steady situation good man. Must be Protestant and strictly sober. Apply to W. H. Furber, Box 48, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE—Cheese and butter factory in Western Ont. Average make of cheese 15 tons. Good make of butter. Excellent location; good dwelling. Terms reasonable.—Apply Box G, Farm and Dairy.

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.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. For perience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat Dawson's Golden Chaff, grown from registered selected seed, pure and clean, \$3 per bu., bags, 30c. A. Hutchinson, Mt. Forest, Ont.

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

not give the exhibitors quite the encouragement that should be theirs. The butter scored very high and was of fine quality and very uniform throughout, both in the farm and dairy and creamery classes. The highest scoring butter was awarded \$50, it being the exhibit of John Anderson of Renfrew, who thereby became the winner of the trophy for butter. The awards and the scores on which the placings were given follow:

BUTTER AWARDS

Creamery butter, section 1-1, W. H. Esart, Frontier, 98; 98.25 score; 2, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que., 97.75; 3, Jno. Anderson, Westford, 97; 4, J. A. Waddell, Strathroy, 96.50.

Creamery butter, section 2-1, Jno. Anderson, Renfrew, 98.25; 2, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, 98.25; 3, W. W. Waddell, Kerwood, 98; 4, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 97.50.

Creamery butter, section 3-1, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que., 97.50 score; 2, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, 96.50; 3, M. Flayler, Walkerton, 95.50; 4, W. W. Waddell, Kerwood, 95.25.

Creamery butter, section 4-1, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que., 96.75; 2, Jno. Loggie, Paisley, 96.50; 3, J. H. LeClere, Foster, Que., 98; 4, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 97.75.

Farm dairy, section 5-1, J. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 95 score; 2, J. W. Robertson, Vankleek Hill, 94; 3, S. H. Pugh, Milverton, 94; 4, Maggie Johnston, Wood, 93.57.

Farm dairy, section 6-1, Mrs. A. Fleming, Milverton, 95.50 score; 2, Mrs. A. Simpson, Atwood, 95; 3, Maggie Johnston, Wood, 94.50; 4, Mrs. A. Thompson, Fergus, 94.

Farm dairy, section 7-1, Mrs. L. Wilson, Burlington, 95.50 score; 2, Mrs. W. Morgan, Walkerton, 95; 3, S. H. Pugh, Milverton, 94.50; 4, Maggie Johnston, Wood, 94.

The Association butter trophy, value \$50, was won by John Anderson, Renfrew, Ont.

CHEESE AWARDS

Section 1-1, D. Menzies, Moleworth, 97.99 score; 2, E. A. Thompson, Atwood, 96.65; 3, Peter Callan, Woodstock, 95.33; 4, R. F. Howes, Atwood, 95.15; 5, Geo. Empy, Newry, 94.81; 6, J. E. Carter, Pictou, 94.32.

Section 2-1, Ed. Carter, Gilead, 96.81 score; 2, D. Menzies, Moleworth, 95.69; 3, E. F. Howes, Atwood, 94.99; 4, E. D. McKenna, Ingersoll 94.82; 5, C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, 95.33; 6, A. R. Treleav, Woodstock, 94.82.

Section 3-1, J. F. Howes, Atwood, 96.99 score; 2, T. O. Flynn, Tavistock, 96.33; 3, H. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95.99; 4, D. Menzies, Moleworth, 95.83; 5, W. S. Stoks, Briton, 95.66; 6, Geo. Empy, Newry, 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, Atwood, 95.33; 5, O. E. Francis, Cassel, 95.33; 6, C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, 95.33.

Section 5-1, O. A. Barber, Woodstock, 95.99 score; 2, Ed. Carter, Gilead, 95.82; 3, H. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95.65; 4, Geo. Empy, Newry, 95.49; 5, H. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, 95.31; 6, J. E. Stebbard, Listowel, 94.90.

Section 6-1, H. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95.99 score; 2, E. A. Thompson, Atwood, 95.99; 3, H. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, 95.32; 4, Geo. Empy, Newry, 95.15; won on flavor; 5, W. J. Goodwin, Blamack, 95.15; 6, D. Menzies, Moleworth, 96.00.

Section 7-1, H. W. Hamilton, West Moncton, 95.15; 2, E. A. Thompson, Atwood, 94.49; 3, Geo. Empy, Newry, 93.99.

Section 8-1, E. A. Thompson, Atwood, 94.99; 2, Geo. Empy, Newry, 94.82; 3, Ed. Carter, Gilead, 94.81.

For Better Milk

W. W. Carter, Hastings Co., Ont. It is a part of the cheesemaker's work, and an important part, to influence his patrons in the way of securing 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 and we always send word to the patron, and if he does not then look after it I make a practice of visiting his farm and helping him to locate the trouble. 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 take an interest in our patrons they will take an interest in our work and help us all they can. We will get more and better milk.

Renew your Subscription now.

PARAFFINE WAX

Pure Refined Paraffine Wax in 100 lb. proof packages. Odorous, Tasteless, Free from Grease, and all about oils and waxes. WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO., PITTSBURGH, Pa. Independent Oil Refiners

4 CENTS PER LB.

DISCARDING Complicated and Cheap CREAM SEPARATORS

Others who have bought disk-filled, complicated and cheap cream separators are now discarding them for

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Cream Separators, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the product's benefits and availability.

LAST CALL

Advertisement for Ideal Green Feed Silos, featuring illustrations of silos and text describing their benefits for farmers.

Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited 592 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada

MURESCO

Advertisement for Muresco paint, featuring an illustration of a man painting a wall and text describing the product's features and availability.



OUR power of amount of bringing it out

The Author (Continued)

SYNOPSIS Martha Perkins, a young girl, is refused by a farmer. She then goes to a school where she meets a boy named Pearl. They become friends and eventually get married.

FAREWELL, sweet childhood home. For now we sadly have left our happy home. We'll leave your happy tears—

We tried to leave you but fate denied, for Adam had broke the axle of my wheel.

Farwell, sweet childhood home. We're going out four weeks. We've come to seek another. And may not see you for a bit every chink of this is done.

Each mark upon thy wall I find With deepest meaning love, See where young Bugsey's ink, Caused by his youngest shore.

See where we Danny picked His knee no better, tho', The patch that covers it, Is made of Pearl's wit.

When strangers come to thee, And fill thy halls with shout

MORE'S PAINTS We're also the makers of a line of paints that have no equal for durability and economy. BENJAMIN MOORE & CO. Brooklyn, N.Y., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., Carteret, N.J., Toronto, Can.



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 Perkins, a young girl of 23 years, asks her father, Thos. Perkins, to do so close farmer, for money to subscribe for a magazine, but her request is refused. She felt the refusal keenly, but consoled herself with the fact that she was only a dull, plain girl. A few miles away is the humble home, in a little town of Millford, of John Watson, a C. P. B. section-man, who has a wife and nine children. One day Pearl, the eldest of the nine, received a letter containing a considerable sum of money from the parents of a young Englishman whom she had once nursed while she was working for Mrs. Sam Mother all. Pearl proceeded at once to buy clothes for every member of the family, and decided that they would be educated, and also that their mother would not go out to work any more. Pearl also started to attend school, and proved an efficient scholar. One day Pearl's Aunt, Kate Sheatons, came to visit them unexpectedly, and soon proved not an unmixid blessing. Every year the W. O. T. G. gave a medal for the best recitation, which for three consecutive years had been won by a pupil of the school-teacher, Miss Morrison. Pearl competed and won with ease. At the old school-house two miles east of Millford the boys and girls were playing "shinny" in the school-yard. Tom Steadman, son of the wealthiest man in that vicinity, was captain of one side and Bud Perkins the captain of the other. Libby Anne Cavers, a young girl of 19 years, was on Bud Perkins' side. Just as Tom Steadman thought he had scored a goal she took the ball from him and scored one for her side. Tom was so angry that he struck her. A fight between Tom and Bud Perkins then ensued. Bud proved victorious. A school meeting was called and the main question was "Did Tom strike Libby Anne with intent to hurt her, or did she run under his stick when he struck the ball?" Several of the children gave their testimony that Tom did strike her with intent to hurt her. It happened that Libby's father owed Mr. Steadman for some seed, and being afraid that were his daughter to tell the truth they would become an enemy of Steadman's, he instructed her to give her answer in the negative. This she did, much to her own sorrow. Bud Perkins was hot with rage, and, packing up his school books, he slammed the door and left the school-house. Bud, however, knew her reason for doing so, and forgave her. As the Watson boys grew up they began to show signs of the contamination of the world. Pearl decided that she had better give up her chance of an education and get a farm, so that the boys would have plenty of employment and that she protected them from the evils of the world. Pearl's father purchases a farm, and preparations for moving are begun.

AREWELL, sweet childhood's happy home,
For now we sadly haste away.
We'll leave your happy scene with tears—
We tried to leave you yesterday,
But fate denied, for Adam Wray
Had broken the axle of his dray.

AREWELL, sweet childhood's happy home,
We're going out four weary miles,
We've come to seek another home,
And may not see you for a while,
But every inch of thee is dear,
And every stick in thy woodpile.

Each mark upon thy wall is linked
With deepest meaning and with love,
See where young Bugey spilled the ink,
Caused by his youngest brother's shove.

See where wee Danny picked a hole—
He knew no better, tho', I guess,
The patch that covers it from sight
Is made of Pearl's winsy dress.

All through the dreary winter time
Thou sheltered us from cold so bleak,
Thou sheltered us from wind and rain,
Save where the kitchen roof did leak.

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

Still think, dear house, of those who longed
Did from thy gates go in and out.

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

The road lay along the bank of the Souris, which still ran high with the spring floods. The spring came early

in Manitoba that year, and already the cattle were foraging through the pastures to be ready for the first blades of grass that appeared. The April sun flooded the bare landscape with its light and heat. From the farmyards they passed came the merry cackle of hens. Horses and colts galloped 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-purple with scrub oak and willow, came the indescribably sweet spring smell.

At the corner of Thomas Perkins' farm they turned straight north, following the river.

"There's our farm, Pearlie," her 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 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 ran around her new home trying to find 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 wish it had been real dirty and shiftless; 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 piece of crotone from the rubbish on the floor—"this has been a paper holder—there's beads sewed on it around the flowers; and do you see your 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 behind 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-beaten, with teeth out. Houses always get to look like the people who live in them. They've tried—at least she has, and she's failed. That's the sad thing to me, Pa—she's tried. If peo-

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 awful!"

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 wages and ticket. I can see she was that kind, always hopin'; if she wasn't that kind she wouldn't ever have sewed the beads on. She'd stand here and watch for Bill so full of hope she had got so black afraid, and then it would come on dark and she couldn't see anything but Perkins' light winkin' through the trees, and then she'd lay out the supper, but not eat a bite herself, but just wait, and wait, and wait. And then when Bill did come she'd run out wid the lantern with heart thumpin' so, and her knees all weak and wobbly—and Bill, you know how he is, Sandy Braden had got the wheat-ticket, and he hadn't paid a bill or bro't a thing for the house, and so at last she saw she was beat and done for; she saw that even hope she had had was a false one."

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 up."

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 curtains she had brought. She went outside to see how the curtains looked, and came back well pleased.

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

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

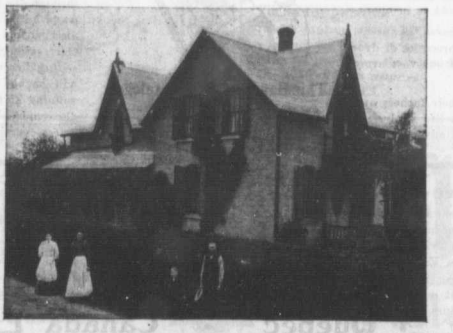
"Well, it just came to me as I was lookin' round, what this farm has had to put up with Bill Cavers. Here it is as good a farm as any around here, and it's all run to weeds. I am sure this yard is knee-high with ragweed and lamb's quarter in the summer, and the fields are all grown up with mustard and wild-oats, and they're an abomination to any farm; and so it has just sort of give up and got discouraged, and now it lets in an old weed that comes along, because it thinks it'll never be any good. But here comes the Watsons, the whole bilin' of them, and I can see over there, Pa!"—taking him to the window—"the place the garden will be, all nicely fenced to keep out the 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 be the pig-pasture, and forinast us will be acres and acres of wheat, and behind the bluff there will be the outfield. I can see it, Pa."

"Faith, and yer a grand girl at seein' things," her father said, with his slow smile, "and I just hope yer 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 time, some place, perhaps, for me, too, like the farm, there may be a second chance. Do you see what I mean, Pa?"

"I see it, acushla," said her father. "And I'm thinkin' maybe there's one for me, too."

And all day long, as John Watson worked, there was a wish in his honest heart, so earnest a wish that it



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.

formed a prayer, that he might be able to give his children many of the things that had been denied him; and it came to him, vaguely at first, but growing ever clearer, that in Pearlle, Teddy and the rest of them, and his desire to do better for them, than he had done for himself, he was getting his second chance.

The next day saw the whole family moved out and safely landed on the farm. Mrs. Watson, Aunt Kate and Pearlle were soon busy putting up beds and setting the house in order. Teddy, who was fifteen years old, and

a strong boy for his age, was set to plow at once on the field in front of the house, for it was still early in April, and there was time to get in some crop. John Watson, when he got his family and household goods safely landed, went to work, assisted by Billy and Jimmy, to prop up the old stables and make them habitable for the two cows.

Mary was given the hardest task of all—to look after her four young brothers—not to let them play in the mud, for obvious reasons; climb trees, which is hard on the clothes; go in

bare feet, which is not a safe thing to do until after the 24th of May; or fall in the river, which is a dangerous proceeding at any time. Mary was something of a child-trainer, and knew what fascination the prohibited has for people, and so marched her four young charges down to the river, regaling them, as they went, with terrible stories of drowning and shipwreck. They threw sticks in, pretending they were drowning sailors, but that soon grew monotonous, for the sailors all made their escape and went sailing serenely down the stream. The

balm of Gilead trees exuded their healing perfume on the cool breeze that blew ceaselessly up the broad valley; a golden-brown chipmunk ran up a tree and scolded at them from the topmost branches; overhead, in the clear blue of the mid-morning, a flock of wild geese, with flashing white wings, honked away to the Brandon Hills, en route for that northern lake that no man knows, while a flock of goldfinches, like a shower of marigolds, settled on a clump of willows, singing busily.

(To be continued)

The Upward L

Pray with Thanksgiving
No. 24

Be careful (anxious) for yourself in every thing by prayer. Pleading with thanksgiving requests be made known to the Father of God that your understanding shall keep you and minds through Christ Philippians 4, 6, 7.

In this department last week was drawn to the prize given us and which a man He has told us to transform by controlling the character of our thoughts. It is not sufficient, however, that we should dispel thoughts of anxiety and discouragement, we must present ourselves to our mind as only the first step. There is another step that is equally important—the opening of our mind to all an entirely different character. Opposite attitude of mind to every praise and thanksgiving moment we begin to feel that all our blessings and to give them the thoughts of anxiety that the devil would frighten and burden us with to disappear. They simply remain in the same heart at the time. We—therefore

**PAQUET
FURS**

The Connecting Link Between Trapper and YOU

CANADA'S Largest Fur Factory is the connecting link between the trapper and YOU. Here we manufacture the famous PAQUET FURS, which are recognized as the Standard of Quality from Halifax to Vancouver.

And when we say "manufacture," we mean just that. We do not buy the skins, ready dressed and dyed, and make them up at an enormous expense which YOU must help to pay. If we did, we'd have nothing unusual to talk about. We buy the skins in the raw—dress them and dye them ourselves—and then make them up in our own workrooms. This is the ONLY Fur Factory in AMERICA where every process, from the dressing of the raw skins to the finishing of the Fur Piece or Garment is in operation under the one roof.

We employ only the most modern processes of dyeing and finishing. Every member of our vast army of workers is an expert in his line.

This is because Fur has been to their fathers and grandfathers what it is to them—a life study. It stands to reason that with all our advantages we



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Examine Them Free

You don't need to send one cent in advance. Choose your Furs from our 80-page Fur Catalogue and we will send them PREPAID, for Free Examination to any Express Office in Canada. Pay the Express Agent our Catalogue Price and they are yours.

should turn out the very best Furs on the Canadian market, doesn't it? And that we do is testified to by thousands of Canadians who have spent to date more than EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS for PAQUET FURS. Quite a tidy little sum, isn't it?

And, what's more, every one of these purchasers is a satisfied customer.

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" Style in Black Russian Lynx (perfect imitation 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.



F

No

The Upward Look

Pray with Thanksgiving
No. 24

Be careful (anxious) for nothing; let in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God that passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—Philippians 4, 6, 7.

In this department last week attention was drawn to the power God gives us and which again and again

He has told us to exercise—to transform ourselves by controlling the character of our thoughts. It is not sufficient however, that we shall immediately dispel thoughts of fear and worry and discouragement when they present themselves to our minds. That is only the first step. There is a second step that is equally important. It is the opening of our mind to thoughts of an entirely different character. The opposite attitude of mind to fear and worry is praise and thanksgiving. The moment we begin to feel thankful for all our blessings and to give praise for them the thoughts of fear and anxiety that the devil would like to frighten and burden us with begin to disappear. They simply cannot remain in the same heart at the same time. We therefore open our

spiritual eyes and minds that we may see and appreciate all the blessings we still enjoy, no matter how great 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 led 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 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 thinking such thoughts he has us bound at his chariot wheel and we are his.

Facts sometimes are not facts at all. It is a fact that we cannot overcome 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 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 become possible unto us.

Our text this week contains one of the secrets of how we can transform ourselves into stronger and more noble Christian men and women. In the first place we are not to be anxious over anything. That is, we must

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 to do by praying with thanksgiving. Do you ask if this means that we are to be thankful for our troubles? Not at all. We must simply refuse to let our minds dwell on them and instead 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 find that your troubles are burdening you down and that hope is disappearing, steal away with 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 power. 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 His strength you can strive to do better. Just try this and see how soon, if you are only persistent and earnest, your troubles will begin to disappear or you will be given grace and strength to bear them with joy for His sake. It is then that the peace of God that passeth all understanding will keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—I.H.N.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

It Pays

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 mastic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melt 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 lines
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 brush. If the spots have not entirely disappeared, put on a second application. 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 silt.



"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.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

RASPBERRY TART WITH CREAM

Line a pan with good puff paste and put in it some fresh raspberries covered 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 minutes.

CAKE

Use one egg for each cup to be made without any; two tablespoonsful of butter, one and one half cupsful of granulated sugar, one half cupful of sweet milk, two cupsful 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 BEND \$1.00. Receive by return mail postpaid TWO dresses of soft, warm cloth in dark red plaid for little girls 2 to 8. Age 19 and 15. 75 cents each; age 14, \$1.25. Made in latest style. Add 15 cents for postage. Standard Garment Co., 26 Standard Bldg., London, Ont.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving Sept. 6th and weekly after. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ont.

More bread and Better bread - And the Reason for it

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

But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade 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 a cupful of butter, one half of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, whites of three eggs, one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Dark Part.

One half of a cupful of brown sugar, one fourth 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 alternating layers in the pan.

Cause of much Serious Disease

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

The fly fits back and forth between fifth 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 time 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 methods 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.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANCON

NEW FALL PATTERNS

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH NEW AND UP-TO-DATE For the next four or five issues, we have arranged to give our readers extra pattern 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 pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamp to that amount. About 100 patterns will be required for filling of all orders. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, 710



Present fashions, showing as they do a great many frocks smart and altogether desirable. For the 4-year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 712



The two-piece skirt is a favorite outfit. It is very generally becoming, it is economical, and it is smart. This one is of moderate width, and it can be trimmed with a row, as in this case, or in any way that you like. For a 41 inch waist of medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 44 inches wide, the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

BOY'S RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT, 712



The Russian blouse 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 contrasting material. For a boy of 4 years of age will be required 4 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 10 yards of braid to trim as shown in the large view, 7 1/2 yards of contrasting material 44 inches wide to trim as shown in the small view. This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

SAILOR SUIT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 717



The sailor suit is one always in demand for young 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 9 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3 yards, 2 yards when plaited. This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

FANCY WAIST, 703



The present waist that is tucked and trimmed to give a fancy effect is one of the latest developments of the favorite model. This one is exceptionally attractive yet it solves no difficulties. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards 27 inches wide for banding and 1 1/2 yards of embleered banding.

FOUR POURED SKIRT, 704



This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 42 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S DRESS, 718



Such a frock as this one is sure to be in demand with the coming of the new season. The combination illustrated a smart one that could be made by finishing the skirt with a pocket. Corn is not yet making the blouse one material with the front panel braided or treated some such way. The skirt can be below the average, but only a low except in the case of which was almost a total loss. Butcher, 150 to 180; weather is very dry. - C.S.I.

SHORT COAT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 717



This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

OUR FARMERS' Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD I. KINGS CO., P.E.I. CARDIAN BRIDGE, Aug. 26. - In full swing. Some farmers are complaining that the date are very light; only one crop with others. We are not at all root crops. Potatoes promise to be a fair crop, commencing to pick up. A considerable discussion taking place in this district about the potato. We are at all as a menace to the our country, while others claim to be a great help to the island.

QUEBEC. ARGENTUILO, Aug. 23. - Farming and harvest, most of the Western farmers are all about the light grain. Potatoes are failure. Corn is extra fine. Progressive farmers have a new idea of building. Our light takes place on September. We expect big things this year. We are not at all as a cattle barn and the barn. They have also a fine and long pen. The province is about \$400 from the province to help build those who are expecting little times on the front and everyone will cast new and a favor of the farmer. - A.B.

ONTARIO. HASTINGS CO., O. CHAPMAN, Aug. 25. - Harvest completed and most of the corn has been housed in good condition. It is fair, but a great many of the washers continue dry. The are getting bare. In consequence grass the milk flow considerably. Potatoes are in a sign of blight. Very thing is done to prevent the thrips to be very prevalent. The drainage in the fall plowing is somewhat different.

WELLINGTON CO. MT. FOREST, Aug. 17. - The best cutting of the hay, corn, barley and oats average crops. Oats have light. Fall wheat has been sown with the wheat. It appeared on barley to a greater year than usual. Late oats are very rusted. Buckwheat is a good crop. Corn is not yet making the blouse one material with the front panel braided or treated some such way. The skirt can be below the average, but only a low except in the case of which was almost a total loss. Butcher, 150 to 180; weather is very dry. - C.S.I.

GREY CO., ONT. CLANSBURG, Aug. 17. - Crop is not up to average in some patches. Barley is a little poor. Corn is not yet making the blouse one material with the front panel braided or treated some such way. The skirt can be below the average, but only a low except in the case of which was almost a total loss. Butcher, 150 to 180; weather is very dry. - C.S.I.

MANITOBA. MARQUETTE DIST. KELLOR, Aug. 21. - An passed over this locality, accompanied by a v and, in some localities, it is so hot, but a regular but and in consequence the crop lodged. Some few have a but harvest wasn't generally will be in full swing as weather clears up again. -

ALBERTA. RED BEER DIST. BEVIST, Aug. 21. - An day of promising to be over what happens to be

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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

CARDIGAN BRIDGE, Aug. 23.—Harvest is full swing. Some farmers are done, but many will be completed in 10 days. Oats are very light; only half a crop. Wheat is fair with some; only half a crop...

QUEBEC

ARGENTEUIL CO., QUE.
LACHAPELLE, Aug. 25.—Farmers have finished harvest, and most of them have finished the Western farmers' plan and are turning all out. All report very light grain. Potatoes are a complete failure...

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
CHAPMAN, Aug. 25.—Harvesting is nearly completed, and most of the grain has been housed in good condition. The yield is fair, but a great many oats are light. The weather continues dry, and pastures are getting bare...

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 light. Fall wheat has been considerably affected by the wheat midge...

SIMCOE CO., ONT.
ELMVALE, Aug. 17.—Crops generally are below the average, only slightly below except in the case of fall wheat, which was almost a total failure. Prices are: Butter, 15c to 15c; eggs, 20c to 15c...

GREY CO., ONT.
CLARKSBURG, Aug. 17.—The potato crop is not up to average. Bugs ruined some patches. Barley is a bumper crop, not so plump as it might be, but a very good crop. Corn is not up to the average...

MANITOBA

MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.
KELLOGG, Aug. 21.—A terrible storm passed over this locality Sunday afternoon, 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 badly lodged. Some few have started 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
RYAN LAKE, Aug. 21.—Farmers are busy at hay and getting ready to harvest what promises to be the largest grain

crop on record. Many fields of oats will yield 100 bus. an acre. Barley also promises well. Timothy, 815 to 830; upland, 512 to 514; wheat, 78c; oats, 40c; barley, 57c; hops, 43c; peas, 45c; steers, 412c; sheep, 513c; lambs, 613c.—F.B.M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.
SURREY CENTRE, Aug. 12.—Haying is finished and all in the barns without having had a single shower on it. The crop will average at least two and a quarter tons to the acre. Round timothy has commenced cutting out. Hay, new crop, 81c a ton; oats, old, 63c a ton; potatoes, 43c a ton; eggs, 35c a bushel. 30c. The District of Surrey Agricultural Association Exhibition will be held September 25.—H. B.

ONTARIO'S SHORT FRUIT CROP

A fruit crop in Ontario far short of the average. In many sections even shorter than last year, was predicted in Farm and Dairy last week. Numerous additional reports from our special correspondents indicate a very short crop. A complete failure to medium. Improved cultural methods and more spraying are noted by our correspondents, and these methods will show results in another year. Some reports of our correspondents follow:

The outlook for fruit in this locality is good, and the quality will be excellent. Due to more spraying. Buyers are offering 81 to 81.50 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 81 on the tree, but we are looking for 82.—M. E. Maybee, Northumberland Co.
The crop will be only medium. Prices will range from 81.25 to 82.—E. A. Knapp, Northumberland Co.
Apples are not abundant, but the sample will be good. Spraying is more general.—W. H. Rogers, Northumberland Co.

ONE-THIRD MORE APPLES

"We expect one-third more apples and twice as many pears as last year. Plums are scarce. Prices are 81 for fall and 81.25 for winter apples, as against 81 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 81.75 on the tree.—N. G. Maybee, Northumberland Co.
The crop will be 90 per cent. of last year. Most all apples are sold at 81.25 per bushel.—John G. Watt, Northumberland Co.
The apple crop will be medium and the quality good. Prices range about 81.25 on the tree. Pears are a full crop.—F. W. Philip, Northumberland Co.
Fruit will be better than last year in quantity and quality. The price talked is 81.25.—Neil Smith, Durham Co.
Fruit will be below the average, but better than last season. Ben Davis is the best yield. The price offered is 81.25.—J. Stewart, Durham Co.
Ben Davis is good; Spys and Baldwin are light.—H. A. Farrow, Durham Co.

BELOW THE AVERAGE

"Apples will be below the average, although some orchards are well loaded. There will be 10 per cent. more than last year. Buyers are offering 81.25 on the trees.—A. A. Colburn, Durham Co.
Prospects for fruit are fair. Our association had 800 barrels last year, and they estimate it at 1500 this year. It is, exceptionally clean.—A. Tamblin, Durham Co.
The fruit crop is not as good as last year.—Arnold Gillett, Welland Co.

REDUCED BY WIND

"Prospects for fruit were good until reduced by the wind storm. The crop will be larger than last season. The price talked is 81.25.—E. M. Culp, Lincoln Co.
The apple crop is very poor.—L. O. Wilde, Lincoln Co.
Apples are a medium crop and quality good. Plums are light.—B. G. Weaver, Hamilton Co.

83 A BARREL

"The outlook for fruit is poor. Our secretary has reported offers of 83 for the entire crop, but Spys should bring 84.—E. W. Burt, Brant Co.
We have 80 per cent. of a full crop. Spys will run 40 per cent. and Greenings 60 per cent. Pears are half a crop.—E. H. Brant, Brant Co.
The outlook is for half a crop of apples. Spraying has been generally practiced. Fruit will be understood.—F. M. Lammont, Oxford Co.
The crop will be light, about the same

as last year.—W. M. Snyder, Oxford Co.
HALF A CROP
Apples are half an average crop. Spraying has been general.—A. E. Bishop, Oxford Co.
With the exception of Wealthy and Yellow Transparent, apples will be a light crop.—Isaac Wilson, Elgin Co.
The outlook for fruit is poor, though better than last year.—Jas. A. Gaze, Lambton Co.
Apples are a quarter of a crop.—I. J. Harkness, Grey Co.
The outlook for fruit is poor. There are plenty of early apples, but very little winter fruit. Spraying has become quite general.—A. S. Donard, Grey Co.
Apples are an average crop; plums a full crop.—Arthur Vance, Lambton Co.
Apples will be a quarter of a crop. The quality will be good, as spraying is increasing every year.—E. A. Guest, Mid-dlesex Co.
Apples are not over half a crop.—Geo. H. Holt, Lambton Co.

In Farm and Dairy, August 31, Milkmaid 71b's record was given as 15.66 the quantity of milk in the year. It should have been 11.673.5 lbs. of milk.

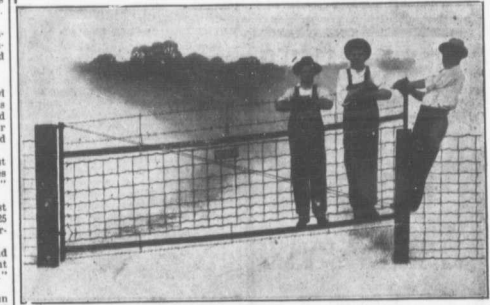
WINDMILLS



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

EXPENSE VS. EXPERIMENT

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen years? 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., GUELPH, ONTARIO
We Warrant Our Gates in Every Particular for Three Years. See our Exhibits at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions

WOMEN folk who do their own washing are foolish. Washday is only another name for drudgery day—the one day every week that makes women old before their time. Washday costs \$1.50 per day. In other words you can save the price of a New Century Washing Machine in less than six months—besides saving your health.
Wuk less and enjoy life more by lettin the New Century wash for you.
The New Century is the "Top Notcher" of all hand-washing machines. Its design assures efficiency, simplicity and durability. A child can work the New Century—it's easy to work and cannot harm the most delicate fabrics.
SUMMER-DOWSWELL LIMITED HAMILTON - ONTARIO

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 16 years of age...

Butler-Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year...

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts...

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

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

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?

If you desire rest and recreation, why not?

"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP"

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, the Bay of Quinte, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., are available...

For illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," send 5c in postage stamps to H. Post, 115 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Ontario Provincial WINTER FAIR GUELPH, ONT.

December 11 to 15, 1911. Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Birds and Poultry \$16,000 IN PRIZES

For Prize List apply to—A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, TORONTO

HOLSTEINS

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of Helton Dekol, Canadian champion cow for 7 and 30 days, viz., 35.4 lbs. the butter in 7 days, 128.57 lb. in 30 days.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED

Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free FROM THE CANADIAN-FRIESIAN ASS'Y OF AMERICA

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two young bulls born September, 1910. One of them from a tested daughter of Ontario Champion and in 1 year a son of a 30 lb. yearling daughter of Hengerfeld De Kol.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT

prices, and the market is now easy at 70 to 87.80 fed and watered, and 87.40 to 87.53 f.o.b. shipping points.

There have been no noticeable changes in cattle prices at Montreal. Butchers and packers generally are short of supplies and offerings are taken up briskly.

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

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 2.—The market here for butter and cheese has been quite as active as during the past few weeks.

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

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BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT

ages butter sold at 25.1-26; 500 boxes cheese sold at 12.7-46.

Belleville, Sept. 2.—1,250 cheese offered; 8.5 sold at 12.75-6; and 306 at 13.3-8.

GOSSIP In another column of this issue of Farm and Dairy Mr. C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., advertises for sale a Holstein bull calf.

ONTARIO CROP STATISTICS The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1910 are based on the acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields according to conditions on August 5, 1911.

FALL WHEAT—337,492 acres will produce 17,094,652 bush., or 50.3 bush. per acre, as against 17,473,423 bush. and 50.7 bush. per acre in 1910.

SPRING WHEAT—133,711 acres, 2,375,943 bush., or 17.8 bush. per acre, as against 129,219 acres, 2,489,833 bush. and 19.3 in 1910.

BARLEY—615,977 acres, 16,766,315 bush., or 27.2 per acre, as against 62,574 acres, 19,307,167 bush. and 30.9 in 1910.

RYE—498,220 acres, 6,555,355 bush., or 13.2 per acre, as against 5,757,933 acres, 20,084,924 bush. and 37.0 in 1910.

PEAS—300,491 acres, 4,773,513 bush., or 15.7 per acre, as against 408,454 acres, 6,650,973 bush. and 16.4 in 1910.

BEANS—51,908 acres, 952,228 bush., or 18.0 per acre, as against 49,278 acres, 629,527 bush. and 17.9 in 1910.

HAY AND CLOVER—9,301,468 acres, 4,532,369 tons, or 0.487 ton per acre, as against 9,242,824 acres, 5,492,625 tons and 1.71 in 1910.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 199,739 acres, 194,943 in 1910; corn for bushing, 308,750 and 320,253; corn for silo, 335,975 and 326,627; potatoes, 162,427 and 169,454; mangel-wurzel, 64,855 and 68,965; sugar beets, 34,664 and 35,079; carrots, 5,077 and 5,551; turnips, 100,249 and 100,609; mixed grains, 486,112 and 497,935.

There are 3,116,795 acres of cleared lands available to pasture, 279,229 in summer fallow, 2,318 in orchard, 25,360 in small fruits, 11,526 in vineyards, 8,748 in farm gardens, 42,120 in rape, 12,129 in flax, 14,744 in tobacco.

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 Hoogkarspel, The Netherlands, who got the first prize and the medal of their Queen at the great exhibition at Hoon, breeders who wish to compare their own cattle with these animals. The measurements as given are in inches and are official.

Table with columns: Name of the cow, Age of cow, and various measurements (Udder, Milk, Fat, Solids, etc.) for 10 cows: Greta I., Alexander I., Luuyevolt V., Bette II., Schuurman, Sparbroek VI., Ridder II., Gans, Zwijs, and Moorko.

HOLSTEINS WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Some of Homestead Girl, 30 lb. Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pietertje 22nd. Recently tuberculin tested by a U. S. inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

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If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write: GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS From officially tested dams. One, sired by Irma Sylvia Botsch, is out of Lena Rose Gerben, which made her first calf at 2 years 12 lbs. butter in 7 d. ...

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Sons of Pontias Korndyke, sire of the world's record cow Pontias Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.30 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters, which in 7 days records average 31.13 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed living or dead. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam, Pontias Rag Apple, is a full sister to Pontias Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.30 (world's record) giving this young sire's dam and her full sisters 7 day records this average for two 54.41 lbs. each.

We also in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengerfeld De Kol, 35.10 lb. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Glad, whose dam, whose record of 35.22 lbs., making his dam and her full sisters, is the highest in the world, is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and service information. If you want in first-class Holsteins; young sire or specialty. E. H. DOLLAR, Sir Lawrence Co., N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull ready for service. Sire, a son of King of the Pontias; dam, a daughter of King Regis who over 22 lbs. butter at 1 year 3 months of age. P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. All sired by Count Hengerfeld Payne De Kol, most of them from A. O. C. dams with record up to super 22 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write for descriptive catalogue. E. P. OSLER, BRONTH

HOLSTEINS

10 Bull by full calves sired by a G. son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and out of high-testing dams. Also 5 superior Imp. lambs and 2 yearling rams, all registered stock. Express prepaid. I. N. ROWE, GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, GRAMPTON, ONT.

"LES CHENAUX FARMS" VAUDREUIL, QUE.

HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and at the pall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa ... They combine Conformation and Productivity 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 the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, run the main line and a and f the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-four feet long of any good wood, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportional. The diameter

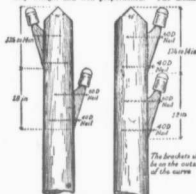


Fig. 3—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 4—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

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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 poles 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 poles are raised.



BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 1 and 2 are usually made of oak and given two coats 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. 12.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole



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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 the book—use the coupon NOW.

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