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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER

1909



A POTENT CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING IS A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST
In the assets that Nature has given us there is none more appreciated than a bountiful harvest of the fruits of the earth. Every ear of corn, every golden pumpkin, every apple—everything tells us to be thankful. In country places where one is in constant commune with Nature and her blessings, there is abundant cause for thanksgiving because we have and because we know from whence it comes.

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CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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He was one of these men who look for a reason for everything. When the cheese factory closed, and he started using a separator and sending his cream to the nearest butter factory, his pay cheques were not as large as he thought they should be. He investigated. His cows were milking well. He was getting a good price for his cream. Evidently he was not getting all of the cream. He decided to get a new separator. What make should he buy?

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He was delighted with the results. The size of his pay cheques increased. His new separator turned easier than any other separator he had ever handled. He was never troubled with the bowl getting out of balance, because it was fitted with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**, an exclusive feature of the "Simplex" Separators. His wife was delighted too. The new separator could be washed in half the time it took to wash the old one.

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Middleton, Nova Scotia, Exhibition

The seventh annual Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition which was held at Middleton on October 6, 7 and 8, was a decided success. It was opened by Professor Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, who in an able address pointed out the possibilities of agriculture and horticulture in that province. In reference to a statement that it pays to produce the best in everything the speaker mentioned that since the Agricultural College had been better financed, they were able to afford better cows, those that give 10,000 pounds of milk yearly instead of 5,000. The result had been that would-be buyers have continually to be turned away.

The dairy exhibits at the show were noticeable for quality rather than for quantity. In the poultry department there were excellent specimens, a wide variety of hens, also bantams and turkeys. The honey exhibit, which might have been larger, was of excellent quality both in comb and bottles. The display of bottled fruits, jellies and pickles, also was good. In the grain and farm seeds section, there were some splendid ears of corn, both sweet and yellow.

The roots and vegetables certainly showed what the country can do. There were enormous potatoes for feeding stock and a fine display of table varieties. The mammoth cabbages and pumpkins, which make their appearance at every exhibition, were not behind other years. Almost all kinds of vegetables were represented.

The most prominent feature of the exhibition was the apple display. There were about 50 varieties of apples and the entries were numerous. Peaches, plums, pears, quinces and grapes were excellent. A demonstration of packing apples in boxes was given and was much appreciated.

The entries in the domestic department for dresses, chickens and ducks and home-cured hams showed a lack of enthusiasm which was amply made up in the show of blankets, rugs, quilts and fancy work. The flowers worked in silk gave evidence of the artistic skill of the ladies.

Other exhibits, not for competition, comprised clay drain pipes and brick by the Middleton Brick Co.; spray pumps made by a Nova Scotian, Mr. H. E. Westhaver of Mahone Bay; and gasoline engines by the Lloyd Company of Kentville.—E. W.

Dairy Suggestions from European Conditions

The observations of a summer spent in making a detailed study of the methods employed in the production of milk on the farms of the intensive dairy countries of Great Britain, Holland and Denmark, have been recorded in a bulletin that has been issued by the Illinois Experiment Station. The main purpose in the study was to look for points in which European dairymen excel.

While many of the foreign conditions are, of course, vastly different from ours, and we cannot copy all of their methods directly, the underlying principles of dairying are the same the world over, and the high points of their success are uniformly good cows, economical feeding and care, and sanitary methods, resulting in dairy products of high quality. The observance or non-observance of these points makes the difference between success and failure, and are of vital importance to all American dairymen.

SUMMARY OF BULLETIN

1. Dairying in England is confined largely to the production of milk by milking Short-horns. The greater portion of the milk is used for direct consumption, most of the remainder being converted into sweet cream butter in farm dairies.

2. Dairying in Ireland is limited almost exclusively to milking dual purpose cows through the summer.

3. Dairying in Scotland is primarily confined to the making of cheese in the farm dairy. The excellence of the producing Ayrshire and the high quality of the cheese are the points of interest to American dairymen.

4. The British Agricultural Shows are conducted for the purpose of stimulating interest in agriculture.

5. Dairying in Holland is a grass and hay proposition. Their dairy cattle have a great capacity for roughage, which, with but a small amount of oil cake, enables them to produce economically a large amount of milk. Cheese is the main dairy product, and is made both in the farm and in co-operative factories. Some butter is also made in these factories.

6. Dairying in Denmark is the chief occupation of the people. It is conducted in a more intensive manner than in any other country in the world. Dairy cows of high efficiency produce milk which is made into butter of excellent quality in co-operative creameries.

7. Final conclusions.—The uniformly high quality of the dairy cattle, their economical feeding, and the care taken of them and their products were the conspicuous things, and as these four points are the essentials of dairying, the American dairymen can and should learn lessons from the dairymen of Ayrshire, Holland, and Denmark. In all the dairy districts visited these points stood out prominently and need to be emphasized in American dairying.

Thinking of Kicking

A recent issue of the "Creamery Journal" states that the farmers of Iowa are taking a special interest in cow testing. To quote a vigorous editorial: "An intellectual bomb has exploded, farmers are thinking. Hundreds are kicking themselves for having so long fooled away their time and effort and money chasing the dual-purpose nonsense phantoms. Producers of dairy cattle are simply swamped with business. Dealers in dairy utensils report whirlwind sales of scales and Babcock testers."

Farmers of Canada, are you going to let farmers of adjoining states beat you in advanced dairy thought given to cow testing, and in resultant business-like action? One main object of testing individual cows is to ascertain what difference there is between the product or profit of a good cow and a poor one. If our poorest cows were known they would be quickly discarded. Because they are so objectionable in retaining them. The trouble is that they are not known. Often the poor ones are believed to be good. They will be detected only when records are kept. A more careful study of breeding from good, pure bred sires would wonder in improving cows on Canadian farms. Cow testing associations should exist by the hundred, every county needs several; they were never more needed than at present. Who owns the best cow in your county?—C. F. W.

Clydesdale Stallion.—In the October 7th issue of Farm and Dairy, it was stated that the Clydesdale stallion illustrated on page 5 belongs to Mr. J. P. Staples, Ida, Ont., instead of to Messrs. Nichols and McIlmoyle, Lakefield, Ont., who are the real owners. Farm and Dairy had on hand photographs of stallions belonging to both these parties and they became mixed.

The Holstein cow that is illustrated on page 3 of this issue has a seven-day record of 45½ pounds of milk and 1½ pounds of butter. This information was not received until after the illustration had gone to press.

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Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21, 1909.

No. 42.

A DAIRY FARM IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY

Some Features of One That is Managed on Business Principles—Underdrainage, Silage and Alfalfa are Important Factors in its Success—In its Management Many Operations are Practised that are Worthy of Adoption Everywhere.

SOME three and a half miles east of Ottawa, on the Montreal road, is Hillsdale Farm, owned and managed by ex-Warden B. Rothwell, of Carleton County. This 340 acre farm is one of the best in Eastern Ontario. It was a silver medal some years ago in one of the old prize farms competitions, and would have stood high had it been entered in the dairy farms competition being conducted this year in Ontario by Farm and Dairy.

While Mr. Rothwell raises some fine horses and has an exceptionally fine hackney stallion, that was illustrated on the front cover of Farm and Dairy for February 25, 1909, the chief feature of this farm is its dairy herd. Mr. Rothwell believes in farming for profit. He does not guess at the amount of milk his cows are producing nor presume that they are paying him. He knows that they are. When they are not he soon gets rid of them.

Mr. Rothwell does not consider a cow a good one, unless she is capable of giving 8,000 lbs. of milk, testing not less than 3.8 per cent, a year in her four year old form. Such a cow he considers worth \$100 and cheap at that. When Hillsdale Farm was visited recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy, 56 cows in the herd were averaging over 30 lbs. of milk a day. The milk was sold in Ottawa. One hundred and seventy-two gallons had been sent to the city in one day. Last year the average value of the milk from each cow in the herd was \$110. The milk was sold at unusually good prices, as Mr. Rothwell received \$2.00 an eight gallon can for four months in the year. The summer price was \$1.20 a can, Mr. Rothwell said, however, that although milk was \$2.00 a can it was hard to get it owing to the shortage of feed.

WINTER DAIRYING

Winter dairying is followed, the price of milk being higher in winter than in summer. Mr. Rothwell aims to have his cows fresh in the fall. He believes that we are going to see a great revolution in the methods being followed by our dairymen. Ninety per cent. of our dairymen, he says, do not like dairying, because it is a job lasting 265 days every year. Some of them make a little money at it, because they have not had time to spend what money they have made. It having been shown by reliable authorities that the average cow in

the country does not produce more than 3,000 lbs. of milk in a year, and as the average price paid for milk at cheese factories is from 90c to \$1.00 a cwt., it means that the average dairyman cannot receive more than \$27 to \$30 a year from his cows. This, Mr. Rothwell considers, is too dear a way of making manure. The average dairy farmer in Eastern Ontario, he says, is finding this out. He is beginning to keep better cows and to give them better care. "Half our dairymen," said Mr. Rothwell, "fail, because they do not feed their cows liberally enough when the cows are dry. This results in the calves being born with poor digestive organs and puny frames. It is a waste of money to feed such animals.



The Residence of Mr. B. Rothwell and Family, Hillsdale Farm, Carleton County, Ontario

MONEY MAKERS

The two great money makers on a dairy farm, in Mr. Rothwell's opinion, are under draining and silos, with silos, possibly a little in the lead. The one is the sequel of the other. The ground has to be underdrained to grow corn successfully. It cost Mr. Rothwell \$43 an acre, when labor was cheap, to underdrain a large portion of his farm. He believes that it would cost him at least \$10 an acre more now. His underdrains are down three feet, the main drain being six inches in diameter, and the laterals two and a half to three inches. Although some people might think that a saving would have been made had smaller tile been used, Mr. Rothwell does not think so.

Most of the work was done 15 years ago and he

believes that the drains paid for themselves within the first five years and that they will go on paying large dividends for the next century if properly looked after.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

As is the case in every section of the province the farmers in the vicinity of Ottawa are up against the labor problem. For the last six years, Mr. Rothwell has had a half a carload of sile in his shed that he has been unable to have laid on account of his inability to secure men to do the work. He is hoping that the new method of digging drains with traction engines, as described and illustrated in the July 15th issue of Farm and Dairy will prove a success, thereby enabling farmers to have their underdraining done at reasonable expense.

BELIEVES IN ALFALFA

Like most of the rest of our leading dairymen, Mr. Rothwell grows alfalfa. His first crop was sown six years ago. He has never missed a crop and has never inoculated the seed. The land on

which the alfalfa is grown is well drained. Mr. Rothwell is aware of the fact, that alfalfa will not grow where the water line comes near the surface. Next to corn, he considers alfalfa the greatest feed that the dairy farmer can raise. Where there is plenty of alfalfa and ensilage made from well cobbed corn the cows do not seem to miss concentrates. Nevertheless, Mr. Rothwell feeds concentrates heavily. So high is his opinion of the value of alfalfa as a feed, he believes that farmers should pay close attention to its proper curing. The first cut of alfalfa on Hillsdale Farm goes into the silo. It ensilvs well and makes a nice, rich, palatable food. Owing to the dampness, it sometimes is hard to cure the first cut. When in Ohio a year ago, Mr. Rothwell found farmers who were putting their first cut of alfalfa in their silos. On the 26th of

June some of these men had had their alfalfa in the silo for a couple of weeks.

A mixture that has been grown successfully on Hillsdale Farm consists of 14 lbs. of clover made up of 8 lbs. of early red clover, 4 lbs. of alfalfa and 2 lbs. of alsike. This is sown with 8 lbs. of timothy. This year, 25 acres of this mixture were grown. Last year, in spite of the dry season, three tons to the acre were cut at each of two cuttings.

Five acres of roots are grown for feed. They are not pulped. Mr. Rothwell believes that it is better to let the cow do her own work. He claims that he would not allow men to cut roots for him for nothing as there is nothing, in his opinion, that a cow likes as well as to scrape out the roots for herself. The value of roots as a food, he believes

lies in their insolvent effect on the other foods. "We do not seem to be able to get on successfully without roots," said Mr. Rothwell, "in spite of the fact that we feed ensilage. Corn does not seem to take the place of roots. When our mangles get done, the milk production of our cows goes down. I do not care what ration you give a cow, she will do better if you give her 20 to 30 lbs of mangles and in dairying, the health of the cow is the all important matter."

A FINE SILO

Hillsdale Farm has an unusually fine stone silo. The height of the stone wall is 32 feet. Above that, there is another eight feet of wall. There is an outer jacket of wood with an air space. The silo is divided into two divisions, 20 by 17 feet, that hold 180 to 200 tons each.

Near the house is grown some brome grass, a native grass of Manitoba. A friend sent some of this grass to Mr. Rothwell 15 years ago. It grows very early in the spring, the cattle are fond of it and it is nutritious. It is so early it almost seems to grow through the snow. On June 12 our editor saw some of this grass that was four feet high.

NO WEEDS

One of the most noticeable features of Hillsdale Farm is its freedom from weeds. Very few weeds were seen by our editor. "Many a ducking I got when a boy," said Mr. Rothwell, "through my father ordering me to go into the standing crops in the early morning while they were yet wet with dew to pull out weeds. This experience taught me a lesson that I have never forgotten. Intensive cultivation is the best method of over-coming them."

Beside being up-to-date in his methods of farming Mr. Rothwell is a close observer of current events. The two things that farmers need most, he believes, are better roads, and a provincially controlled system. Some time ago, we published in *Farm and Dairy* a suggestion from Mr. Rothwell that Ontario should adopt the same system of building roads that is being followed in Ohio. Mr. Rothwell noticed while in Ohio, that where the roads were being built, a metal road was being constructed alongside of an earth road. When the weather was fine and dry the farmers used the earth roads, and in wet weather, every one used the metal road. This saved the roads and prevented ruts. The State of Ohio pays half the cost of building the roads, the county 25 per cent., the township 15 per cent., and the property owners adjoining the roads 10 per cent. The money is raised by means of 30 year debentures. The earth and metal roads are instantly available for use. These roads were being built everywhere. At the time he was in Ohio the traffic was all on the earth roads as the season was dry. The metal roads were only nine feet wide.

In Mr. Rothwell's opinion the Bell Telephone Company practically has a monopoly in Ontario. For eight years he was forced to pay \$60 a year for a telephone. Finally, he took it out. Telephones he believes, would be cheaper and the service better, were the system controlled by the Government as is the case in the western provinces.

Mr. Rothwell does not believe in the taxation of farm improvements. The only right basis of taxation, in his opinion, is the taxation of land values. Any other form of taxation is a tax on in-

dustry and integrity. It enables speculators to hold land while the productive work of others increases its value. When a more just basis of taxation is secured, Mr. Rothwell believes that it will result in a great uplift for farmers as a class.

Feeding New Corn

Many farmers in the corn belt instinctively associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some locali-

ties in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn advances it may be given more liberally, but by a gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it. The judicious use of new corn is purely an application of the judgment which should prevail in feeding at all times.

Hogs that have had access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green, succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence, and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

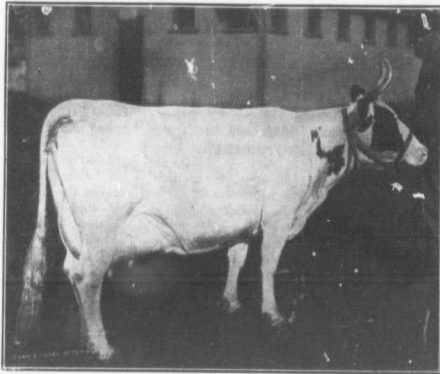
How Weeds are Controlled in Alberta

T. B. Henderson, Chief Inspector of Weeds, Edmonton

Through the enforcement of the Alberta Noxious Weeds Act large areas of weeds are destroyed each year, that would otherwise be allowed to mature and the seed infest new localities. For the enforcement of the Act the Province is divided into eighteen districts and a weed inspector is appointed for each district. These inspectors commence the work of inspection about the beginning of June and work until the threshing is over.

The instruction that the weed inspector gives regarding the destruction of the weeds depends upon the nature of the weed, the state of maturity of the weed, and the condition of the land upon which the weeds are growing. Where weeds are found growing abundantly in grain crops, if the crop be a good one, the owner is not asked to destroy it but is given instructions to mow around the outside once or twice where the weeds are most abundant, and burn this, and is also instructed to burn the straw and screenings after threshing. If the crop contains patches of Canada thistle or other weeds that are apt to mature and blow before the crop is cut, these patches of weeds must be destroyed before the seeds mature.

The Department has had considerable difficulty with speculators who buy land that was at one time cultivated, and allow it to remain idle until they sell to a settler. Such land usually produces a good crop of weeds. In cases of this kind the owner is given notice to destroy the weeds within ten days. If he neglects to do so, information is laid before a Justice of the Peace, and

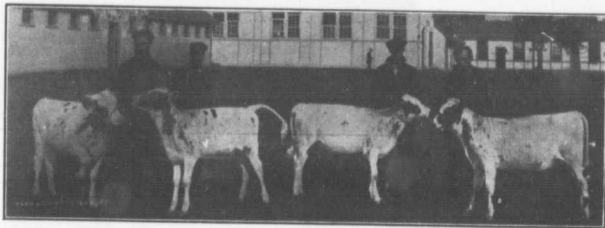


An Ayrshire Cow Typical of the Breed and a Good One

This cow, Princess, won prize and sweepstakes in her class at the Western Fair, London, this fall. She has a daily record of 70 pounds of milk. She is an honor to the breed and a credit to her owners, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

ties that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undeniable that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent, fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhoea, and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in



Second Prize Herd of Four Ayrshire Calves at Western Fair, London

This bunch of youngsters was much admired at the fair and was a worthy second to the herd that was illustrated in the last issue of *Farm and Dairy*. They were all sired by Queen's Messenger of Spring Hill, and are the property of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont. The first prize herd also belongs to the Messrs. Stewart.

the autumn is but the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited dry diet to a plethora of the appetizing new corn. The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting-ear stage it may be given, stalk and all,

a fine imposed. He is then given another notice and if he still neglects to destroy the weeds, he is again prosecuted.

The Act makes provision for the weed inspector employing men to destroy the weeds and collecting the costs from the owners of the land. It is much easier, however, for the inspector to compel the owner of the land to destroy his own

weeds than it is to hire men and teams to supervise the work. If the owner of the land cannot be found, then the inspector employs men to do the work.

The inspectors pay most attention to the weeds that are hard to eradicate, and are apt to spread quickly, such as the stinkweed, Canada thistle, tumbling mustard, Russian thistle and tumble weed, than to those which do not give much trouble. At the present time the perennial sow thistle exists only in small patches in about ten different places in the Province, these patches being closely watched.

During the present season the Act has been more vigorously enforced than ever before. A large number of prosecutions have been conducted against negligent land owners and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$50.00 have been imposed. The last case was against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for neglecting to destroy weeds on the right of way. The company was fined \$10 and costs. As a result of the enforcement of the Act, large areas have been cleaned up, and when the inspectors finish their work very few, if any, weeds will be left to blow over the ground and infest new areas.

The Department is of the opinion that if a similar Act were passed in Ontario and suitable men appointed to see that it was enforced, it would be effective in preventing the noxious weeds from spreading so rapidly and would protect the farmers, who are endeavoring to keep their lands clean. If the farmers co-operate with the weed inspectors, as they usually do, the weed nuisance should disappear almost entirely. The system of mixed farming and rotation of crop gives the Ontario farmers opportunities to fight the weeds that do not exist in the grain growing sections of the west, and the problem should therefore be more easily solved.

Some Facts About Milk

Some idea of the importance of milk as human food may be gained from the fact that about one-sixth of the total food of the average family is furnished by it and its products. Of the various mammals whose milk is used for food in different parts of the world may be mentioned the goat in the hilly districts of Europe, the buffalo in India, the llama in South America, the camel in desert countries, and the mare on the steppes of Russia and Central Asia. Sheep's milk is used in some countries for making cheese and in other ways, and the milk of reindeers is commonly used as food in the arctic regions. With us the milk of the cows so far surpass all other kinds in importance that unless otherwise specified the word milk is taken to refer to cow's milk only.

Good, unadulterated milk should contain about 87 per cent. of water and 13 per cent. solids. Milk contains bacteria of many kinds and in varying numbers. They cause the souring of milk as well as the ripening of cream and cheese, and produce many other changes in the appearance and flavor. The number present in freshly drawn milk varies enormously with the conditions of milking, and, as they are greatly increased with dirty and careless handling, cleanliness in all matters pertaining to the milking and marketing of milk and keeping it in the home can not be too strongly insisted on. Disease germs, notably those of typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, may also be carried in milk, so that the purity of the milk supply is of vital importance to every family and community.

The problem of keeping milk sweet is one of checking the growth of the bacteria; and as they are inactive at a temperature below 50 degrees F., milk should be kept in a cool place. Two common methods for preserving milk are pasteurization and sterilization. In the former the aim is to apply heat in such a way as to kill most of the bacteria without producing undesirable changes in the milk; in the latter, to apply

enough heat to kill all the bacteria, but with the least possible undesirable change. Chemical preservatives in milk are considered injurious to health, and are forbidden by pure-food legislation in many States.

What is commonly known as the richness of milk depends upon the amount of butter fat it contains. There is so much difference in the composition of milk from different cows that many large butter and cheese factories now test all the milk they buy, and pay for it according to its butter fat content. Mother's milk is best adapted by nature to the nourishment of infants. Cow's milk is the most common substitute, and when necessary is artificially modified to make it resemble human milk. The value of milk for adults is in combination with other foods; not as a beverage merely, but to supply in part the material needed for the body.

A Brant County Farm

If a person were driving through the country in search of a fine farm home, he would be apt to turn into "Brantwood," the home of Mr. James Pate, situated in the Township of Brantford in the County of Brant, Ontario. Mr. Pate is one of the competitors in Farm and Dairy's



A Two-Year-Old Holstein Heifer that has Produced Exceptional Results at the Pail Trial. This heifer, Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, gave 8300 pounds of milk in five months, and is still giving 59 pounds a day. She has good constitution and quality, and her milking performance so far points to grand results later. She is owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Milgrove, Ont.

prize farms competition, and was visited last summer by an editorial representative of this publication. This fine farm consists of 150 acres, of which 10 acres is in bush. The land generally is fairly level, a portion of the back of the farm is rolling and running to steep hill sides. The soil is a clay loam of a reddish color. Mr. Pate came from Scotland and purchased this farm 19 years ago.

The entrance of the road is very inviting. Along the roadside there are planted five maples and English linden trees. On the west side of the lane leading to the house is a double row of Norway spruce. This double row is continued in a circular form around the whole of the out-buildings and protects them from high winds and storms. The enclosure is large and well kept, as no stock are allowed to run therein.

THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

There is a fine orchard of six acres of fruit trees, including apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches. Although this portion of the country is not considered to be in the peach belt, occasionally very fine crops of peaches are raised

by Mr. Pate. At the time of our visit, the crops of gooseberries and raspberries were excellent as they were sure to be from the clean cultivation they received and the amount of fertilizer applied. His vegetable garden contained a large assortment of well grown vegetables for household purposes. A well kept lawn, which contains a choice lot of shrubs and flowers, is in front of the house.

There is a fine substantial brick house heated by hot water and fitted up with bath room. Mr. Pate's library and the periodicals that he takes are an index of his superior intelligence.

THE BARN.

The barns are large and conveniently arranged. The floors are made of cement and also the bottoms of the mangers. Water in basins, which is pumped by a windmill from a well into the large tank, is in front of both cattle and horses. A cement walk, four feet wide, around the barnyard, which enables a person to pass from one building to another without getting his boots dirty, is a feature not often found on the Canadian farm.

The crops were excellent and showed that they received proper cultivation, being comparatively free from weeds. His crop rotation extends over four years, being, one year grain and seed-

ed with clover and timothy, one year hay, one year pasture, and one year corn or roots; then followed by grain again.

Mr. Pate has planted about 2500 young Scotch and white pines on the hillsides that were bare and that grew but little grass. These trees are doing nicely and will in a few years add much to the appearance of the farm and in the course of time will be a source of profit.

The cattle kept are grade Shorthorns. In addition to the revenue derived from the milk of the cows, he sells annually about 14 head of fat cattle and 40 hogs. There are kept on the farm a fine flock of Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls.

Mr. Pate is a great advocate of the silo. He has used one for 16 years. He says: "I never built anything that gave me so much satisfaction. I do not know how we could get along without a silo."—H. G.

Corn when cut and bound with the binder can be handled much more easily and with less help than when cut with a sickle and thrown on the ground.—D. A. McPhee, Prescott Co., Ont.

METALLIC CEILINGS

Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our *Metallic Ceiling* will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both ceilings and walls.



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Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. My office is so clean and sanitary.—The *Philosopher of Metal Ceilings*.

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Ontario Provincial Police

It is announced that a complete re-organization of the police system of the province of Ontario will be made. Mr. Joseph Rogers, head inspector of the Department of Criminal Investigation, was last week appointed chief of the Provincial Police. It is understood that the province will be divided into two parts, northern and southern Ontario, each under a deputy and that these positions will be filled by Chief Caldwell, of Cobalt, and Chief Mains of Niagara Falls, respectively. These will be responsible to Mr. Rogers, the chief.

An arrangement may be made by which there will be close co-operation with the license, fish and game departments. A central board may be appointed for this purpose to whom the chief would report. All three departments would thus be enabled to work in harmony and the Provincial Police can be called out to do duty in any branch of law enforcement.

The scheme of re-organization includes the payment of salaries to constables as members of the force and probably will mean the abolition of the present system. Some arrangements will be made for the training of the men. It may be that at first, town and city forces will be drawn on for trained men. It has been decided to divide the force into, first, second and third class, with salaries on a graded scale and promotions made according to efficiency.

Members of the force will be required to devote their whole time and attention to the service and must not

follow any other occupation or calling. Drinking will not be allowed or even smoking while on duty. There will be a system of weekly reports of their work to the chief so that he will know what each one is doing and whether he is required at a certain point or not.

A regulation in regard to taking part in politics is far reaching and prevents a constable attending or taking part in political meetings, or taking part in politics excepting voting, unless on order of the superintendent. Another provision declares that no ex-convict will be permitted to obtain a license liquor vendors or disorderly houses in their districts. A violation of this rule will mean instant dismissal. Further details will be announced shortly.

Dairy Breeds at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

To the Holsteins must be given the credit for largest display of dairy cattle at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash., there being over 100 head on exhibition. With these there were many animals of merit noticed, yet they lacked uniformity of type. The exhibitors were, P. A. Frakes, Oregon; Wm. Bishop and John L. Smith of Washington; John B. Irwin, Minnesota, and J. M. Steves & Co., British Columbia.

To Bishop went the Grand Champion ribbon on his 18-year-old bull "Aggie Cornucopia" and his 12-year-old "Mercedes De Kol Alban," a cow of splendid capacity. Steves had the Reserve Grand in the yearling heifer "Addie Mechthilde." Smith won in aged and young herds and breeders young herd. Irwin on calf herd and Bish in produce of cow and get of sire.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires were a close second to the Holsteins in point of numbers and it was admitted on every hand that they made an especially fine showing. Here many saw the Ayrshires for the first time and admired the grand dairy showing they made. Four herds contested for the honors and in no other class in the show had placings to be made on first points. There were many stars and only a few very mediocre animals. Barclay Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Willermoor Farm, Seattle; and the Canadian herds of Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxwell, Ont.; and R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., were the exhibitors.

Space will not permit to follow the placings in this interesting class, further than to say Willermoor had first and second in the aged cow class of 12 animals on "Heatherflower 1st Barcheskie," and "Netheral Jean 3rd," both cows of grand form, type and capacity. The former was Grand Champion Female, Hunter won 3rd on "Castlemains Violet," Ness 4th and 5th on "Finlayson Aggie" and "Auchincrain Fanny 9th." Ness won first in aged bull on "Bargnoech Gay Cavalier," also Male Champion. Barclay farm got 2nd on "Lessnessock King of Beauty," 3rd and 4th went to Hunter's on "Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee," and on "Lessnessock Durward Lily."

Two year olds—1st and reserve senior Champion, Willermoor on "Morton Mains Quercy," (Imp. by Ness); Ness, 3rd, on "Barcheskie Scotch Lad." Yearling—1st, Junior Champion Willermoor and Grand Champion, Ness on "Netheral Douglas Swell" a bull of perfect form and type and a grand handler. Hunter had a close 2nd in "Bargnoech Victor Hugo," a bull of fine top line and great quality.

Senior calf—Hunter 3rd and 5th on "Lessnessock Thistledown," and "Springhill Comrade." Junior calf—Hunter 2nd on "Springhill Chancellor," Ness 5th on "Burnside Clara's King."

Cows over three and under five—1st and Reserve Senior Champion, Ness on "Burnside Nellie Burns," 4th, a sweet cow almost perfect in form. This cow also won the Silver Cup for best cow in milk bred and owned by exhibitor. Ness also won 3rd and 4th on "Morton Mains Lady Nellie," and "Barcheskie Orange Blossom." Hunter over 6th and 7th in this class.

Two year olds—Hunter 1st on "Springhill Queen Bee," Ness 3rd and 6th on "Barcheskie Orange Blossom 2nd" and "Burnside Lady Pearl 3rd." Senior Yearling—1st, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand to Hunter's superb "Lessnessock Sweet Pea." She crowned the aged matron for the Grand Champion ribbon, Ness, 2nd and 4th on "Burnside Heather Bell," and "Burnside Bell 2nd."

Junior yearling—Hunter, 1st and reserve Junior Champion on "Lessnessock Sprightly," Ness 2nd and 3rd on "Burnside Lady Clara 9th," and "Old Hall Cherry Queen."

Heifer calf—Ness, 3rd, Hunter, 4th. Aged heifer—Ness, Hunter, Willermoor, Barclay.

Young herd—Hunter, Ness, Willermoor, Barclay.

Calf herd—Barclay Farm, Willermoor, Ness.

Breeder's young herd—Ness, a silver cup.

Best sire—Ness, Hunter, Willermoor, Barclay.

Produce of Cow—Ness, Hunter, Willermoor, Barclay.

For the best 12 animals, irrespective of breed, Ness got silver cup. This was a most interesting class, there being four Ayrshire herds, one Holstein herd and one Jersey herd competing. Prof. Craig, C. Casthope and W. F. Stephenson were the arbiters and unanimously awarded it to Ness.

For largest number of awards by any one breeder, Diploma—Ness.

For largest amount of awards won by any one exhibitor.—Diploma, Ness.

JERSEYS AND GURNESYS

In the Jersey class, the exhibitors were H. West, Gentry & McIntyre, A. F. Domes, Oregon; W. H. Smith, Seattle. West took the lead in the winnings. His Jerseys were of island type. The youngster were large and well developed. The wonder was that with no eastern herds, one Holstein or our Canadian Jersey breeders gone to Seattle, they would have done well.

Gurnesys were shown by D. H. Loom, Oregon; T. H. Whitson and J. G. Hickox, Washington; H. Smith, eastern herd, A. W. & F. C. Fox, Wisconsin. The ribbons and champion prizes were well divided.

Dutch Belted.—The white lets were shown by F. R. Sanders, New Hampshire; Mrs. Strader and W. G. Strader, California. Sanders had a typical herd and won most of the top places.

Dairy cattle were judged by the following: Holsteins—H. Smith, C. Casthope, Warren, Ohio; Jerseys and Gurnesys, Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; Ayrshires, W. F. Stephenson, Huntington, Que.

The Embargo on Sheep

Acting upon representations made by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General for Canada, the United States Government have agreed to remove the three-day embargo on sheep entering the United States for breeding purposes.

As a result, Canadian sheep intended for breeding purposes can now enter the United States on inspection at the boundary. Formerly, provided they are accompanied by a certificate of one of the regular salaried veterinary inspectors of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that the sheep have been twice dipped under official supervision in one of the dips prescribed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

An Experience with Sow Thistle

Alexander Smith, Durham Co., Ont.

I agree with the article that appeared in Farm and Dairy some time ago stating that we should have a law for our province to control the perennial sow thistle and also an inspector so that the law could be enforced especially in extreme cases. One careless man by his means of giving his more tidy neighbors a plague of perennial sow thistle. For such an one the law should be strictly enforced.

There are two kinds of sow thistles, the annual and the perennial, the latter being one of the worst pests in the province. Ignorance of weeds as in all things is costly. Weeds are usurping a large number of fields in our province and growing increasing the cost of producing crops. Very often they secure entrance into clean fields through the use of seeds whose impurities are not known. It is false economy for him who sows dirty seed either through ignorance or carelessness.

Large numbers of weeds are brought into our province in screenings from the elevators. The West. These screenings are partly ground in our Ontario mills and sold, being mixed with barley or oats or chaff, and then we get a lot of new weeds. We also get a lot of weed from the ridges and railway tracks, the seed being blown with the snow and lodging in our fields.

The perennial sow thistle seems to grow on a variety of soils and is to be found to-day in nearly every county. It is more troublesome on low, damp land. It spreads by the seed being blown by the wind and also by the seed, an average plant producing a thousand or more seeds. It is a wonderful pest in Ontario. We summer fallow one or two fields a year and have, say, two fields in alfalfa and one or two fields in red clover, also, pasture 12 or 14 acres of Mammoth clover and out it for seed. This with about 16 acres of root crop, seems to keep most of our fields fairly clean of the perennial sow thistle.

By summer fallowing one weakens the roots of the sow thistle and by sowing buckwheat it seems to smother them completely. To summer fallow a field and follow it with buckwheat and then with a root crop is the most economical and the most effective way of getting rid of it. Letting a flock of sheep run after harvest on the fields that have no young seeds is also good.

Sow Thistle Beyond Control

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—That pest, sow thistle has become a considerable attention in my community late. Much valuable information concerning it has been brought out and different methods of eradicating it described. None of these methods apply to my particular case. I beg to submit the following question to some of the authorities who have been writing up on this subject. I hope that they can solve it satisfactorily.

Part of our farm is creek flats that overflow each spring. This flat land is infested with sow thistle from the edge of the creek bank up to the highest mark. The seed must have come down the creek from the flats. As the stream in question flows through a part of Wellington County, which is noted for its sow thistle, presumably that section is to blame for our infestation. Situated as they are, the thistles defy all means of eradication. Being on the creek banks and in fence corners, how can they be eradicated?

Mr. Glendinning might say pasture them. Our cattle however will not no-

tice them at all so that is out of the question. This land will not permit of any ordinary rotation and being somewhat low and undrained, cultivation seems to have but little effect in ridding the land of them. The one thing we can do is to thresh the crops on the field and burn the straw, thus keeping the remainder of our farm from becoming infested.—Alfred Smith, Br. Co., Ont.

The condition of things with Mr. Smith is certainly unusual and perhaps he is doing the best he can to keep it in subjection. His use of fences as a harbor for the pest, sow thistle. The old snake fences are passing but where stone has been piled freely in fence corners, their removal will be slow and the chances for cleaning out weed haunts correspondingly slow. The best that can be done on the creek bank is to cut the thistle with a scythe to prevent them going to seed.

Buckwheat would perhaps be the best means of eradicating sow thistle on the creek flats. A number of farmers claim that they have dealt with the pest successfully in one season on the loamy soils, especially by working the land up well and sowing buckwheat thickly. This is as a smothering crop and should prove fairly successful under any condition.

It may be said that the Ontario Weed Law requires the destruction of weeds in fence corners and on waste places so that their seeds will not form. Certain steps to take up its enforcement and appoint inspectors to see that it is done.—"Weed Fighter."

Re Canada Thistle

We have in this locality what is called and to all appearance is the real Canada thistle, yet the same treatment used in Ontario or Quebec, viz., short rotation, with plenty of manure on the root crops, does not seem to eradicate it, in which small patches well cultivated potato crop, followed by an onion crop, has been successfully followed. To keep for the season, yet this fall as soon as cultivation ceased, they appear almost as strong as ever. It appears to grow here all winter. In old pastures small patches have been dug up by hand and not allowed to blossom, yet are not completely killed in years. Is there a spray or any application that will effectively kill them even if it kills the surrounding vegetation for a time? If so, when should it be applied? Some have used salt to some advantage.—W. J. T. New Westminster Co., B. C.

From the description given of the weed it is Canada thistle. If there is any doubt about it the questioner might send a sample plant to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for identification. It will come free by mail. Allowing that it is Canada thistle the underground stalks referred to were the much more persistent ones. It is not so common in Ontario because of the longer season of growth. While a spray of sulphate of iron has been used on the thistle, it only affects the part above ground and does not get at the root of the matter. Salt in sufficient quantity will destroy individual plants here and there, but could not be recommended for them in quantity.

Any smothering process is the best to deal effectually with this thistle. Here in Ontario a short rotation of 3 years with clover after a hoe crop has been found most effective in its extermination. The principle to follow with these persistent root stalk perennials is never to let a leaf form above ground if possible as can be accomplished in a bare fallow and with a broad share or plow.

If a piece of ground bad with Canada Thistle be allowed to grow thistles until they are nearly ready to bloom, they have exhausted their store house of food pretty well. At that stage the thistles are plowed down quite deeply and good surface cultivation follows this for a week or two and

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then follow with buckwheat or millet. There will be but few thistles left to tell the tale when these crops are harvested. Get the underground root weak and then strike them a hard blow, and they must succumb. If the thistle described should prove to be the perennial sow thistle it will be much more difficult to handle.—T. G. Raynor, Seed Ranch, Ottawa.

Auction Sale of Sheep

The live stock branch of the C. S. Department of Agriculture apparently seized of the importance of the sheep raising industry to Canadian Agriculture is taking an active interest in its welfare. A year ago by means of auction sales this Branch distributed a large number of high-class rams throughout the province of Ontario, in and Prince Edward Island. Since then Bulletin No. 12, that comprehensive treatise entitled "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," has been issued and sent out to farmers in all parts of the country. With becoming energy and confidence in value of improved blood the Live Stock Commission has set about another extensive distribution of good sires.

An advertisement elsewhere in this issue shows that arrangements have been made to hold this Autumn sale of rams and ewes in several localities favorable to nation production. Farm and Dairy understands that the sheep are all being contributed by prominent breeders while the Live Stock Branch is advertising and conducting the sales and paying the freight charges on the sheep to the several districts. Mutton raisers in the districts served by these offerings who consult their own interests will endeavour to secure these good rams to place at the head of their flocks.

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HORTICULTURE

British Trade in Canadian Apples

It is beyond any peradventure of doubt that no other Canadian product—not even excepting the porcine and dairy products—has contributed so anything like the same ratio to create a good reputation and successful demand upon the English market for our main staple commodities, as the Canadian-grown apple. Reports by J. M.ussen, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at Leeds, England, That it has been growing in favor on this market from the very inception of the trade is a well known fact, and it now behoves Canadian exporters to build up what it has taken many years to hold up.

GOOD DEMAND THIS SEASON

Owing to the shortness of the fruit crop in England this year, which arose from several causes, chief among which being the cold winds that prevailed during the blossoming period, there is an unusually good demand for the imported apple. Fruit from our sister Dominions beyond the seas, notably Australia and Tasmania where apple orcharding, especially in the latter country, has become one of the chief sources of agriculture, does not reach this market until the middle of May on account of their seasons being the reverse of Canadian, consequently, Canadian apples come only in competition with those of the United States in this market, and as a shortage is reported in their crop, this should orientate to the benefit of the Canadian grower and exporter.

Canadian apples are invariably given the premier place as the best-selling fruit on the market on account of their flavor, size, and above all, their weight. Indeed, the latter consideration has been the means of driving some firms to adopt the system of selling apples by weight, great to the disadvantage of the United States apple, as it is claimed that a barrel of the latter, on an average, will only be found to weigh 163 lbs. as against 182 lbs. of the Canadian barrel.

VARIETIES MOST FAVOURED

The Northern Spy, Baldwin and Kings, owing to their size, color and flavor, command the highest figures, and are the most sought after in this market. The Greening and Golden Russet come next, and are always in good demand at fair prices.

DESIRE FOR DIRECT IMPORTING

During the last few years there has arisen a desire which is manifesting itself more and more year by year on the part of the fruit firms in the large inland centres, to obtain their apples direct from the actual growers in Canada. This has been made possible by the confidence created in the grading and packing of Canadian fruit. Nothing should be done on the part of exporters of fruit in the eyes of a new confidence, and nothing so disastrous could happen to the apple trade which has taken years to build up than to send over to this market apples improperly graded and badly packed. Bad packing on the part of a Canadian exporter, not only spoils the reputation of that particular exporter's fruit alone, but the whole of Canadian fruit in the eyes of a new importer on this side.

APPLE MEN SHOULD VISIT ENGLAND

It would well repay Canadian apple men to make a visit to this country in the 'off season' and make investigation on the spot; they would then come into contact with the sellers and learn infinitely more than they ever could by suggestion.

A good suggestion is also made that if a thin sheet of cardboard were to

be inserted at the top and bottom of each barrel or box before fixing the tops, it would act as a means of keeping out the dust and grit which unfortunately enters the barrel during transit, and marks the apples by eating into the fruit causing them to become spotted.

OPENING FOR BOXED APPLES

Notwithstanding that the great percentage sold in this district must be packed in barrels, yet there are openings for supplying a limited demand for 'fancy' apples put up in boxes. Apples packed in this way are intended for the high-class trade such as the demand for hotels, restaurants and in the better-class suburbs. It is only the very choicest apples that should be consigned in this way, and the packing and general appearance of the box should be well in keeping with the purpose for which they are intended.

Bettle on Peach Trees

When peach trees are injured by the fruit bark borer or shot-hole borer, the thing to do, according to Professor Surface, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is to cut them back severely this winter after the leaves drop, and next spring fertilize them, giving them plenty of plant food; cultivate them, and make them grow as fast as possible; Spray them with the boiled lime-sulphur wash this winter while they are dormant. Wash the trunks with lime-sulphur wash now, and mound the soil around them to a height of nearly a foot.

When the buds are swelling in the spring, spray them again with the boiled lime-sulphur wash, and about the middle of next June, wash or spray the trunks only with lime-sulphur wash, and mound the earth about one-half foot around them to keep the fruit safe.

Cut out the weeds from the trees now, so that there will be no worms in them during the winter time. This is the best treatment possible for peach trees. Do not rot remove the old leaves, but when in leaf, because too much of the nourishment which has been elaborated this summer will be removed by cutting back at this time.

Fertilizers for Strawberries

A unique method of applying nitrates to his strawberries is practised by Mr. Wolff, of Oregon's leading growers. He dissolves saltpetre or nitrate of soda in water at the rate of 1 ounce of the nitrate to 12 quarts of water, and applies by pouring one pint of the solution on each hill. The apparatus he uses for applying the solution resembles a long bucket with an outlet at the bottom. The flow is controlled by a valve which has a rod extending up to the top of the can, and can be operated as you walk down the row.

It would be impossible to recommend any one fertilizer as being absolutely the best; however, there are some that we know have proven satisfactory; such as nitrate of soda, stable manure, and hardwood ashes. The amounts required per acre depend on the condition of the soil and the kind of fertilizer used. The growers who use nitrate of soda have found that about 200 pounds per acre gives the best results. Where it is wished to apply a fertilizer containing the three principle elements of plant food, a mixture is made, containing them at about the rate of nitrogen three per cent, phosphoric acid seven per cent, and sulphuric acid seven per cent. This mixture is applied at about the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre. Where the beds are run for several years it is necessary to use some such fertilizer as this to be used to keep up the vitality of the plants.

Sulphur Sprays

An important subject dealt with by the American Pomological Society at its recent conference in St. Catharines, Ont., was "Sulphur Sprays." Various members took part. One of the most valuable papers was contributed by Mr. W. M. Scott, Washington, D.C. This was read by the secretary in the absence of the author. Mr. Scott pointed out that the self-boiled lime-sulphur will soon become almost if not quite, as inexpensive as the peach grower's Bordeaux mixture is to the apple grower. The main reference of the paper was to the use of the lime-sulphur as a summer spray. The results of experiments conducted by Mr. Scott and his assistants this year, in the Hale orchards of Georgia, increased the yield of merchantable fruit by 100 per cent.

In fighting the brown rot the curculio must also be controlled. This insect punctures the skin and admits the fungus in spite of all spraying. The self-boiled lime-sulphur in combination with arsenate of lead is a complete remedy for the curculio, the brown rot and the peach scab.

The writer showed by examples that sprayed fruit brings the highest prices. The difference in market value was due to the fact that the sprayed fruit showed less rot, was more highly colored, and had a better appearance in all respects than the unsprayed fruit.

If the self-boiled lime-sulphur is properly prepared there is no danger of injury to the fruit or foliage; even if carelessly prepared, the danger is not great. There is some danger of staining the fruit if the mixture is applied within three weeks of the time of ripening. To get best results give a light uniform coating in a fine spray.

Time of application.—1. About the time the calices (or shucks) are shedding, spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 lbs. to 50 gal of water. As this is too early for both scab and brown rot, the lime-sulphur mixture is not necessary. 2. Two weeks later, or about one month after petals drop, spray with 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur, and 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead. 3. About one month before the fruit ripens, spray with 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur, omitting the poison. [NOTE.—The 50 gallons mentioned is wine measure. It is equivalent to 40 gallons Imperial.—Editor.]

In orchards where the curculio is not troublesome the arsenate of lead should be omitted. The best treatment in that case would be to spray the trees with the lime-sulphur a month after petals fall, and at a period about half way between those dates. Early maturing varieties will require two or three sprayings, except in wet seasons when three treatments will be required.

For scab or black rot alone, one application of lime-sulphur about the



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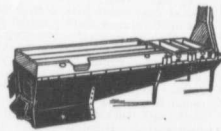
W. H. SHAW, President

month after the petals drop, will prevent most of the infection. In most cases, however, a second application would probably pay. Mr. Scott told us also how to prepare the mixture. This will be published in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

In a discussion that followed Mr. Scott's paper, Prof. J. P. Stewart, State College, Pa., told of serious cases of burning that were due to this combination. He had used the arsenate of lead with lime-sulphur. He found that the adhesive quality of the arsenate is lost when combined with the ordinary lime-sulphur. The arsenate of lead, according to Prof. Stewart, costs six times more when applied this way than when applied in other mixtures. Prof. Fletcher stated that the diluted factory boiler lime-sulphur, would soon be the standard summer spray. He said that arsenate of lead used with this gave results—worth free fruit. The first application it made immediately after the blossoms drop, the second two weeks later, and the third a month later.

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POULTRY YARD

Montreal Poultry Show

The poultry show to be held in Montreal, November 9-12, will probably be one of the most successful yet. A number of new features are to be introduced, one of which is a "Market Poultry Exhibit," and plucking competition. Farmers or their sons or daughters, are eligible to compete in the competitions and the prizes will be valuable. Below is given the notice that will appear in the catalogue of the Association.

MARKET POULTRY EXHIBIT

There will be an exhibit of live and dressed market poultry and eggs. The live birds will consist of grades of cockerels, suitable and unsuitable for feeding purposes. The system of feeding and other details and hints in marketing dressed poultry.

Cases of dressed birds will be exhibited showing the grades recommended by the Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada. In the egg exhibit there will be cases graded into sets. No. 1's and No. 2's, and a case of eggs showing the quality that is usually received by the wholesale dealer from the ordinary farm. A similar graded and figured showing estimated loss by the producer and consumer. There will also be a quantity of poultry literature for distribution.

AMATEUR PLUCKING CONTEST

On Wednesday, Nov. 10th, at 3 p.m. there will be an amateur plucking contest at which farmers or members of their families are eligible to compete.

OPEN PLUCKING CONTEST

On Thursday, November 11th, there will be plucking contests open to all to which any person, professional or otherwise will be eligible.

TRUSSING DEMONSTRATION

Friday evening, November 12th, trussing demonstrations will be given. An expert from the city of Montreal will show how the high-class poultry is dressed for the best trade in the city. It is also expected that a lady will show how fowl are trussed for the oven in England and Scotland. Demonstrations will be very practical, and the demonstrators will be glad to answer any questions. The plucking contests will be quite interesting, also instructive.

RULES FOR COMPETITION

Three valuable prizes will be given in each contest.

Entries must be sent in to the Secretary of the Association by four o'clock of the afternoon of the contest.

Two or more birds will be allowed to each contestant.

Birds must be killed by the contestant and dry plucked.

The birds must be plucked clean except a fringe around the neck.

Speed and neatness will be taken into consideration in awarding prizes.

A tear in the skin will be counted against the plucker and should the skin be badly torn he may, at the discretion of the judges, be disqualified.

Raising Poultry on Small Areas

While glancing through the columns of a New York publication a short time ago I noticed a real estate agent's advertisement of high-acre suburban garden lots on Long Island. One of the inducements was "why toil in the

close, dirty city when for a trifling sum one of these most desirable lots could be purchased and a healthy, happy and profitable living could be made raising 10,000 chickens a year." What roof! As far as the chickens are concerned anybody would have a hard time raising 500 hens every year, reared chicks on half an acre. A half-acre lot measures about 120 by 200 feet. Taking for the house, buildings and roadway, the front and side leaves a plot 120 by 150 and divide that into four runs 60 by 75 feet and then put 150 birds into each run and that is within the limit. I mention this as a warning to any one who is not posted, not to believe statements such as real estate and other interested parties make in regard to the fine living that can be made on small pieces of ground.

From my own experience, I would judge that, in this province, an able-bodied man could not make more than two or three acres and then he would have to do most of the work himself and grow only the nicest of small fruits and vegetables and assist or augment his income by the production and marketing of worms in winter.

While the poultrymen and farmers are accused of charging exorbitant prices for eggs and poultry at the present time, the blame is not due to them but to the causes that have made the price of wheat soar so high the last six months. Once during the summer, the dealer made it a favor to supply any at all of any such trash that it was nearly unfit for food; therefore, poultry keeping at the present time is by no means an easy or sure means of livelihood.—S. Short in the Canadian Horticulturist.

Charcoal for Hens

There is nothing better to keep fowls in healthy condition than charcoal. Indeed, it will astonish one not accustomed to feeding it to see the quantity the birds will eat, if it is kept where they can get it. It will keep their digestive organs in good working order and overcome in a great measure mistakes in feeding or over-feeding. A sour, hard crop and drooping head with purple comb

are seldom seen where hens have charcoal.

Exercise for Laying Hens

We read and hear a great deal about exercise for laying hens, and it's right we should, for it is one of the most important things to look to with poultry. It is not only important that we should provide a good, clean, dry place for our hens to dig and scratch and boss themselves, but it's crucial to confine a flock in a house with bare floors and with nothing for them to do but huddle together and keep warm from the time they eat one meal till the next is handed to them. Hens form habits the same as humans, human and otherwise. A flock of hens kept and fed in this way soon become lazy, they get into the habit of feeding without much effort and it soon becomes fixed with them to look for the feed without much exertion on their part in obtaining it.

Poultry kept in this way will not make any money for the owner. It's this kind of management that causes egg prices to go away up along in the fall—so many flocks of hens standing around for want of something to busy themselves at; they are lazy and out of condition and will produce no eggs until along towards spring.

Now, if this hits your case and you have a fair sized hen house, set off a part of it for a scratching pen, clear off the floor, nail boards across a couple of feet high to keep the chaff or litter in there for them to scratch out. Be sure that the litter is perfectly dry. Damp, wet stuff will not do. Make it eight inches deep, if it's a foot deep it will do no harm. Some people seem to think that the hens will not find the grain if littered down in the straw and will go hungry. Don't let that worry you, they will go to the bottom for every kernel if necessary.

In a hen house where there was plenty of floor space I have made three scratching pens, by boarding up one and a half or two feet from the floor, making each place four by four or six by six, or longer if the space will admit. Then by having a good bed of litter in each pen and feeding all the

KEEP PURE BRED FOWLS

They can be easily secured by sending us a club of Four New Yearly Subscriptions at \$1.00 each. A pair of pure bred fowls, any standard variety, such as Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, or White Wyandottes sent in return for a club of Four New Subscriptions.

Send for Sample Copies Today

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

POULTRY FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading, two cents a word, payable in advance.

FOR SALE—Black Minorca cockerels, \$1 each—Miss A. Hyfield, Brooklin, Ont.

FOR SALE—Good Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00 each if sold soon. Also Borden ducks, \$2.00 each.—J. H. Ruthford, Caledon East, Ont.

grain in there the flock will divide up, and all get a better chance to feed and exercise. While if they are all in one bunch together some will not get their share for there are sure to be some domineering hens that will fight the others, driving them from one place to another. For a flock of ten or twelve head in a small house I have never found any better system of feeding, to induce exercise than by the use of an automatic feeder. In any event if you keep hens, provide some way for them to exercise and let this be in a clean, dry place.—N.F.G.

Get your grit up and say, "I will never let any peddler have my eggs again!" Stick to it and begin now.

AMATIE

ROOF PROTECTION for the FARM

Send for a Free Sample

PEOPLE who have "smooth surfaced" roofs on their buildings find it necessary to paint them continually to keep them serviceable. Its real expense and labor can all be cut out by using Amatie. Its real mineral surface absolutely does away with all painting. If you will write for a sample you will get an exact idea of what Amatie looks like. This will be immensely more satisfactory than any description we could give—no matter how minutely done. It is really the only fair way for you or two.

Amatie is so thoroughly durable and reliable without any care or attention after you have nailed it on that, were its cost twice what ability is unapproached.

It is easy to lay and requires no skilled labor to do the work. In purchasing any ready roofing the question of whether it requires painting or not should be thoroughly considered. The busy man has no time to spend tinkering his roof every year or two. He wants to feel that when a piece of work of this sort is completed, he is through with it.

Write to-day for a sample of Amatie. Our nearest office will supply same at once with a booklet about roofing which will interest you.

PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.S., HALIFAX, N.S.



\$1 A Week for this sized space for Poultry Advertisements. Advertise Your Stock and Sell it

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

11,000 saloons were voted out of existence by the people of the United States. The movement is one of the grandest of modern times and deserves to be pushed vigorously both in Canada and the United States.

Creamery Department

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

Using Hand Separators

One of the most profitable dairy counties in Wisconsin is described in a letter to Hoard's Dairyman from which we take the following:

In this locality, you will find that farmers all know the value of a good dairy cows. Many cows in this locality are earning from \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$14 per month in butter fat. At least that was the amount for the month of May. When you ask a farmer the price of such a cow, his reply almost invariably is, "I do not care to sell." If in any way you can prevail upon him to put a price on a cow of the quality I have named, he will answer, from \$100 to \$125, and they are worth it because they are earning me the money."

Now, I say that the directors of cooperative creameries would do well to visit this locality to see how scientific and practical a co-operative creamery

Important Notice

The special Breeders' Number of Farm and Dairy will be published December 2nd, not November 4th, as originally announced. By coming in December, it will come at a time of year when it will be of greater value and interest to the many live stock men who are readers of Farm and Dairy than were it published on the earlier date. Will our subscribers and advertisers please bear this in mind. Remember the date, December 2nd. Advertising copy should be here one week in advance.

is when conducted in Wisconsin. At this creamery no milk whatever is taken and there are but a very limited number of men who skim milk by the gravity process. In such cases, such farmers have only one, two or three cows. I think the buttermaker said there were only three or four. In all other cases hand separators are used. The farmers here referred to use hand separators, send the cream to the creamery and feed the skim milk to their calves. By said methods they are making the dairy business very profitable.

The same correspondent further says:

The average test of cream delivered at the creamery is about 23 to 25 per cent. They are just now inaugurating a system of taking ratio samples of each farmer's cream before it is emptied into the large cans in which it is hauled to the creamery. By ratio samples we mean this: for example, to-day a farmer had 100 pounds of 20 per cent. cream and at the next delivery he had 90 pounds of 40 per cent. cream and under the average system of samples, equal quantities of both kinds of cream were put into the composite jar and here would be a grave error in the amount of money paid this farmer. Let us illustrate: said farmer should receive as follows: 100 pounds multiplied by 20 per cent. equals 20; 90 pounds multiplied by 40 per cent. equals 36. Total, 40 pounds of fat. That is the exact amount the farmer should receive. Now, suppose

that equal quantities of the same cream are put into the composite jar. The test of these two samples would be 30 per cent. The farmer would then be paid for 150 pounds times 30 per cent. equals 45 pounds. This particular customer, therefore, would receive 5 pounds of butter fat in excess of what justly belonged to him under the present average system; but if they had used the ratio sample which they are intending to use immediately, he would receive exactly what belonged to him because they would have taken only one-half a large sample of the 40 per cent. cream as they did of the 20 per cent. cream. The reader of this may say that the illustration is an extreme case but there would be a proportionate error providing he skimmed a 30 per cent. cream at one delivery and a 20 per cent. cream at another.

The managers of this creamery are wide awake and sincere in their efforts to give exact justice to every patron of this creamery by inauguration of this system of taking ratio samples. A very scientific and accurately graduated device for that purpose will be given each cream hauler so that it can be done quickly and accurately in the country. For example, if you have 50 pounds of cream. He will take to the mark 5 on the graduate. If he has 45 pounds, he will take to the mark 4 1/2. If he has 100 pounds, he will take to the mark 10. In this way it will be absolutely impossible for any farmer to get the advantage of his neighbor by skimming a very cream at one delivery and a thin cream at another. We consider this very important.

The Care of Cream

The herculean task before us in connection with our cream-gathering creameries is the education of the patrons to properly care for their cream. When the cream leaves the farm it should be both clean in flavor and sweet. This means care and cleanliness throughout, and the providing of facilities for cooling the cream. The utensils used should be of the best quality and properly cleaned so that there will be no danger of contamination from this source. The practice of not cleaning a separator every time it is used should be most strongly condemned. In some sections of the country this most faulty practice is on the increase and cannot be too strongly condemned. Some separator agents who have advised this practice should be severely reprimanded by their employers for so doing.

Special care should be taken to milk in a clean place and in as cleanly a manner as possible; for particles of dirt which fall into the milk during milking time are laden with organisms which produce the worst flavors with which we have to contend, and while thus harmful to the consumer, they also under the cream-gathering creamery system where the cream is held for some time before it is sent to the factory.

The milk should be creamed as soon as possible after milking. For this purpose I strongly favor the use of a hand separator over any method of setting the milk, as it provides the most efficient and thorough method of creaming the milk. It enables us to make a cream of any desired richness—I recommend making a cream testing about 30 per cent.—the quantity to be cooled is greatly reduced, and the cream if properly cooled will be one of superior quality.

Care should be taken to set the separator in a clean place and to stand it on a clean surface. It should be clean and not on a wet or greasy floor which is sure to get into the cream sooner or later through milk being spilled upon and soaking into it, and this is a danger which we would again admonish those who have hand separators to keep them thoroughly clean. I have met more separa-



STINGY!

The Farmer who gets every piece of labor-saving machinery possible for field work and lets his wife drudge along with cans and crocks in the Dairy is mighty mean. A

De Laval Cream Separator

Makes the Wife's Life worth Living

FREE CATALOGUE

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St.

MONTREAL

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tors than one in such a condition that they themselves would contaminate milk put through them. The separator bowl and its parts should not only look clean but should have a clean smell as well. If giving off any bad odours, examine all tubes and crevices about the bowl, for this is evidence in itself that there is dirt being harbored somewhere.

So much for cleanliness. This is in order to keep the milk and cream as free as possible from the organisms which work so much mischief. The next step is to cool the cream as soon as possible after it comes from the separator in order to prevent the development of those organisms that do gain access to it, for as careful as we may milk and cream are never free of germ life. The warm cream should be put into a vessel by itself and thoroughly cooled before being added to the cold cream. The three most common mistakes made in handling and cooling cream are, that warm cream is mixed with the cold, the cream is frequently left too long before being cooled, and it is not cooled to and held at a low enough temperature. Cool it below 50 degrees as soon as possible after it comes from the separator and hold it well under that temperature until it is sent to the creamery. Send it to the creamery both sweet and clean in flavor.—J. W. Mitchell.

Double the Income per Cow

Several instances are on record in Ontario and Quebec where members of cow testing associations, who are systematically weighing and sampling the milk from each individual cow in the herd, have been enabled to increase the yield of milk per cow tremendously. Mere weighing and sampling, of course, has not increased the yield, but it has been the most important factor in the general improvement;

it has shown that lots of cows were not worth keeping; it has shown that others could profitably consume more good feed; it has shown the owners that they must study each cow to make her do her best; it has shown them that most cows will respond readily to better care and attention and will earn more money if given the opportunity.

It means good money in any farmer's pocket if he will have a little patience and act on the information gained from the records. One man is now getting from his 20 cows an income of \$480 per year more than he was three years ago. A smaller herd in 1904 brought in only \$28.80 per cow, but last year the owner received nearly \$58 per cow, in other words he is now getting more than double the previous income per cow.—C.F.W.

Enclosed find \$1 for one year's subscription to Farm and Dairy. Please give me for a premium one of your 14k gold fountain pens which you offer.—A. J. O'Hara, Wright Co., Que.

Our "Pig Offer" is a handy. Have you taken advantage of it yet? Read it elsewhere in this issue.

INSURANCE

In return for one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy, we will give an Accident Insurance Policy, to the amount of \$1000, good for one year, through the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada. This will apply only through the issue of this year. Send in your subscription to the

CIRCULATION MANAGER
FARM & 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 subjects for discussion. Address press letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

One of Ontario's Best Kept Factories

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—While on Wolfe Island recently, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, the maker at Silver Springs Cheese Factory. The factory is a low building about 30 by 50 feet. The outside is shingled. There is a 10 by 12 foot wing boiler house and the whet tank is close to the factory. From the outside appearance, I expected to find the inside to correspond, but as I stepped inside I met Mr. Fitzgerald who was as trim as a pin, wearing a white apron and a white shirt. His helper, Mr. Murphy, was just as clean and dressed the same. I came to the conclusion that the maker was a model man and started in to inspect his factory.

This factory is so built that it could be one of the dirtiest in the country. The ceiling is low. The walls are rough boards. The studding and beams were open to catch colwabs and flies, but none were to be seen. The walls and ceiling were whitewashed. The painted wooden floor was as clean as soap and water could make it. You could not see a speck of dirt on the outside of the three vats. They were covered with clean covers. On the top presses, not a sign of dirt could be seen and the left appeared as good as when they left the shop, not a bit of rust to be seen on the hoops. The boiler house was on the ground floor but was as clean and tidy as the make-room. There were about 50 cheese in the curing room, having just shipped the day before. Here the same conditions prevailed.

When asked his opinion re cold storage, Mr. Fitzgerald thought that every factory should have one. He was handicapped by not having one in hot weather. Mr. Fitzgerald has been running this factory for eight years and his patrons think that he is the only maker.

This is a stock factory and the shareholders are going to install a butter plant in connection so that they can pay their maker more money. As they cannot afford to lose him, they feel that if they do not do something, he is sure to go. Mr. Fitzgerald is a graduate of Kingston Day School and is in favor of makers having certificates if they are worthy of them.—R. J. Littlejohn, Leeds Co., Ont.

The Troubles of the Maker

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have made cheese for 17 years and butter for three years and I do not think these cheese-makers receive large enough salaries. A man may be up to his business to make these things, but it has got so that any boy or young man, who has worked a season or two at the business is able to get charge of

a factory right away, because he will make cheaper. There should be something done, therefore, to protect the experienced maker.

I would be in favor of having the makers protected in some way. It has got so now that if a maker happens to make a miss he loses the whole of his summer wages and is about ruined. There are so many different kinds of milk received at a factory, both good and bad, that it is difficult to make first-class cheese all the time. Most makers know their business well enough to make good cheese if they refuse to take in the bad milk of the patrons grumble and say that the cheese-maker is no good and they will get a better one the next year. I myself have taken a lot of abuse from farmers about their milk, but I never say much back to them. A cheese-maker should not tell everything that is going on around the factory.—A. Throop, Grenville Co., Ont.

Note.—The only course for the maker to follow is to refuse to take in bad milk of any kind. If he is so foolish as to bind himself to pay the loss or to reject the same, he must reject all. Even if he does reject all milk that appears to be bad when it reaches the factory, his position will not be any too sure as there will be flavors enough developed when the milk is made, it is impossible to detect in the weighing porch, to keep him busy making, good cheese.—Editor.

Slow Curdling Milk

The case is recorded of a cheese-maker who could not get the milk to thicken in the proper time, though he used as high as 10 ounces of rennet to 1,000 lbs. of milk. With this amount it took one hour to coagulate. He first blamed the slowness on wet rennet. He secured some fresh extract and his wheys were no better and it took all day and night to make the curd. He was induced to make a rennet test of each patron's milk and was not long in locating the trouble. He found one lot of milk that would not thicken at all on leaving this and everything worked all right. His whole trouble was caused by abnormal milk supplied by one patron and had not been for the rennet test he might have been for the trouble prolonged for several weeks.

Makers cannot be too careful in looking after the milk. About all the troubles they have in making fine cheese are traceable to the milk. And this is where the value of the rennet or curd test comes in.

It pays to make a rennet test of each patron's milk at regular intervals during the season and of course if trouble arises. In this way the maker can keep track on each patron's milk and be able to spot trouble before it does any damage. If the patrons know that such a test is being made regularly, they will be more careful in regard to their milk supply.

One of the common causes of slow curdling milk is old rusty tin cans. Wherever old rusty tin cans are used there is a danger of the milk becoming coagulated properly. Some experiments conducted at the Wisconsin Station showed that milk kept in rusty tin cans over night may readily take an ounce or two more of extract per 1,000 lbs. of milk to coagulate properly than if kept in bright cans. It is economy on the part of the maker to see that no rusty cans are used by his patrons as it takes more extract to do the work of thickening.—J. W. W.

Believes in Certificates

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—One difficulty with the cheese-making business is that a young man may only one season's experience will offer to take charge of a factory and agree to make

cheese at a lower rate than the experienced and competent maker will. I have known several instances where these inexperienced makers have been engaged by factories and good reliable makers of experience have remained idle all summer because they could not get work.

In my opinion every maker should hold a certificate as to his ability to make cheese. A cheese-maker can never become perfect in his business. In my own experience I have found it to be a constant study from one year's end to another. I find that there is something to learn daily. It is my constant care to learn more about my work every year. Therefore, would welcome any movement that would place the business of cheese-making on a better footing.

It would be a benefit to the business if all makers were required to hold certificates. Each one would then put forth an effort to obtain a certificate by obtaining a letter practical knowledge of the business and makers would not be going along in a slipshod fashion as so many of them are doing at present. A maker should first learn to like his business. If he does not like it he may as well quit for sooner or later he will have to do so.

In conclusion I would say: Give a good maker a poor unsightly factory to work in and it will be very hard for him to make a first-class article.

On the other hand, a good man in a good factory proper situation and with up-to-date sanitary conditions and it will be much easier for him to turn out the kind of goods the market demands. If he has these favorable surroundings and receives good milk there will be fewer complaints from the purchaser of the cheese.—J. P. Hart, Russell Co., Ont.

Notice to Creameries

To Managers of Creameries—You are no doubt aware that for several years past this Department has arranged with the different railway companies for a special weekly iced car service for the carriage of butter to Montreal, during the period of warm weather. The object of this service, as ordered by the Department to benefit these cars so as to ensure a proper service, and to take notes of the temperature of the butter as shipped at the various railway stations. This gratifying state of affairs is the result of the construction of new cold storage rooms, the improvement of old ones and of the more careful management of the cold storages generally.

We regret to find, however, that many of the creameries have made no progress and some have even retrograded in this important matter of the storage of their butter. In this connection we wish to impress upon you the fact that the refrigerator cars are not for the purpose of cooling warm butter, but that they are intended to carry to its destination, in good condition, butter that is at a proper temperature when loaded in the cars. At the close of this season every manager should carefully overhaul his cold storage and see that everything is put in good shape. The walls should be carefully washed, then dried and whitewashed. The washing should be more effective if it is done with a solution consisting of one part of bichloride of mercury to 1,000 parts of water, because such treatment will effectually destroy all mould or spores of mould and thus remove all danger of having mouldy butter, and at the same time prevent decay in the structure of the cold storage.

Then it is important to see that a good summer's work is done in this winter. By keeping and shipping your but-

Good Reason

Users have good reason to consider Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators the World's Best:

ETHELTON, Aug. 29, '09. "I bought a disk-filled cream separator. It worked fairly well for two years, then started to run hard, getting worse, until I could scarcely turn the milk from six cows through. It got skimming poorly. Could see cream on milk after standing overnight. Finally got so disgusted with it that I bought a Sharples Tubular. Would sooner pay for a Sharples Tubular than use a disk machine for nothing. Could turn my Tubular all day if necessary. Can wash it in quarter the time, skim cleaner, make heavier cream. My cream test now is 50. Tubular bowl hangs from bell bearing and never gets out of balance."

—Joseph Walker.

Tubulars are replacing all other makes. Different from all others. The only modern separator. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog No. 253.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

ter at a low temperature, you will derive both satisfaction and profit, besides enhancing the general reputation of Canadian butter.

For full details of refrigerator car services, temperatures of butter at different points, etc., see the Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner just issued, which will be sent to any person on application to the undersigned.

Any creamery which has not already done so may secure a bonus of \$100 by erecting a cold storage according to plans and specifications supplied free of cost on application to this office.—W. A. Ruddick, Commissioner; W. W. Moore, Chief, Markets Division, Ottawa.

"I consider Farm and Dairy an excellent paper and always take pleasure in saying a good word for it whenever there is an opportunity for doing so."—Joshua Bull, Bruce Co., Que.

"I received the set of post cards, 'A Trip Around the World' for sending me one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy and I am very much pleased with them.—Thos. Weaver, Ontario Co., Ont.

Don't put off seeing your friends and getting a club of subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

CHEESEMAKER WANTED.—Has first interest in sale to date factory, and make the cheese, \$1,000.—Box 15, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough.

WANTED.—Cheesemakers and dairymen to report us during the fall and winter months, on full or part time. Liberal terms; pay weekly. Start now at best selling time. Stone & Wellington, The Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

CHEESEMAKERS—Can secure good winter employment by working for Farm and Dairy. If you make your own butter, we are anxious to earn a good sum weekly by selling for particulars to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

WANTED.—Cheese factory to rent or make by cow. Apply to Box 77, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

Black Remarkable
Wach richness
and
pleasing
flavor. The big black
plug chewing tobacco.



"**D**o the duty which liest nearest you, and which thou knowest to be a duty. Thy second duty will already have become clearer."

Carlyle

The Strike of Hannah

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.



THE evening before Thanksgiving Hannah Dodd sat in the moonlight beside her kitchen window. It was very late; her four children were in bed, the two younger ones in a room opening out of the kitchen, and heated by its stove, the two older upstairs in a room whose window-panes were coated with frost. It was a very cold night. Winter had set in early that year. That had gone a long way toward bringing about Hannah's state of mind. Having been a member of the Congregational church ever since she was a girl in her teens, having been a constant attendant of that church, and was bringing up her children to do likewise, having stinted herself of the necessities of life to pay her pewrent and forego her pennies for home and foreign missions into the contribution-box, having endured in faith and love through sore hardships and bereavements, she now, at this period of her life, had become in heart and mind as relentless an anarchist as any in Russia. Her very soul rose up against the existing condition of things. It kicked ruthlessly, although to its own undoing, against the prickles. There was to the woman's fierce heart, made fierce by the sense of unmerited injury and deprivation at the hands of Providence, a certain satisfaction even in the misery which her unworldly and utterly futile rebellion brought her.

Hannah Dodd was a tall, angular creature, wide-shouldered and flat-chested, with enormous muscular strength for a woman. She had performed tasks at which many men would have shrunk. She had not been a woman born to be fondled and cherished. That which she might have expected as her due from others had been exacted from her by others. Her husband, who had died before her last child was born, had been a helpless, childlike little man. Hannah had been from the first as much a mother as a wife to him. He had been in delicate health, and also lacking in energy. Hannah had supported him and taken care of him. She had never dreamed of complaining. She had accepted her lot in life as a warrior of old accepted his sword. It had seemed to her quite right and fitting that she should work and fight, although she was a woman. She had what amounted to a sword of honor as to her duty, but now she had turned her sword against circumstances, against that grim and cruel abstraction which to her represented Providence, possibly for that, it was all for the sake of her children, not for her own sake.

Hannah Dodd valued herself at once so humbly and so highly, that never had she been alone in the world, could she have come into this state. But she could wrestle with angels and devils, and cast duty to the winds for the sake of those whom she loved. And she loved her children with her whole soul and her whole flesh. They were all girls, and not like their mother, but resembling their father. They were all small-framed, pretty, delicate little things, helpless and at the mercy of the world, except for her. And now, through no fault of her own, she had failed them. It was a homely thing which had caused

Take advantage of our Fall Subscription Offer. Send in New Subscriptions now. They will be dated January 11. Fourteen months' Subscription to Farm and Dairy for only \$1.00, including our Special December Magazine issue. Subscriptions taken for 14 months at \$1.00 are easily secured. Start a Club and work for some premium shown in our New Premium List. These Premiums will make first-class holiday gifts. Write Circulation Manager, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont. for copy of Premium List.

this state of desperation, but a chip could precipitate tragedy. It was only because, for the first time, she was unable to provide her children with Thanksgiving dinner. Somehow dinner seems a sacrilegious occasion. Hannah felt as if Providence had fairly forced her into desecration. She felt angry and actually guilty because in her pantry there was absolutely nothing which could serve by a stretch of imagination for a Thanksgiving dinner the next day. She had not contemplated a turkey. There had never been turkeys Thanksgivings, except on two occasions when she had worked for a farmer who raised them, and had taken her pay in kind at a reduced rate. There had been chickens, and if not chickens, not even by a roast of pork. She could not buy even vegetables. There had been a drought the summer before. She had had plenty of winter vegetables from her own garden patch, but this year all her hard labor, her plowing and hoeing and weeding had come to naught. She had not been able to even bring about a plum-pudding for Thanksgiving, her chickens had refused to lay for the last few weeks, and as for mince pies, and apple pies, she might as well have attempted terrapin. It had

been an off year for apples, and some boys belonging to the new family who had moved in next door had stolen the few which had been on her trees. There were in her pantry for Thanksgiving dainties, absolutely nothing except a little corn-mell, half a can of codfish. "Dry salt fish for Thanksgiving dinner!" said Hannah Dodd, and her tone was as if she cursed. Then she shuddered in a terrible undertone, "Those MacFarlands!"

It was possibly the MacFarlands who had precipitated this crisis in her mental attitude. All that day she had been at work at the great MacFarland house preparing for the MacFarlands' Thanksgiving. The MacFarlands were a wealthy family who lived in Winnipeg, but had originally hailed from this little western village, and still owned the old homestead there. It was known as the "Squire MacFarland house" and was a fine specimen of old Colonial architecture, about half a mile up the street from Hannah Dodd's. The MacFarlands owned another place at the seashore, and another at the mountains, and seldom came to the old homestead, but this year they had taken a fancy to come here for an old-fashioned Thanksgiving, to have the ancient brick oven heated, and roast the turkeys and fowls as of old over the open fire. It seemed to them it would be a great frolic.

So they were all coming; Mr. George S. MacFarland and his wife, Mr. Silas MacFarland and Grandmother MacFarland, Mr. George MacFarland's daughter Alice, and the gentleman who she was to marry, and a younger daughter, and the son, who had just entered McGill. It was to be strictly a family party in the old homestead. They had sent word to the old woman who took care of the house to get necessary help, and

make ready for them. They were to take the night train from Winnipeg, and come over in the stage from the nearest railway station the next morning. The old woman who had lived in the homestead and cared for the MacFarlands, and very old indeed, so old that many considered that she should not live by herself. Her name was Maria Gore.

Mrs. Maria Gore had been married, but her husband had died when she was still young, and people in the village said she was a born old maid, if she was a widow. Some even suspected that her late husband was a name of using forth family affairs in the best light possible. She declared that she had been born a Gore. However, there was no way of proving it, as she had come from the West, and people did not even know how she was related to the MacFarlands, only she declared that she was related and made the most of it. Mrs. Gore never spoke to anyone, even by pretext for bringing out the MacFarlands. They seemed to be a natural sequence to all trains of thought. She always brought up at the terminus with the great and rich family to which she belonged. Hannah Dodd had never liked Maria Gore, and when

she sent for her by little Tommy Simmons, the red-headed boy next door, whom she suspected of stealing most of her apples, to come to the Squire MacFarland house to see her about some business, she invariably scowled. "What does she want, do you know?," she had inquired of Tommy standing grinning, a peculiar impish grin, at the kitchen door. "Dunno," replied Tommy. "Didn't she say?" "Didn't say nothin'." Just said for you to come an' see her on business."

"Well!" Hannah had said, and shut the door in the grinning little red-headed boy's face.

The next morning she had obeyed her summoning, she had not dared do otherwise, for she was dependent upon her neighbors for her little income. She did almost anything in the way of odd jobs, and she had now a view toward earning some thing for Thanksgiving. Exactly in what way it concerned this little inland village it would have been hard to say, inasmuch as not a soul living there owned any securities of any kind or great wealth. Hammond, who had a trunk full of worthless mining-stock securities bought in his reckless youth, but as there was a small financial panic in the stock market, everybody was heartened, and somehow poor in consequence, it must have been entirely sympathetic, were could have been no valid reason for it, but the village felt on account of the panic, and therefore the women who had been in the habit of hiring Hannah Dodd to do extra work for them did it themselves. Hannah Dodd consequently found herself on the very verge of absolute want. Possibly, if this state of things continued, she and her children might starve if they did not get out of the town. This last was a nightmare to her. It was odd that this should affect Hannah Dodd, but a pebble cast into the financial element creates enormous circles. Certain it was that poor Hannah Dodd, in her little western village, who had never owned a share of any kind of stocks, was pitifully affected.

However, she did not know that. She went back to first principles, she accused Providence itself, with no intermediaries of great capitalists or ruling power. She had been nearing this state of nerve, as she obeyed the summons of Tommy Simmons, and went up the street to see Mrs. Maria Gore. As she approached the stately old mansion, she saw the old woman's face at a window, and although she heard the soft patter of footsteps, she knew the key was turned, and Mrs. Gore bade Hannah enter.

She followed Mrs. Gore into the south room. It was filled with superb old mahogany furniture. There was a faded Turkey carpet, and there were portraits on the walls. Old Squire MacFarland looked as haughtily out of his gilt frame as if he were still, and he was long since dust in the MacFarland tomb, and his wife smirked over a marvellously painted lake color with faded and her black satin robe. There was also a fine engraving, over the mantel-shelf. The eyes of old Squire MacFarland and his wife seemed to fasten themselves with proud inquiry upon Hannah Dodd as she entered the room.

"Sit down," said Mrs. Gore, and Hannah seated herself stiffly upon the very edge of an old-fashioned chair with a carved back, at which she glanced warily from side to side.

(Continued next week.)

Our embroidery stamping outfit can be secured for 75 cents, or free, in return for two new yearly subscriptions. Choice of any of our three patterns, free in return for one new subscription.

Write to our Premium List.

that my joy might remain in you and that your joy might be full." (John 15.)

The fact is, God wants us to be happy, joyful Christians. He intends us to be full of joy. God will do His part if we will do ours. Our duty is to establish His kingdom in our hearts and then God will come and reign in them. The kingdom of God is love. God is love. The fulfilling of the law is love. What we must do, therefore, is to love. We must love God and we must love everybody, even our enemies. We must put ourselves out in love for others. When we love God aright we will have faith in His love for us and our miserable fears of all kinds will fall away from us as though by magic for "perfect love casteth out fear." "He that feareth is not made perfect in love." (1 John 4, 18).

Let us then love one another. Let us forget our own special needs and strive to help others. By manifesting their love for others we will draw out their love for us and soon we will be living in an atmosphere of love. Then we will find the kingdom of God on earth and God's presence in our hearts will make us glad all the day.—L.H.N.

Women's Work on the Farm

During 1908 President Roosevelt, of the United States, appointed a commission to investigate the conditions of farming life and its problems in the United States. A set of 12 questions were sent out to some hundreds of thousands of farmers in the States, to which over 120,000 answers were sent in to the department of agriculture. This large volume of replies would indicate that the farming community in the United States is much interested in its own welfare. As a result of this enquiry and agitation the commission appointed by the President to analyze and tabulate these replies, it would seem that the general level of country life is much higher compared with any preceding time. Its progress has been general if not uniform.

Almost every branch and phase of farm work and farm life was dealt with through these questions. The women's work on the farm was gone into very thoroughly. The report of the women's work on the farm as taken from the country life commission appointed by the President is as follows:

Realizing that the success of country life depends in very large degree on the woman's part, the commission has made special effort to ascertain the condition of women on the farm. Often this condition is all that can be desired, with home duties so organized that the labor is not excessive, with kindly co-operation on the part of husbands and sons, and with household machines and conveniences well provided. Very many farm homes in all parts of the country are provided with locks and periodicals, musical instruments, and all the necessary amenities. There are good gardens and attractive premises and a sympathetic love of Nature and of farm life on the part of the entire family.

On the other hand, the reverse of these conditions often obtains, some-

times because of pioneer conditions and more readily because of lack of prosperity and of ideals. Conveniences for outdoor work are likely to have precedence over those for household work.

The routine work of women on the farm is to prepare three meals a day. This regularity of duty recurs, regardless of season, weather, planting, harvesting, social demands, or any other factor. The only differences in other seasons are those of degree rather than of kind. It follows, therefore, that whatever general hardships such as overwork, isolation, lack of labor saving devices, may exist on any given farm, the burden of those hardships falls more heavily on the farmer's wife than on the farmer himself. In general, her life is more monotonous and more isolated, no matter what the wealth or the poverty of the family may be.

The relief to farm women must come through a general elevation of country living. The women must have more help. In particular these matters may be mentioned: Development of a co-operative spirit in the home, simplification of the diet in many cases, the building of conveniences, sanitary houses, providing running water in the house and also more mechanical help, good and convenient money getting on the part of the farmer, providing better means of communication, as telephones, roads, and reading circles, and developing of women's organizations. These and other agencies should relieve the woman of many of her manual burdens on the one hand and interest her in outside activities on the other. The farm woman should have sufficient free time and strength so that she may serve the community by participating in its vital affairs.

We have found good women's organizations in some country districts, but as a rule such organizations are few or even none, or where they exist they merely radiate from towns. Some of the stronger central organizations are now pushing the country phase of their work with vigor. Mothers' clubs, reading clubs, church societies, home economic organizations, women's institutes, and other associations can accomplish much for farm women. Some of the regular farmers' organizations are now giving much attention to domestic subjects, and women participate freely in the meetings. There is much need among country women themselves of a stronger organization sense for real co-operative betterment. It is important also that all rural organizations that are attended chiefly by men, should discuss the home-making subjects, for the whole difficulty often lies with the attitude of the men.

There is the most imperative need that domestic household health questions be taught in all schools. The home may be well made the centre of rural school teaching. The school is capable of changing the whole attitude of the home life and the part that women should play in the development of the best country living.

The circular of questions which was sent out by the President is as follows:

1. Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?
2. Are the schools in your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?
3. Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?
4. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, high roads, trolley lines, etc., the services they reasonably should have?
5. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the United States postal service, rural telephones, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?
6. Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?
7. Are the renters of farms in your

8. Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?
9. Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood to the hired man?
10. Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc.?
11. Are the sanitary conditions of farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?
12. Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement enterprises and social intercourse as much as they should?

A Duty for the Housewife

Has your husband renewed his subscription to Farm and Dairy? If you think not, better look at the label on your copy this week, and ascertain how you stand. We would appreciate the receipt of your remittance for renewal subscription, before the end of this month. Read our Musical Folio offer, in connection with renewal subscriptions. Send in your remittance, and the renewals of all appreciated subscriptions immediately. Don't let us be disappointed in your case.



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DOMINION MAIL ORDER HOUSE Dept. 250 TORONTO - - ONT.

Embroidery Designs

Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.

OUR EMBROIDERY DESIGNS.

The transfer patterns which we are offering in this column are complete in themselves. They will be sent for 10 cents each. Kindly state number of patterns desired. The designs require only the passage of a hot iron over the surface to transfer the pattern to the goods. The design is traced in ink, which can be washed out with naphtha soap. The whole process of using these patterns is the easiest and quickest of any of the transfer patterns on the market. Any special designs will be published as soon as possible after request. Give number of design and address plainly when ordering.

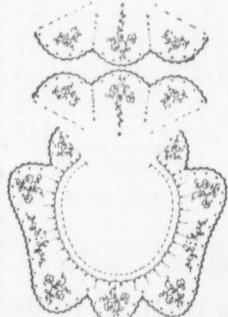
411—Design for Braiding a Blouse or Shirt Waist
Design for the front, collar and cuffs are given. Soutache braid, silk,



cotton and mohair, coronation and rat-tail braids are appropriate.

400—Design for Embroidered Bertha and Sleeves for Child's Frock.

The scalloped edges are designed to be buttonholed. The outside, larger petals of the flowers to be worked in



outline or long and short stitch, the lower, smaller petals, the dots and leaves in solid embroidery, the stems in outline stitch.

Have you looked into our Music Folio Premium offer? It is a good one.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Our New Cook Book given free for two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at 41 cents. Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Vt.

Our New Cook Book free for only two new subscriptions.

Reprinted by Request

Farm and Dairy is in receipt of a request from one of its readers to re-publish a recipe which appeared in our Cook's Corner last year. We are sorry this matter has been delayed so long, but had the request been signed with the name and address of the person who desired the recipe re-published, we would have been able to have sent the recipe by return mail. In all communications addressed to Farm and Dairy be sure the name and address is at the end of the letter. The recipe is as follows:

DIXIE BISCUIT

Three pints of flour, two tablespoons of sugar, a bit of salt, two eggs, one-half cupful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-half cupful of water. Mix eggs, sugar and butter together. Add eggs with a light touch from fifteen to thirty minutes. Mix at eleven o'clock in the morning and let rise till four in the afternoon. Roll out with one-half inch thick. Cut with size cutter. Place small biscuit on top of layer. Rise in pan and bake one-half hour.

STEAK AND MACARONI PIE.

This is an excellent pie to make from the remains of roast fowls. Take 2 roast fowls and carefully remove the dressing and cut the flesh from the bones. Put the meat over the

fire, with the gravy from the fowls, and season with salt, pepper and mushrooms. Make the dressing into small balls. If there is any other wild meat in the house, chop fine and make a good hot dry hash, seasoning with onion, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Boil a sufficient quantity of macaroni until well swollen and tender. Drain and pour over it a large cupful of cold water. Line a deep dish with pastry, in the bottom put a layer of macaroni, then a layer of the stowed chicken, put in a few force-meat balls, then a layer of the hash, and a layer of macaroni. Repeat until the dish is full. Cover with pastry and bake an hour.

FRIED APPLES

Pare and cut tart apples in eighths; place a lump of butter in a saucepan, and when heated, put in a layer of the apples, sprinkle with sugar and a little flour, let brown, and then turn and brown upon the other side. Tart apples and onions, two-thirds of the former, may be fried or baked together, and are nice to serve with meat.

APPLE TURNOVERS

Make simple pastry, roll out medium thin, and cut into squares. In the center of each square put some half cooked apple sauce, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, dot with butter, then fold the pastry over by opposite corners, to form a triangle, pinch together, slash or prick the top, and bake quickly.

CREAM FRIED Cakes.

To 1 well-beaten egg add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet cream, and flour enough to make a soft dough, sifted with 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon tartar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and some salt. Roll about 1/4 inch thick, cut in any desired shape, and fry in deep, hot lard.

Have you won any of our new premiums? If not, better send for Premium List at once.

The Sewing Room

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

PRINCESS GOWN 644

This gown is graceful and all ways attractive. The bodice can be either in walking or the pretty round length and is adapted to a variety of materials.

The gown is made with full length paws at front and back. Closing can be made either in the center of the front or the left of the back, but in either case is invisible.

Material required for medium size is 1 1/2 yds 24", 8/8 yds 32" or 3/4 yds 44" in width 33 yds all over lace and 6/8 yds of banding. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



MISSIE'S WAIST 647

Net over thin silk is being much used for young girls just now. The model is a simple waist trimmed with silk bands that give exceedingly long becoming lines. It allows a choice of fancy or plain sleeves. It can be made either with or without the fitted lining.

Material required for the 16 yr size is 2 1/2 yds 24", 2 yds 32", 3/4 yds 44" in width with 1 1/2 yds of silk for bands, 1 yd 18 in wide for chemisette and under sleeves, 1/2 yd of lace for trimming the chemisette.

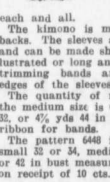
The pattern is cut for misses of 14 and 16 yrs and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.



LONG KIMONO 648

The simple plain kimono that is with out buttons at the shoulders is a graceful one and is all ways well liked. It takes becoming lines is easily made and easily slipped on and off. This one is made of Japanese crepe with bands of plain colored ribbon. There are numerous materials that are used for kimono, however, Oriental silks, plain crepe and wool material such as challis and French flannel, washable ones, such as lawn and the slightly heavier madras, and the model 648

each and all. The kimono is made with fronts and backs. The sleeves are in one piece and can be made short and pointed as illustrated or long and plain as liked. The trimming bands are applied over the edges of the sleeves and kimono. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 1/2 yds 24" or 7, 4 1/2 yds 32", or 4 1/2 yds 44" in width, with 5 1/2 yds 44" ribbon for bands. The pattern 648 is cut in three sizes, small 35 or 34, medium 36 or 38, large 40 or 42 in bust measure, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



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I received the fountain pen and camera for securing a club of five new subscribers for Farm and Dairy and I am very much pleased with them. I thank Farm and Dairy very much for my premiums.—Mrs Irene Horan, Richmond Co., Va.

PRELIM

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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QUEBEC

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FELIGHSBURG.

The drought which prevailed for nearly two months was broken during the latter part of August, and since then frequent rains have furnished plenty of water for all purposes, and have started the grass in meadows and pastures. Silo filling has been the order of the past few weeks, but all winter corn is now out. The yield has been below the average in both quantity and quality. Husking corn at time of cutting, after a slight frost had touched it. Since most of it was cut, the weather has been exceptionally warm and sunny. Potatoes generally are yielding heavy crops, and generally free from rot. Live hogs have been very high but prices have dropped from 25c to 50c per cwt., select now selling at \$8.50 to \$8.75 a cwt. Quite a number of creameries along the United States border are shipping cream to the U. S., and are getting from 2c to 2 1/2c above the highest board prices for cream. This has caused quite a scarcity of butter and the home dairies find a ready market locally for all they make.—C. A. W.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING.

The crop generally has been a very good one. Grain has turned out fairly well. Gaining corn is estimated to amount to four tons an acre. There is a remarkable quantity of stalks which will help the feed wonderfully. People are taking good care of the straw, hay and stalks, and will have an abundance for stock this winter. For the last few years there have not been many stacks around the farms, but this fall there are quite a number, and in some most of these will be moved in as soon as the ground is frozen up, and people have time to do the work very dry. A new pest has appeared in the potatoes, a long white grub, which has been killing them in the hills. Only a few patches around here are bothered, but west of us reports come of where the potatoes being worthless when dug. Very little plowing has been done yet, but the recent rains will help on light land. The gang plowing is a serious question, as the frost is making its appearance here for the first time, mostly in corn fields after the cultivation had along the alfalfa is fast gaining a foothold among the corn. Next year there will be a few acres seeded this year, and it is looking very well. Apple packing is well on its way. There are dropping trees in some orchards that are nearly all on the ground. As a general rule they are a fair size and free from scabs and worms. Hay is selling for \$15 a ton; oats, 35c to 40c a bush; barley, 70c; corn, 90c; wheat bran, \$11 to \$12 a ton; rye, 30c a bush; butter, 20c a lb.; cheese, 15c a lb.; potatoes, 60c to 70c a bag; milk, 50c, \$2 to \$3; beef, 5c to 6c a lb.; hogs, 12c a cwt.; calves, 15c a lb.—J. K.

THE RIDGE.

Harvest is all over. Corn cutting is also done. Grain was a good one. One field of about eight acres on the ridge of hills about the "Ridge," yield of 500 bushels of oats. Best ever seen. Crop. Not much wheat was sown. Corn is a grand crop. Potatoes are not out of the ground yet, but appear to be extra good, so is the turnip crop. Farmers are just starting to plow, and find the soil in excellent shape for fall plowing.—A. B. C.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

BURY'S GREEN.

Threshing is in full swing. Grain is of a good sample and is going out well. Considerable late grain went into the barns for threshing and is to go to thresh. Second crop of clover is extra good in many places, and much good food has been added to the supply. Some have left good fields of clover for seed, but not in large quantities. It is feared the frost has injured a considerable number of large cuts of alfalfa. The third crop of alfalfa has been taken off, and it is a good one. The conclusion the farmers have come to is that the future clover crop will be alfalfa. Corn was a heavy crop. Very few have silos but many are thinking more about the matter of erecting them. Routs are a fairly good crop. Turnips are not as yet a bumper yield. Potatoes are fine. Root has made its appearance in some localities. Apples are

not very heavy but sufficient for home supply. Very little fall wheat has been sown, and fall rye is not in the list any more. Fat stock are scarce, and stock-raisers sell well. Porkers are selling well. Some think they are not such bad animals after all.—G. B.

HARTLEY.

The farmers are still on the move. Threshing is still getting together their fall crop, it is still the order of the day. The grain is yielding above the average. Corn for ensilage is extra, which is a good outlook for the fall. The potato crop is better than we have had for some years, although the potatoes do not seem to be ripe. The turnip and turnips are still looking well. The apple crop is fair, not as large a crop as we have had but will be plenty for using. On this farm we have had the second crop of peas nearly fit for using. If the weather is favorable, we will be able to get a fair crop. With plenty of feed and a few more weeks of fine weather, we will be able to welcome winter.—W. M.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDVILLE.

Large quantities of tomatoes are coming into the canning factory in Brighton. Owing to the cool season they are much later in ripening than usual, and probably many of them will not ripen at all. It is very fortunate for the growers of this district that there has been no serious frost yet. The exhibition held last week was a great success, both in its exhibits and attendance. Silos are coming into the country from the west country to help tide over the winter or sea-son. Those who have them seen are well pleased. Mr. George Gunme has two of them in use on his farm. Mr. Ed. Hinman has just been fitting a new silo upon his farm, which is about 10 feet in diameter and 22 feet high. It is blown into the top of the silo through a six inch pipe.—S. H.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT.

Stinson held their 45th annual fair on October 15th, a glorious autumn day. A large crowd showed that a thoroughly agricultural show was appreciated. The money all goes in prizes for products of the farm. All classes were well represented. The poultry and vegetable exhibits in the hall would make the larger farmer envious. This north country is hard to beat in grain, roots and vegetables. The flowers showed what pride Minden people take in their gardens. Threshing is in full swing, the grain turning out well. Potatoes are mostly all about all picked up. Small pigs are in good demand, \$3 a pair being the price paid for four or five. Chickens are being pushed forward. Potatoes sell for 50c a bush; oats, 45c a bush; clover, 10c a lb.; live weight, 15c dressed; butter, 30c; eggs, 25c a doz; beef, 15c to 16c a lb.; pork, 12c a lb.—L. T.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

PUTMAN.

This is the regular dairy part of Middlesex. Putman is surrounded by six cheese factories, all doing a first class business. The river St. Lawrence is some of the higher land afford abundance of excellent hay, from which the cream milk very freely. Some of the best high grade Holsteins; some are pure bred, others high grade, but all noble milkers. Passengers from the north have been seen from 30 to 60 black and white cows pasturing in some of the big ranges. To stop them the fence is grown in large quantities; this is fed from the fields, and also put into the silos for winter feeding. Some of the milk from this district is also sent to the condenser at Ingersoll. This pays about as well as the cheese factories do. Not much wheat is sown, but on the range seven the yield this year was splendid; 40 and 45 bushels a acre was common. The same crop was a first class, testing 3 or 4 lbs. above the standard weight. Spring grain is not very good but better than was at one time expected. The sample is bright and good. There is no scarcity of water, so many springs afford an inexhaustible supply for man and beast. Apples and peaches are only about half a crop, although the latter look nicely.—J. E. O.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

SOUTHWOLD.

At one time this district was covered with an immense growth of timber, elms predominating. Sawmills and stave factories in years past have made great inroads on the forest, and now the land is under cultivation. The soil is a clay loam, producing fine crops in

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY
\$7.75 a Cwt.
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED

PETERBOROUGH, HULL, BRANTFORD

suitable seasons. The hay was splendid, and the wheat will average 30 bush an acre this year. The late sown spring grain is a good crop, but what was sown before the snowstorm last spring has done much better, some oats turning out 7 bush an acre. Cattle, wool, brick, wheat, hogs, apples and other farm produce is shipped in carloads from this little station. Many a Toronto table received a part of its supply from the good things shipped from this well-laid section. The apple packers are now on their rounds, the crop being above what was at one time expected. A nearby farmer delivered some hogs to the buyers here, and received nearly \$19 each for them; the price then was \$2.25. This farmer told the writer that these hogs had not cost him much to produce. They lived in his orchard and on grass and why most of the summer, and were finished off for about three weeks on a more substantial ration. Much wheat has been delivered. The price paid was \$1 and under a bush. Most all the threshing is finished.—E. O.

NEW BRUNSWICK

CARLETON CO., N.B.

JACKSONVILLE.

After the recent rains the marshes in the lower part of the province were flooded and hundreds of tons of hay which had not been gathered in were ruined. The majority of farmers were done harvesting their grain, but some were not. Grain that was lying out in the fields sprouted so as to be almost useless. Potato digging is the order of the day. This week will see the potato crop nearly all out of the ground. They are rotting very fast. The writer recently saw one field being dug that turned out 20 per cent. bad, but when the field was finished they were fully 65 per cent. bad. Some report them to be rotting in the cellars. In Aroostook Co., State of Maine, which adjoins us, they are going bad even worse than here.—W. R. McC.

I enclose a list of seven new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, and I think your efforts will bring practical good to our county townships farmers, who will carefully study Farm and Dairy.—T. B. Rider, Stanstead Co., Que.

Don't put off seeing your friends and getting a club of subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

INCORPORATED 1895

The BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus of Canada Total Assets \$6,350,000 \$34,000,000

Now is the time to open a Savings Account. Make a good beginning, add to it as the proceeds of the year's work come in, and you will have a comfortable reserve, ready for likely-looking investments or unexpected expenses. \$1 opens an account.

THE BANK FOR THE PEOPLE One of the 80 Branches of this Bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

Toronto, October 18, 1909. — Wholesale houses continue to report fairly active fall business, ahead of that at this time last year in most cases. Remittances from the country are satisfactory, but city collections are slow in most cases. The money market has a firmer tone. The demand for timothy has increased, and it looks as if higher rates were coming. Call loans have been increased by banks to 4 1/2 per cent. Discounts rate firm at 7 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat situation generally is stronger than a week ago. At the end of the week, Liverpool cables advanced 2c and there is a firmer market all round. There is an increased export demand for Manitoba wheat. The good quality of this year's crop is attracting buyers. There is a strong bullish sentiment in the speculative market. At Chicago on Friday May option was quoted at \$1.07, or the same as for May wheat. October wheat ran up to \$1 on Friday and closed at 79 1/2c. Prices therefore continue around the \$1 mark, and at the moment it looks like a firmer market all round. The local market has advanced also and is quoted at 80c to 81c higher. Ontario wheat is quoted at 80c to 90c for No. 2 mixed winter wheat, and 90c to \$1 a bushel for No. 1. The local market on Toronto farmers' market fall wheat sells at \$1 to \$1.04, and goose at 96c to 97c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is firmer. Cable quotations are higher and the market generally has a stronger tone. At Montreal Canadian western are quoted at 41 1/2c to 43 1/2c and old stock at 42c to 43c. Dealers here quote Ontario oats at 37c to 38c outside and 36c to 40c on track Toronto. Barley holds steady at about last week's prices. No. 2 is quoted at Montreal at 56c to 67c and Manitoba feed barley at 52c to 53c a bushel. Dealers here quote barley at 49 1/2c to 56c outside as to quality, and peas at 58c to 62c. The local market on Toronto oat sell at 42c to 45c; barley at 60c to 62c and peas at 45c to 90c a bushel.

FEEDS

Milfeeders rule steady at about last week's prices. Most of the market dealers are offering more liberally. Montreal quotations are: Manitoba bar, \$21, and shorts \$23 to \$24, and Ontario bar \$21 to \$22, and shorts, \$23.50 to \$24 a ton in car lots there. Dealers here quote Ontario bar in bags and shorts at \$24, and Manitoba bar at \$21 and shorts at \$22 to \$24 a ton in bulk in car lots on track Toronto. Corn is higher. Dealers here quote 69 1/2c to 70c a bush. For American car lots on track Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

A feature of the hay trade is the steady shipments of Canadian hay to Holland. Old Country demand also keeps steady, and trade is active. There is an active local demand which keeps prices steady. At Montreal hay in bulk is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2; \$9.50 to \$9 for No. 3; and \$9 a ton for clover and clover mixed. Baled hay is quoted here at \$15.50 to \$15.75 for No. 1 timothy, and \$13.50 to \$14 for undergrasses, and baled straw at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton in car lots on track Toronto. On Toronto farmers' market local timothy sells at \$15 to \$20; clover at \$8 to \$10; straw in bundles at \$14.50 to \$15, and loose straw at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potato receipts show considerable improvement in quality. At Montreal receipts have fallen off somewhat and the market is firmer at 50c to 55c a bag in car lots there. Receipts have been heavy

here the past few days and the market is easy at 50c to 55c a bag in car lots on track Toronto. On the farmers' market here potatoes sell at 75c to 90c a bag. The market for tartaric beads this year is of excellent quality and will grade higher than last year. New beans are quoted at Montreal at \$1.70 a bush. In car lots there for three year pickers beans are quoted here at \$1.75 for primes and \$1.85 for hand picked in car lots Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The high prices for eggs has curtailed consumption somewhat. The market keeps active, however, and receipts are not heavy. At Montreal selects are quoted at 27c to 28c and 25c to 26c a doz for No. 1 hand-picked and case lots. Dealers here report very few new-laid coming forward. Prices are firm at 25c for strictly fresh laid and 26c for strictly laid. Dealers here report on Toronto farmers' market new-laid sell at 30c to 35c a doz. The cooler weather is bringing out more poultry and the market has an easier tendency. Wholesale quotations, live weight are: Chickens, 30c to 11c; fowl at 26c to 28c; ducks at 16c to 18c; turkeys, 10c to 11c a lb; dressed weight 2c higher. On Toronto farmers' market, dressed chickens ranging from 1.60 to \$1.50 a lb; spring ducks at 14c to 15c; turkeys at 20c to 22c; and geese at 12c to 14c a lb.

FRUIT

At points east of Toronto winter apples are offering at \$2.50 f.o.b. Account sales of fruit shipped, fall apples, show net returns ranging from \$1.60 to \$1.50 a bu. for fancy lots. On Toronto farmers' market apples sell at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bu. The variety run of grapes continues to be the feature of Toronto fruit market. Peaches also continue plentiful. Dealers are looking for the wholesale fruit market to close at the end of this week. Prices rule as follows: Peaches, 35c to 65c; apples, 15c to 25c; crabapples, 20c to 30c; pears, 15c to 20c; plums, 15c to 30c, and tomatoes, 25c to 30c a basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market shows a little more activity than for several weeks back. The Old Country trade is not buying in large quantities, but the market is steady at the end of the week prices were lower ranging from 11c to 11 1/2c. Dealers here quote cheese to the trade at 12 1/2c for large and 10c for small. The butter market rules quiet but steady with conditions much better than at this time last year. Dealers here report a scarcity of the best grades of creamery and dairy butter. Prices rule as follows: following quotations wholesale: Choice creamery butts, 25c to 26c; choice dairy butts, 22c; ordinary, 20c to 21c; tubs, 15c to 20c, and inferior, 17c to 18c a lb.

HORSE MARKET.

If it were not for the demand from the lumber camp, the horse market would be dull. The Montreal market is active with the near approach of the winter season there should be an increased demand all along the line. Several car lots of horses were sold and horses were in demand last week some for the north and several for Montreal. For this trade horses weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. are in demand at \$350 a team. The nicer class of horses are not wanted as they cost too much money, and buyers do not care to pay large prices for horses of average quality. Dealers at all lines of the regular trade are practically the same as given last week. Drayers sell at \$125 to \$200 a general purpose at \$110 to \$200; drivers at \$100 to \$150; saddle horses at \$150 up to \$300, as to quality, and serviceably sound horses at \$75 to \$170.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock keep up well. At the city market on Wednesday and Thursday there were 177 cars, forming the largest run of the season. For the same days there were 160 cars registered at the Union Stock Yards. These with the runs earlier in the week, made up a large supply of stock for the season. The near approach of Thanksgiving and the holidays will help with it, though the bulk of the buying for the holiday will be this week. The quality of the stock is better than last year, the same as for some weeks past, a large percentage of the common to medium kind, with a small proportion of good

stuff. Trade ruled fair all week, considering the quality and big run.

Trade in export cattle at the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday was somewhat slow and draggy. The Old Country market has not been as good for the shippers as it was, and there is a tendency to lower prices. The top price last week was \$6, with common steers selling down to \$4.75 a cwt. Export heifers sold at \$5 to \$5.40; cows at \$4 to \$4.35, and export bulls at \$3.50 to \$4.60 a cwt. Export bulls at \$1.80 to \$1.85; cows from \$1.50 to \$4.60 and city market on Thursday sold up to \$4.80.

The demand for choice butchers' stock continues. Choice quality sells for \$8 and over but the bulk of the sales is away below that figure. On Thursday's market butchers' steers, all grades, sold from \$3.80 to \$4.85; cows from \$1.50 to \$4.60 and city market at \$2.30 to \$4 a cwt. Trade in the common run of stockers and feeders was not quite so good but the best heavy steers continue in good demand. The best steers, 200 to 1000 lbs. sell at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a cwt. Choice steers, 100 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.80; mixed, 600 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.65; good stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at \$2.50 to \$3.50, and common stockers, \$2 to \$2.25 a cwt.

Under moderately large receipts trade in milkers and springers continues good. On Thursday prices ranged from \$65 to \$65 each, with one or two of extra quality selling up to \$70. The average price for the best cows was from \$50 to \$55 a cwt. The veal calf trade rules steady at \$3 to \$6.50 a cwt, with a few prime new milk fed calves selling up to \$7 a cwt. At Buffalo veals are quoted at \$6 to \$5 1/2 a cwt.

Receipts of sheep and lambs, especially of the latter, continue large. On Thursday prices for lambs were easier and lower values are looked for. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 a cwt. Choice lambs at \$5 to \$5.75 to \$7.00 an average of \$5.40 a cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at Buffalo at \$7 to \$7.40 a cwt. Hog prices continue easy. On Thursday grade hogs they have not gone down below the profit line yet. Quotations are full 50c a cwt. lower than they were a week or two ago. On Thursday buyers quoted \$7.75 for selected fed and watered, and \$7.50 f.o.b. at country points. From \$7.50 to \$7.60 was reported as having been paid at some country points. Buyers are looking for a price of \$7.40 f.o.b. this week. At Buffalo the higher grades of hogs are quoted at \$7.60 to \$7.90 a cwt. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of Oct. 14th quotes bacon as follows: "The market is quiet at a decline of 2 shillings. Canadian bacon 56c to 65c."

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, October 16, 1909. — In the face of largely increased supplies from the Montreal and Chicago districts, and considerable weakness this week, and prices declined very sharply at the beginning of the week. The best price obtained for selected lots was \$8.50 a cwt. weighed off cars. The market is closing firm at the decline, and prices will very likely be higher at the end of the week. We should have a still further increase in supplies. The price of dressed hogs has been re-

duced in sympathy with the decline in live hogs, and quotations are ranging from \$12.25 to \$12.50 a cwt. for fresh lard and abattoir stock.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, October 16, 1909. — The delivery of Danish hogs on the English market last week was 22,000, being lighter than last week. The demand for hogs in the Old Country is not very good. The high price is curtailing the consumption. The George Matthews Company quote the following prices for this week's shipment f.o.b. country points, \$7.65 a cwt.; weighed off cars, \$8 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, \$7.85 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, October 16, 1909. — The market for cheese this week has continued quiet with very little trade passing, and the shipments for the week show quite a falling off from last week, the total being fully 30 per cent. less than the figure of a week ago, and an even greater shortage as compared with the corresponding week last year. The prices current in the country this week are about 10c to 11c less than last week, practically all the cheese is Ontario selling at from 11c to 11 1/2c a lb. The ruling price paid at Woodville being 11 1/2c to 11 5/8c, but the total sales at this figure only amounted to two or three tons.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine horse-power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue of both ranges.

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three th Quebec in a d action ce West 10 to 20 ment. The c Great B damper trade he and as demand see stat as the d demand pay for the coun aded the in Great. The pro shown a pointing r the coun cent spell considera the in the On the Ma sent for this week ers report on consequen firmed up

three thousand boxes. In the Province of Quebec prices ranged all the way from 10c down to 10 1/2c a lb., according to section and quality. On the market for Westerns can be bought today from 10c to 10 1/2c; Townships at 11 1/2c, and finest Quebecs at 11c to 11 1/2c a lb.

The continued lack of demand from Great Britain coupled with the steadily increasing stocks in store in Canada, has dampened the enthusiasm of the cheese trade here. The future is very uncertain, and as there is absolutely no speculative demand for the goods, we are likely to see still lower prices in the near future, as the dealers on this side will not make any attempt to maintain prices, and will pay for the cheese offering in the country now only what they are satisfied they can get from the importers in Great Britain.

The production of cheese up to date has shown a decided increase over the corresponding period last year, but advices from the country today indicate that the recent spell of cool weather has interfered considerably with the flow of milk, and in the output of cheese to a sharp falling off all sold at 11 1/2c.

The market for butter continues steady, with a good demand from all sources, except for export. The tone of the market this week has been firmer, and most dealers report a better trade locally, with a demand from outside points. As a consequence, prices in the country have advanced up a bit, and more money is being

offered for the small lines of fresh butter available. The week's country markets have sold at from 25c to 26c a lb., and in the face of the rapidly decreasing supply prices during the next few days are expected to show a slight advance in the prices during the next few days. The export of cream to the United States is being steadily maintained and in many cases contracts have been made for a supply extending throughout the winter, the prices paid showing a handsome return to the producers in the Eastern Townships.

CHEESE BOARDS

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Cheese sales, 5300 at 10c to 10 1/2c.
 London, Oct. 9.—788 boxes offered; no sales. Bidding, 11 1/2c and 11 1/2c.
 Canton, N. Y., Oct. 10.—1500 boxes sold of cheese, 15c. One year ago cheese sold for 12 1/2c.
 Lindsay, Oct. 11.—Cheese boarded, 150. The entire lot sold at 11 1/2c.
 Campbellford, Oct. 12.—555 boxes boarded, 285 boxes sold at 11 1/2c; balance refused at 11 1/2c.
 Stirling, Oct. 12.—545 boxes were boarded; all sold at 11 3/4c.
 Madoc, Oct. 10.—565 boxes boarded; 11 1/2c bid; no sales.
 Belleville, Oct. 14.—Offerings, 1827 white, 150 colored; all sold at 11 1/2c. Balance refused at 11 1/2c to 11 1/2c.
 Brookville, Oct. 14.—1830 colored and 715 white offered; best offer, 11c. None sold.
 Kingston, Oct. 14.—220 boxes of white and 490 colored cheese boarded.
 Vanhook Hill, Oct. 14.—220 boxes of white and 490 colored cheese boarded. The price offered was 11c. No sales.
 Alexandria, Oct. 14.—560 cheese sold at 11c.
 Winchester, Oct. 14.—300 boxes of white and 125 boxes of colored cheese registered; a few sold at 11 1/2c.
 Perth, Oct. 15.—1100 boxes, 300 white and 300 colored; all sold. Ruling price 11c.
 Pinon, Oct. 15.—35 boxes colored and 1285 white, all colored; 11 1/2c bid; all sold.
 Kempsville, Oct. 15.—374 boxes of colored cheese registered; the highest price bid was 11c, and all sold.
 Napanee, Oct. 15.—600 boxes of colored and 625 boxes of white cheese boarded; sales on board at 11 1/2c; balance sold "on car" at same price.
 Ironsides, Oct. 15.—381 boxes of colored, and 70 boxes of white cheese offered. All sold on board at 11 1/2c.
 Ottawa, Oct. 15.—991 boxes of cheese were boarded to-day; 381 boxes of white and 530 boxes of colored. All but 60 boxes sold at 11c.

YOUNG Pigs Wanted

We desire to purchase several young, pure bred Berkshire pigs, eligible for registration. Also a few Yorkshires and Chester Whites. Must be A 1 stock. Write:—

Circulation Dept.
FARM AND DAIRY
 PETERBORO - ONT.
 If for Fall delivery, kindly state when to expect delivery

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES
 Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Order books for cows, on both sides. Also female. Prices right. Write or call on
 O-24-10 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES

Young bulls, from one week to one year old, large, growthy fellows, from Record of Performance cows, on both sides. Also two young cows, just freshened. Prices right.
JAMES BEGG, Box 86, St. Thomas, Ont

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good cows and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall sired by "Nether Hill Good-time"—86541—(Imp.) for sale. Write or call on
 J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 04-19-10

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. For SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.
 0-8-10 HECTOR GORDON, ROWICK, QUE.

"Le Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best bacon types. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.
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SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a grade for sale. See our stock at the lead ing show this fall. Write for prices.
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IMPORTED AYRSHIRES

Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshires, mostly purchased at the great Barchokis sale, I am prepared to fill orders for herd heading bulls, selected from the best dairy herds in Scotland, 12 ft for service to choose from. Also show females of all ages. Cows with milk records up to 70 lbs. per day. Write and let phone know your wants. Long distance phone.
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Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires
 If in need of good stock, write for prices which we are always reasonable.
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FOR SALE, 2 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Aggie Beets Segis, son of King Segis, world's greatest 5 year old sire, dam Angie Lilly Pieterloo Bull, champion Jr. 4 year old—29 1/2 lbs butter 7 days. Dam of calves a 20 lb. year old, and 23 lb. 4 breeding.
 P. J. BALLEE, Lachine Rapids, Que. R-10-6-10

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM

Breeds Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, Chester Swine, all of choice breeding. Young stock for sale. Also several of the standard breeds of American poultry and P-ducks. Settings for sale. 0-4-10
 J. H. M. PARKER

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OFFERS BUTTER BAY HENEVERS, CALFED April 8th, 1909. He is a good individual, and well bred, sire of the Kol's De Kol, half sister to Hengervelds He kol, who has 102 A.R.O. daughters, 51 of whom have 7 day butter records of 20 lbs. Write for record backing of this calf. Price \$100.
 A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont. R-5-5-10

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Head your herd with a young son of Hans Hengerveld Korodys who has five sisters average 29 1/2 lbs of his sons left in days. Only 2 to be formed. Count DeKol Peterloo Paul, and a number of Heifers for sale. 0-1-7-10
 BROWN BROS., LYNN, ONT.

HOMER-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 3 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance to buy a cow and see a good bargain; we also have a good young Penna. Herms. Imp. son of Henderveld DeKol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.
 H. E. GEORGE, CRAWFORD, ONT. Putnam Stn. 1/2 miles-C.P.R. R-42-10

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are thinking of buying a choice cow or heifer in any cow and see young herd. Will sell anything. Have a few beautiful heifers for sale in our 25-acre herd. Choice Gows (Imp.), who has five sisters average 29 1/2 lbs. butter in record as a 4 year old with 35.00 lbs. Write us what you wish and we guarantee everything just as described. See list of names at Hamilton by appointment.
 D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. L. D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton

HOLSTEINS

WINNERS IN THE RING
 Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair

WINNERS AT THE PAUL
 See Our A.R.O. Records
 Just the kind we want. They combine CONFORMATION

PRODUCTION
 Bull and Heifer Calfs for Sale from Our Winners

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

Vaudroul, Que.
 Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Boden, Mer.

PURE BRED SHEEP BY AUCTION

Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, to improve the flocks in certain raising districts:

- Shawville, Que., October 19th, 1909
 - St. George's, Que., November 2nd, 1909
 - Chapeau, Que., October 20th, 1909
 - Renfrew, Ont., October 25th, 1909
 - Keewauke, Ont., October 27th, 1909
 - Kilbuck, Ont., October 28th, 1909
 - St. Hyacinthe, Que., October 27th, 1909
 - Lennoxville, Que., October 28th, 1909
 - St. George's, Que., October 30th, 1909
 - L'Assomption, Que., November 2nd, 1909
 - Bethierville, Que., November 3rd, 1909
 - Howick Jct., Que., November 2nd, 1909
 - Laocle, Que., November 2nd, 1909
- In addition to the above two or more sales will be held in Prince Edward Islands and one in British Columbia. At the sale in the Ottawa Valley and those on Prince Edward Island, only rams will be disposed of; at each of the other sales, both rams and ewes will be sold.

TERMS CASH
 For further information apply to
 J. G. RUTHERFORD,
 Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

ROX. SYDNEY A. FISHER,
 Minister of Agriculture.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
 WANTED.—Young Berkshire sows, not in farrow. Must be eligible for registration. Write J. P. Dodds, Box 920, Peterborough, Ont.

DAIRY FARM WANTED, to rent; stocked and equipped as a going concern. Any size, with or without option to purchase. Box 20, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AGENTS make big money selling "Volv" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Granitewalks, Iron, Agents, Plaster, etc. Mends a hole in one minute. Every household wants. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make 100 per cent. profits.—M. Naegle, Westmount, Que.

WANTED—Every postmaster in Northumberland, Peterboro, Ontario, Victoria, Hastings and Durham counties, to act as special representatives for Farmers' Stores in their localities. Good commissions given for circulation of new subscribers. Address, Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

GOSSIP EDUCATION THAT PAYS

No one in this age questions the value of a just education, especially when given under the excellent conditions which prevail in the Central Business College of Toronto. This school is well known to be one of the largest and best equipped institutions of the kind on the American continent. Interested parties are invited to write for its new catalogue. See card in our advertising columns.

ABSORBINE FOR DISTEMPERS

There have been many changes in the weather clothes during the past few weeks that possibly some of your horses may have taken per. If so, try ABSORBINE and Young's Fever and Cough Remedy. The young's BENE massaged into the swollen glands will help to clear up the formation. Force a deeper circulation of the blood in the affected parts. The Fever and Cough Remedy will clean out the membranous linings of the throat and lungs. For further information, ABSORBINE is a bottle at druggists, or delivered postpaid—W. P. Young, 123 Temple Lyman, Ltd., 380 Pall Mall Street, Montreal, Que.

HOLSTEIN SALE

GOING WEST. Have sold my farm. Will sell my entire stock by Public Auction, October 26th, 1909, at registered herd colts. Season's crop and Farm Implements.
 Parties coming by train may obtain Thanksgiving Rates by starting on Monday, 25th.
 All trains meet on Monday evening and Tuesday, to the hour of sale.
 Descriptive catalogues on application.
 J. H. McLELLAN, Inkerman, Ont., C.P.R. R-10-21-09

Farm and Dairy Rocker



Solid Oak Rocking Chair, golden or mahogany finish, polished fancy curved panels in back, embossed cobble seat.

For Five New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each. A beauty, worth winning. Sure to please you.



This pretty clock has a beautifully polished oak frame, strikes the hour and half hour, has ornamental glass door and visible pendulum; it is a good timekeeper and easily regulated. Guaranteed for one year.

Given for a club of only Five New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

PREMIUMS THAT WILL PLEASE ALL

USEFUL AND VALUABLE PREMIUMS
easily earned by securing clubs of new
subscribers for

Farm and Dairy

Send for our Premium List, containing
many more than are given on this page

English Semi-Porcelain Toilet Set



Body is of the very best, highly glazed and heavily embossed porcelain. The decoration is exceptionally handsome, as it consists of dainty clusters of flowers and foliage, and is furnished in three colors, a rich shade of blue, pink, or green; edges and handles of all pieces heavily gold stippled.

For only Seven New Subscriptions to Farm & Dairy at \$1.00 each.

Farm and Dairy Washing Machine



Best labor saver for the housewife. Help earn one for Mother. Machine as above for a club of Nine New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

Parian Washer can be given for a club of Twelve New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each.

The "1909" Washer for only Twenty New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.



Open Book Case, hardwood, rich green surface, oak finish, 17 in. high, 26 in. wide, 13 in. deep, brass rod for curtain and rings, well made and constructed; three adjustable shelves.

For only Seven New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

Our Special 14k. Gold Fountain Pen



FREE for only One New Subscription to Farm and Dairy. The best pen ever offered for only one new subscription.

A club of Four New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each, will win this useful premium.



Bissell's Brunswick is a high grade sweeper. It has perfect friction and is easily opened and cleaned. It has reversible ball which holds the sweeper firmly on the carpet. The same are made of hardwood, handdecorated. It is finished in mahogany, oak or walnut.

Get the children busy and earn a sweeper to lighten mother's duties.

Farm and Dairy Hanging Lamp



New Shape Fancy Design Hanging Lamp, glass front, brass mounting, weight balance, decorated shade, thirty prisms. A winner for the housewife.

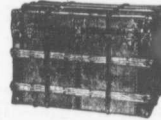
For Eight New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.

Food Cutter

Send us Three New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each, together with \$2.00, and we will send you free this excellent food cutter complete.



Description—It has only two parts, the case and the roll, and can be taken apart for cleaning. Your knives are supplied with each machine; to cut coarse, to cut fine, to pulverize, and to make nut butter. Substitution of one for another can be made without taking the cutter apart. Any particle of food which can be cut with a chopping knife, can be minced with this machine more quickly, quietly and evenly sharpen themselves. The cutters are nickel plated; all other parts of the machine heavily tinned. Constant use keeps the cutters sharp.



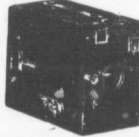
This trunk has extra heavy bumpers on each corner, with 1/2 in. hardwood slats, valveless clamps and 3-wells, also two 1/2 inch grained leather straps riveted to sheet iron bottom, deep covered top and hat box.

Extra heavy bumper corners, steel lined, strong, durable and water proof.

Thirty-six inches long. Bound to please you. For a club of only Ten New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each.

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Every article which we offer as a premium is guaranteed to be exactly as represented; if found otherwise, you can return it and select some other premium of equal value in its place. You run no risk in working for our premiums.



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For one new subscription to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 a year, we will renew your own subscription free for six months; for two such subscriptions, we will renew your own subscription free, for one year.