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PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 14,

1908



A COMFORTABLE FARM HOME IN PETERBORO CO., ONT.

The neat home-like residence shown in the illustration is owned by Mr. Christopher Howson, Keene, Ont. Mr. Howson operates a clean farm of 200 acres. His barn is 100 x 30 ft., and is fitted up with modern labor-saving contrivances, litter carrier, etc. Pure-bred Shorthorns are Mr. Howson's favorites. He is gradually working into them and getting rid of his grade cattle.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

THE SHORT VS. THE LONG PEG TOP

Most of us when we were boys have spun tops, and will remember that the short peg top was the easiest one to spin. It "stood up" at the lowest speed. The longer the peg, or the higher the top, the more difficult it was to spin. It required a higher speed to maintain it upright, and was the first one to "die down."

This simple mechanical fact seems to have been



entirely overlooked in the design of the first Cream Separators. They were designed with a long spindle resting on a step or pivot bearing, and as this type of machine was successful in other respects, it was followed by subsequent designers. The Self-Balancing 'SIMPLEX Bowl' is a radical departure from this original and old-established type. It is a "short peg top," because it spins on a bearing right next to the bowl itself, not on one at the end of a long spindle. The principal function of the spindle in the Self-Balancing

SIMPLEX Bowl is to provide means for driving the bowl. It does not support the weight, or take the strain of the running bowl. Anyone can realize at a glance the simple principle involved, and, as is the case on all important inventions, the wonder is that it had not been thought of before.

The SIMPLEX Link-Blade Separator

contains more modern improvements than any other Separator made. When you buy, get an up-to-date machine; they don't cost any more than the machines made on old-fashioned plans.

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Ontario's New Minister of Agriculture

The Hon. Nelson Monteith has resigned as Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. His successor is Mr. James S. Duff, member for South Simcoe. Mr. Monteith handed his resignation to Premier Whitney, shortly after the elections last June, when he met defeat at the hands of his constituents in South Perth. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Monteith to induce him to change his decision, but he preferred to retire into private life when the opportunity presented itself.

The new minister, the Hon. James S. Duff, has been a man of affairs in his own district for many years. He comes of good Irish stock, though both his father and mother were born in Canada. His grandfather came to Canada from Ireland and settled on land about two miles west of Cookstown, Ont., in 1825. On the west half of the 200-acre farm then taken up by the new Minister of Agriculture was born and has lived on it ever since. He manages this farm to-day, and is rather proud of the fact that the original land taken up by his grandfather has remained in possession of the family so many years. His uncle, the younger brother of his father, still lives in the old homestead, on the east half of the original farm, built many years ago. The new minister's farm is located in the 2nd concession of the Township of Essa. Mixed farming is carried on, grain growing, cattle feeding, and other live stock receive their share of attention. That the farm is well adapted for this kind of agriculture is shown by the success Mr. Duff has made of his chosen calling.

Early in life Mr. Duff identified himself with the South Simcoe Agricultural Society, becoming in turn 2nd, 1st vice, and president. The last office he held for many years. He entered the Township council in 1888 and remained in the work for several years. His entry into the political arena began in 1884, when he ran against a patron in his own riding only to meet defeat. He was more successful in 1888 when he carried South Simcoe by a large majority, and has held it ever since.

Born in 1856, Mr. Duff's education and training has been that of most farmers' boys. He attended the public school and the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, returning to the farm to enter upon his life's work. He is a Presbyterian in religion and his wife is a daughter of James R. Stoddard, of West Gwillimbury Township.

Mr. Duff was elected and began his duties as Minister of Agriculture last week. His policy regarding the future conduct of the Department has not yet been announced. Speaking to a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who interviewed him in Toronto, he expressed a strong desire to follow closely along the lines laid down by his predecessor, Mr. Monteith, whose advice and counsel he hoped to have in guiding the future destiny of agriculture in his native province. He paid the former minister a well merited compliment by saying: "I hope when my term of office expires I shall have as good a record in the country for faithful and progressive work as the Hon. Mr. Monteith has."

Millet and Pumpkins as Supplementary Feed

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—The article prepared by Mr. George Rice on "millet for pasture" appearing in your issue of August 19, should be put before the farmers in some way so that they will all have a chance to grasp its meaning. Inasmuch as it is one of the best articles I have ever read on cheap and profitable pasture. If we could keep the milk sup-

ply up to within 1,000 lbs. a day of what it is in June it would mean in our factory over \$1,500 for our patrons for July, August and September.

After September we can then make use of pumpkins which are ready to feed about that time. Pumpkins cost no extra money and but little labor as a feed for October. They can be sown and harvested with the potatoes and they are an exceptionally good milk producer. Pumpkins are very profitable and require very little care or labor to plant a small plot of ground to pumpkins.—H. J. C., Peterboro Co., Ont.

To Improve Farm Life

President Roosevelt has appointed a commission to enquire into the social, sanitary and economic conditions of American farms, and to suggest improvements. He believes that the improvement in country life has not kept pace with the life of the nation as a whole. He quotes this remarkable saying of a southern physician: "Possibly from a health point of view, I would prefer to see my own daughter, nine years old, at work in a cotton mill, than have her live as tenant on the average Southern tenant one-horse farm." This would indicate that agriculture in the South is in a very backward state, a natural result of the curse of servile labor with which the country was so long afflicted. But while other parts of the Union would make a better showing, the question is of national, indeed of world-wide importance.

President Roosevelt finds a widespread belief that the prizes of life lie in the city. He therefore wants to bring out suggestions for better business methods in agriculture, as well as for better living. "How," he asks, "can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive?" Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, dignified, and brightened as to awake and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation. We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important, dignified, and desirable, comfort, and standing of the farmer's life.

Items of Interest

It is reported that the Union Stock Yards of West Toronto, Ont., have been disposed of to the Swift Co., of Chicago, although it is also stated that the city have tendered for the property.

Prof. A. McLean, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, has accepted the position of head of the animal husbandry work at the Mississippi Experiment Station.

A feature of the third annual Dairy Show to be held in Chicago commencing Dec. 2nd will be a contest and program for managers and secretaries of local creameries and cheese factories. There will be no butter exhibit this year.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a plain newspaper. Now that it is published in Peterboro, it is bound to take well with the farmers in this county.—Arthur Carveth, Peterboro County, Ont.

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Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

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No. 39

MILK PRODUCERS AND THE TUBERCULIN TEST

W. F. Stephen, Secretary of the Montreal Milk Shippers Association

A forced Tuberculin Test is unpopular with the producer. Restrictions of any kind necessarily increase the cost of production, for which the consumer is not always willing to pay

IN Great Britain, on the Continent, in Canada, and, perhaps, in a greater measure, the United States, city authorities, boards of health, and hygiene committees, have been and are particularly aggressive in formulating and carrying into effect measures calculated to improve the conditions surrounding and governing the milk supply from the time it is drawn from the cow until it reaches the consumer. The ultimate object of such measures is to give the consumer a wholesome article of milk, to protect infant life and decrease its mortality. From a humanitarian standpoint all efforts which have an object so worthy should receive our commendation and the hearty support of all right-thinking citizens.

While we realize certain measures are necessary to govern this very important matter, yet we are of the opinion that many such measures have borne heavily on the producer without resulting in the desired improvement in the milk supply. All such measures affect very materially the producer, who must conform to the dictates of council boards and inspectors, or go out of business. We realize that there is room for improvement in the quality of milk at present offered for sale in our cities, which improvement could be effected were a measure of co-operation between the producer and city authorities adopted. Then reasonable measures, based on the conditions governing production and transportation, could be enacted. More care and cleanliness exercised in the production and handling of the milk, and a more liberal use of ice wherewith to cool the milk, would cause an improvement almost beyond conception. This extra cost could be charged up to the consumer were he willing to pay, but he is not.

RESTRICTIONS UNPOPULAR

To many producers, rules and restrictions are irritating and repulsive; such are apparently infringing on the economy of their private affairs. Others accept them and aim to meet them with the best grace possible, and almost invariably at an increased cost of production. The producer puts on the market a better article for which the consumer is not always ready to pay the extra cost. Restrictions, even the modified, have the effect of increasing the cost of producing milk, while onerous restrictions destroy the profit due the dairyman; they make his occupation no better than that of the common laborer.

Possibly the most unpopular and burdensome restriction that can be adopted and enforced by

our city authorities is that regarding the tuberculin testing of all cows supplying market milk. Much has been said and written, especially in our American contemporaries, on the many sides of this question without any apparent solution of the problem at hand. "Shall the cows supplying market milk be tested with tuberculin?" The problem is a big one, and is outside the scope of our large cities to carry to a successful issue. To make even a partial success of enforced testing would require an army of inspectors, to maintain which would tax our cities beyond the limit.

EXPERIENCE OF OTHER CITIES

A few years ago the city of Boston attempted to pass regulations calling for a forced tuberculin

test. Within the past few weeks Chicago followed New York with an even more sweeping ordinance. It says: "No milk, cream, buttermilk, or ice cream shall be sold within the city of Chicago after January 1st, 1909, unless such products have been obtained from cows that have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test within one year; or that the milk has been pasteurized according to the rules and regulations of the department of health of the city of Chicago. Milk made into butter or cheese must be pasteurized or come from herds free from tuberculosis." An ordinance like this can work only harm. Just a few months for the Chicago dairymen to carry this into effect! What an absurd piece of legislation. We feel that the very drastic nature of the measure will render it abortive. "Hoard's Dairyman" takes a most sane view of this "Bovine Tuberculosis" question. It speaks of this new law in no uncertain voice as "the folly and idiocy of the Chicago ordinance." No legislation of this nature will be effective without the co-operation of the dairymen.

IN OUR CITIES

How is it in our Canadian cities? Quebec and Ottawa come the nearest to attempting to enforce regulations re tuberculin testing of herds supplying milk to the city. They have met with but a scant measure of success. Other cities have attempted it without success. Where do we stand on this question in Canada? The health boards of nearly all our cities have this question under consideration, and have had for some time without being able to solve the problem. Through time measures may be adopted to prohibit milk and cream coming to our cities from herds that have not been subjected to the tuberculin test. We do not believe in drastic legislation in this matter. Any needed reforms must be brought about by education, although a writer has said that

"laws are the best educators."

While this may be true of many things, and also to a large extent, in respect to rules governing milk production and sale, yet on this score of tuberculin testing it will not be effectual until there is something more definitely settled as to results. We are told that milk from tuberculous cows is injurious as a food. Again, we are told that it is not. We are told that tuberculin testing is injurious to the animal, leading to abortion and other diseases. Again, we hear this combated; and yet all seem to have authority for their statements. The experience with tuberculin testing of our herd has not been unsatisfactory, and we believe it is the best means at our disposal to diagnose tubercular diseases in our herds.

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE TEST

In the hands of a careful practitioner no dairyman need fear evil results from a test taken every twelve or eighteen months. We know of



Ensuring a Thirty-Bushel Crop of Fall Wheat.

In no manner can manure be more advantageously applied to the soil than when put on as a top dressing. The illustration, which was taken by our special representative, shows a manure spreader in operation, on a Grant Co., Ont., farm, top dressing fall wheat land. An increased yield of wheat, and a certain catch of red clover, is invariably secured on this farm, as a result of applying the manure on top.

test of dairy herds. Buffalo, Syracuse and other cities followed, but in all it was a dead letter. New York during the past twelve months has been very active in formulating rules governing its milk supply. Among them the tuberculin test is called for, yet it will likely prove abortive, because dairymen will not stand for it. Probably, the laws governing the milk supply of New York City are more exacting than those of any city on the American continent, and from all over the New York milk zone—New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York State—we hear the bitter complaint of the dairyman against these exactions which tend to increase the cost of production to a "no profit" limit without the prospect of an increase in price. This in the face of increased prices for labor and feed stuffs means much to the dairyman. Shall I continue in an unprofitable occupation or turn to some more remunerative one? Is the concern of many dairymen in the United States to-day.

herds of registered cattle where this system is carried out with success, and if it can be done in a high class herd it can be done with a herd used to produce market milk. Our dairymen will not stand for a tuberculin test of their herds today, but we believe the day is not far distant when it will be to the advantage of the dairymen, for their own interests alone, to sink their prejudice against this test, give new consideration to it and, if possible, adopt the yearly test, so as to keep their cows clear of this dreaded disease. Then, if engaged in the production of market milk, a clean bill of health and a certificate to that effect will net them a price for their product that will be worth all the extra labor and cost of production. Then those dairymen that conform to the conditions called for by our city authorities will demand their price for pure, clean milk from healthy cows confined in sanitary stables, and they will get it. This is the position taken by those dairymen that produce certified milk, who sell their product at from 30 to 50 per cent. more than that received by the ordinary dairymen. The day must come, and that ere long, when quality in milk will count for something and the dairyman who puts up a high-class article from healthy cows will receive a livable profit.

Producing the Bacon Hog in Winter

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

There is more money in producing hogs during the summer months than in winter most of us are agreed, still there is a living profit and frequently a large profit in producing bacon in winter when properly managed. At one time, we thought to produce hogs with a profit it was necessary to place them on the market weighing at least 175 lbs. when they were six months old. To do this was a comparatively easy matter when everything was right. Sometimes, however, when the feeder became a little too enthusiastic, the young pigs were fed too heavily with the result that they went off their feed and off their feet; and profits vanished. It was a common occurrence for us to have several "Crips," as we call them, on hand during "the coldest months of winter. These pigs were a direct source of loss, and, in some instances, they never recovered, and had to be buried.

Since those days, we have learned from hard experience that there is a more profitable way to produce bacon than by forcing it on to the market ere it is six months old. Now, we aim to grow our hogs, rather than to fatten them. By making use of pastures when they are available, and in winter, availing ourselves of sugar beets and mangels, and skim milk from the dairy, we are able to keep the pigs growing nicely at comparatively small expense. We aim to make this part of the ration the "filler" and we feed enough of a grain ration composed of mixed grains (oats, barley, corn, peas and bran) in varying proportions as is convenient at the time, to keep the hogs thriving nicely.

When the pigs have reached a size when they will weigh about 140 lbs., they are "put up" to fatten. The former practice of feeding roots or some green substitute along with the milk is kept up, but the grain ration is largely increased and it is composed more largely of the more solid grains, with the bran and oats left out. After this stage has been reached, but a comparatively short space of time is required to finish the hogs. Since following out this practice of feeding hogs we put them on the market at an age varying from seven to nine months. The resulting product is more desirable from the packer's standpoint, and is much more profitably produced.

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

Sheep in Alberta

The sheep industry of the Province of Alberta has not developed as one would have naturally expected. There is no argument necessary to prove that the raising of sheep is a profitable business since the price of both meat and wool have been so high. For several years the price has been such as to warrant producers in Prince Edward Island and Australia shipping their surplus product to Alberta markets. There are, however, several well authenticated reasons why sheep raising has not met with success in Alberta. Several years ago a controversy arose between the cattle men and sheep men of the Northwest Territories. Cattle producers maintained that their stock would not range on ground previously cov-



Hon. James S. Duff.

Ontario's new Minister of Agriculture, who was sworn in and began his duties as Minister last week. See article on page 2.

ered by sheep, and many cases are on record which go to show that a great struggle took place between the two classes of men, the cattle men endeavoring to gain supremacy and the sheep men to maintain their rights. The matter was brought to the attention of the Dominion Government and a commission was appointed to investigate the trouble. The commission reported and in its recommendations advised that the sheep limits be moved eastward from what is now Southern Alberta into Southern Saskatchewan. The recommendations were acted upon, the result at the present time being that there are very few sheep limits in the Province of Alberta.

THE ENEMIES OF SHEEP

Until recent years very few sheep have been raised on the smaller farms of the province. Most of the small farms are located in the northern part. This district is more or less covered with brush and forms an excellent hiding place for wild animals. Wolves and coyotes have made great ravages amongst sheep, making it practically impossible to allow them to run at large. Those who are in the business extensively enough to have a shepherd experience little or no loss, and again, those who take the trouble to fence a pasture with a woven wire fence have little trouble provided the mesh of the fence is close enough. There are a few men in the province who use bells on every animal.

If the coyotes are not too hungry it is possible that this method will prove effective, although reports on the matter are very conflicting. The Provincial Government has been paying a bounty on wolves and coyotes for the past year and as a consequence the numbers of these troublesome pests have been very greatly reduced.

In many parts of the province spear grass has given a great deal of trouble to sheep raisers. This grass grows native on the prairie maturing early in the season. The head of the plant is supplied with spears or awns which are jagged on the edge and so constituted that when they become attached to the wool of a sheep, they gradually work through the skin into the flesh, causing the animal great torture. In districts where this grass is at all plentiful it is useless to endeavor to raise sheep.

While there are some serious difficulties to be experienced in the production of sheep these are largely counteracted by other things which make the province attractive to the sheep raiser. In the ordinary winter it is quite possible for stock to range out with very little feed and no shelter. Then, again, the grass of the country seems to contain certain flesh producing qualities not to be found elsewhere. Furthermore, the home demand is such that a good price may be depended upon at all times of the year.

THE MERINO PREDOMINATES

The greater portion of the sheep in Alberta have a mixture of merino blood. While this breed proved very satisfactory under ranching conditions it is not the most profitable breed for the farmer to raise. The average animal is small, matures late and has a very meagre supply of wool. A serious objection to the long woolled breeds is that the fleece separates on the back, and while it was stated before that the majority of winters in Alberta are mild there are times when a cold snap comes and then we must have sheep that will weather the gale. It has been noted that in cases of heavy loss from exposure the majority of the dead sheep will be those with the wool parted on the back. This is not characteristic of the finer woolled breeds, consequently they are more popular. Up to the present very few pure-bred flocks are to be found. During the past few years, however, a few flocks of pure-bred Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolks have been introduced, all of which have given good satisfaction and a ready sale is being found for the breeding stock. As settlement advances the pests above mentioned will gradually disappear and there is every reason to believe that there are bright prospects for the sheep industry in the Province of Alberta.—C. H. H.

Fall Management of Potatoes

S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont.

If possible, dig the potatoes when they will come up clean. If the ground is wet, let the tubers lie for a while before picking up so that the dirt may be rubbed off before storing. Be careful not to pick up any diseased potatoes or those that have been frosted, in case an early frost has nipped a potato which was above ground and not harvested as soon as it should have been. Frosted or diseased potatoes will soon play havoc with the others, but if they are left in the field, there will be little trouble in keeping the good potatoes.

Store in bins in the house cellar or in the basement of the barn, where there is no danger of frost. One bite of frost will spoil every one touched. If the bins and the potatoes are dry, they will keep without any trouble till spring.

If a market can be found and good prices can be realized, it is generally better to sell a quantity of potatoes direct from the field. It saves a lot of extra work required to store them, besides the shrinkage.

The largest and smoothest tubers should be picked out and put in a bin by themselves to be used for seed. Under no consideration should small potatoes be used for this purpose. Keep planting big ones, and a large crop, of which too per cent. will be saleable, has been my experience. It costs more to plant large ones but it pays ten times over.

Talk with the Owner of a Record Cow

Until this year no cow in Canada had record of having produced 90 lbs. of butter in seven days. Last spring, however, this record was established by a Holstein cow, Nannet Topsy Clothilde, a six-year-old cow owned by Gordon Manhard, of Leeds County, Ont., near Brockville. This cow produced 586.35 lbs. of milk and 90.21 lbs. of butter in seven days. In 30 days she produced 2,572 lbs. of milk and 117.96 lbs. of butter. The latter fat test was the highest on record. For seven days the test averaged 4.35 and for the 30 days 3.98.

A representative of The Dairyman and Farming World visited Mr. Manhard's well kept farm recently and was most interested in what he saw and heard. "I started breeding Holsteins seven years ago," said Mr. Manhard, "with one cow that I purchased from Mr. W. G. Ellis of York County. A son of hers was the first bull in Canada admitted to the advanced registry. I still have this old cow. She is 15 years old and this year gave 45 to 50 lbs. of milk a day after freshening. I next purchased three head from Mr. H. Boller, of Oxford County, and one from Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Waterloo County. These animals formed the foundation of my herd."

"Two years ago I was sick and sold out my herd to take a rest. Taking the rest, however, did not agree with me, as I found that I was not contented, so later I went to the States and purchased five cows paying \$150 to \$275 each for them. I now have a herd of 47 head including 20 milkers, 11 yearlings and 15 calves under a year. Nothing but cream is sold from the farm. It is shipped to Brockville and I receive 80c a gal. for it."

A GRAND ANIMAL

The Holstein cow that made the record was one of a number of splendid animals noticed in Mr. Manhard's stable. She was an exceptionally large animal having a nice head, clean cut neck and showing a splendid wedge shape any way she was taken. Her barrel was very large and showed true dairy type. At the time of our visit she was rather rough looking but this was due to the tremendous amount of milk she had been giving. Mr. Manhard informed us that when dry she put on flesh rapidly. We had never seen an animal showing such evidence of a great capacity to consume large quantities of feed and thereby produce enormous quantities of milk.

An interesting incident concerning this cow, while she was in the test, was related by Mr. Manhard. "She freshened," said Mr. Manhard, "in the spring. It was the worst season possible as the cows were bawling to get out on grass. I kept her in the stable until the grass got good. When I let her out the grass was up to her eyes. I fed her all the grain she would eat but still she used to come to the stable and bawl for something. I could not make out what she wanted. Mr. Jones, the official inspector, who was conducting the test told me that he thought that she wanted something else to eat. Acting on his suggestion I fed her a good fork-full of hay. She ate it up clean. This showed that the grass was not sufficient for her and that there was something in the hay that she needed. As soon as I commenced feeding her hay in addition to grass her milk production increased as did also her butter fat test. From June 10 to July 10, which was sometime after the test was over, she averaged 71 lbs. of milk a day on grass alone."

SOME FARMER SKETCHES

Many farmers find it difficult to believe that a cow can give such an immense quantity of milk as this animal has. Mr. Manhard stated that he told a Mr. Sheffield, of Lyndhurst, in Leeds County, an old man 70 years of age, about this cow. Mr. Sheffield stated that he found it hard to believe that she could give so much milk and that he intended to visit Mr. Manhard's place to see the cow. He said that he had relatives that he wanted to see. A little later he walked

from Lyndhurst to Mr. Manhard's place, a distance of 35 miles, where he saw the cow. "He reached our place just at milking time," said Mr. Manhard, "and watched us milk her. She gave 75 lbs of milk that day on grass alone. He stayed with us all day and watched each milking and went away satisfied that the cow was capable of producing as much milk as I had told him. People have come considerable distances to see this cow and have been greatly interested in the large quantities of milk that she gives."

THE FARM CROPS

Mr. Manhard's farm comprises 196 acres of which 125 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being in pasture, bush and swamp. The farm crop this year included 16 acres of corn, 2 of sugar beets, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of turnips. The turnips are grown as feed for the young cattle. "I find that turnips are a splendid feed for young bull calves and for stock that is to be fattened," said Mr. Manhard. "It is no use for farmers to claim that it is impossible to detect the flavor of turnips in milk even if the turnips are fed immediately after milking. If milk from cows that have been fed on turnips is kept in a can for a little while it is an easy matter to detect the turnip flavor when you lift the cover from the can and smell the milk."

"In winter I like to feed my milk cows sugar beets. They make a cheap ration, keep the cows healthy and produce a sweet milk. I always slice my sugar beets with a slicer. I am inclined to think that it is better for cattle when sugar beets are fed to them whole. Ensilage is fed with the beets."

HOW THE COWS ARE FED

"A cow giving 50 lbs. of milk is generally fed 10 lbs. of grain a day. Cows that give 60 to 70 lbs. of milk a day are given more grain. Sometimes they are fed 15 lbs. of grain a day. With this grain I feed ensilage, sugar beets and clover

"Last fall I seeded an acre of alfalfa. It came through the winter in good shape and this year I secured two tons of hay at the first cutting and a ton at the second cutting on the 27th of July. To be successful in growing alfalfa, I believe that it is necessary that the crop shall be sowed carefully. Everywhere I go I find that alfalfa is recognized as being one of the greatest and best feeds for dairy cattle. In New York State breeders of cattle tell me that no matter how good clover hay they feed, together with grain, as soon as they substitute alfalfa for the clover the cows give increased quantities of milk. Colorado is a great alfalfa country. Where lands are worn out the farmers can nearly always catch a crop of alfalfa. They grow it for four or five years and then are able to get as high as 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. A brother-in-law of mine in Colorado succeeded in doing this. This fall I propose seeding five acres more of alfalfa and will continue to seed more as fast as I can get it caught."

HIGH TESTERS

Mr. Manhard is making somewhat of a specialty of Holstein cattle that give high testing milk. As already stated his champion cow holds a record for the highest test of any Holstein cow in Canada for 30 days. Another of his cows, Rachel Schillarsd Clothilde, produced 1,136 lbs. of milk in 14 days with an average test of 3.6. Another cow, Coral De Kols Pet, gave 865 lbs. of milk in 14 days with an average test of 4.1. This cow has been sold. Mr. Manhard has one of her daughters. Last year Mr. Manhard sold three cows, the milk from which in official tests averaged over 4 per cent.

At the time of our visit everything about the house and stables was neat and clean. The cow



A Remarkably Fine Yield of Corn in York Co., Ont.

The illustration shows corn 14 feet high, on a farm at Weston, Ont., owned by Mr. W. G. Trethewey, of Toronto, who recently made a fortune in Cobalt mines. Mr. Trethewey's farm, which was fully described in our issue of July 22, comprises 125 acres, 35 of which were devoted to corn this year.

hay, and once a week a feed of straw which they seem to appreciate.

"When I have cows that are being tested I feed a mixture of bran, ground oats, gluten meal and oil cake meal, and all the ensilage they will eat clean, as well as roots. The cows are always fed carefully. I never give them more than they will eat clean.

stables had been white washed and the animals were well bedded. Near the stable was a nice milkhouse in which the milk was separated. Mr. Manhard has a nice farm and an exceptionally fine herd of Holsteins. He is in a section that is becoming noted as a Holstein center and he is already recognized as one of Canada's leading Holstein breeders.

Contagious Abortion—Its Cause, Treatment and Prevention

At the request of a subscriber, who is unfortunate in that his dairy herd is afflicted with contagious abortion, we herewith publish a treatise on contagious abortion which appeared in the columns of The Canadian Dairyman several months ago.

Contagious abortion is, probably, one of the most dreadful diseases to which dairy cows are liable. It also occurs, but less frequently, among sheep, goats, pigs and horses. As its name implies, this is a contagious disease caused by the introduction into the vagina of the female of specific bacteria, which, after a certain time, causes the pregnant female to drop her fetus. The same may occur with every female in the stable if proper steps are not taken to prevent it.

It is not an easy matter to know when you have got contagious abortion or simple abortion to deal with. Several cows may abort in the same stable at the same time, and yet they may not be contagious but due to the presence in the feed of ergot of rye, a fungus which causes females to abort. This abortion is accompanied by fever and, after a while, by other symptoms, common to "Ergotism."

SYMPTOMS

The first symptoms of contagious abortion are swelling of the udder, congestion and redness of the vaginal mucous membrane, and discharge of a foul smelling matter. Abortion occurs within a few days after the appearance of this discharge. The fetus is generally born dead. The discharge often continues some time after the abortion, in consequence of which the cow may suffer from continued bad health and may become sterile.

TREATMENT

If the cow has already started to abort, no treatment will be of any avail to stop the act, but, having aborted, all discharges and the fetus should be carefully collected and burned and the stall and the whole stable thoroughly disinfected. Quicklime is a good agent for this purpose, as besides being efficient, it neither taints the milk nor diminishes the value of the manure. Wash the genital organs of the patient with a half to two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and inject some of the same solution into the uterus and vagina at least once daily until the discharge from vagina ceases. Remove all pregnant cows to another stable, or, if possible, turn them out to grass and away from any contact with the infected animals. As a precaution, their external genital organs should be washed with the same disinfectant before turning out or placing in new surroundings.

Contagious abortion is not much affected in health. The uterus is the only organ that is affected by the disease and that usually soon yields to injections as described. The affected cows should not be bred again until all discharge from vagina has ceased.

PREVENTION

Here lies the greatest care of the owner. Unless the germ of the disease is present, no amount of filth or neglect can cause it. It, therefore, follows that the care should be to prevent its appearance on the farm. How can this be done? The various mediums by which the germ can be carried are: (1) Cows purchased from infected places; (2) Attendants of infected cows; (3) Veterinary surgeons who have removed an afterbirth from an infected cow, and thus carried it to another stable; (4) Bulls in serving cows not fully recovered, and thus carrying germs to healthy

cows; (5) By stable litter and liquid manure from infected stables being allowed to remain where healthy animals can come in contact with them.

Keeping these in mind, the careful farmer will ascertain (1) Whether the herd from which he is buying is free from the disease; (2) That any man who has been attending on diseased cows shall change all clothing worn during such attendance, and, also, (3) The veterinary surgeon will do this if alive to his responsibility, besides carefully disinfecting his arms before operating on a fresh case; (4) The stable bull, where strange cows are allowed to come to him, should be disinfected from time to time by the same injection (half to two per cent. Zenoleum or carbolic acid) into the prepuce; (5) All discharges from infected animals, together with stable litter and liquid manure, should be burned or buried in quicklime.

Where there has been an outbreak of contagious abortion, the medicinal treatment for the protection of those cows not affected, and also those that have aborted, on former occasion of the disease, is to give carbolic acid, 15 to 30 drops, according to size of animal, in the drinking water, twice a day for a week, and then cease for a week and continue thus for several months before parturition. The third and seventh months are the most frequent months for abortion to occur.

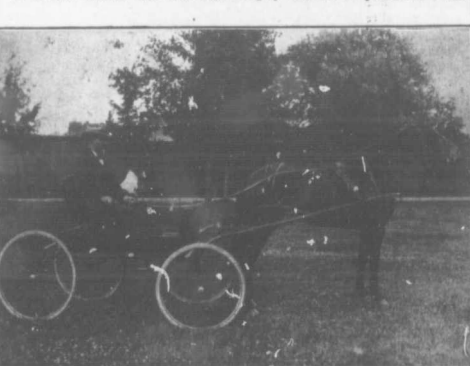
It is also claimed that this treat-

The Road Horse

H. G. Reed, V.S., Hutton Co., Ont.

The road horse in Ontario is represented by the standard-bred. This breed is an American product. Every other breed of any note in our country has been originated in foreign lands, and has been introduced here by importation. But the standard bred has been originated, improved and brought to its present high standard by American enterprise. Speed at the trotting and pacing gaits has always been an outstanding feature in the development of this horse. That great success has crowned the effort, is attested by the fact that to-day there is no breed of horses in the world can compete with him in either of the gaits just mentioned.

The rules regarding registration are different from those of any of the other breeds. Many standard bred horses have been registered that were not born in the purple, provided their more immediate ancestors were registered and they themselves have proved their ability to go in 2:30, or better, and provided they have produced two among their progeny with the same degree of speed. Standard bred horses become eligible for registration. Consequently horses of many different types have been registered largely because of performance and



The Road Horse

A very typical utility road horse, not enough style for showing.

ment will tend to prevent joint ill, or navel ill, in the progeny of females thus treated. The bacteria of the two diseases are claimed to be the same but it is doubtful if it has been conclusively proven to be so.

It is always well to look upon any case of abortion as suspicious, unless the cause of same is known. Prevention is always better than cure. After every outbreak of contagious abortion in the whole stable that is, stalls, walls, ceiling and floor, should be thoroughly disinfected before returning the animals to them.—S. R.

Has Helped the Farmers.—The dairy industry has put the farmers of this section on their feet. Twenty years ago, 75 per cent. of my trade was done on a credit basis. Now 75 per cent. of it is done on a cash basis. A merchant in a splendid farming section near Rochester, N.Y., where the farmers do not go in for dairying extensively told me recently that nearly all his trade was done on a credit basis. The beauty of dairying lies in the fact that farmers receive their cheques every month.—J. R. Dargavel, M. L. A., General Merchant and farmer, Leeds Co., Ont.

EASTLAKE

STEEL SHINGLES.

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SIMCOE, ONT., April 26, 1908.

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the most favorable conditions, ever become valuable for racing purposes. However, altogether aside from racing the road horse is in demand. The farmer whose tastes run that way, need not be discouraged for he is always reasonably sure of a good price for an animal with quality and speed enough to make him an attractive gentleman's driver. Such a horse must have good conformation, a stylish appearance, and at least a fair amount of speed. The ability to go in three minutes ought to be expected of any high-class road horse. If he can be trained to go in 2:30 or better his value will be increased by hundreds as his record is increased by seconds.

AN UNREASONABLE PREJUDICE

Many people are prejudiced against the standard bred horse because in their minds he is always associated with racing. This prejudice is unreasonable because (while he is always to the fore on the race track) he also fills his place as a utility horse, and does as much of the useful and necessary work of the country as perhaps any other breed. Practically all the driving is done by him; the liveryman, the commercial man, the doctor and the agent, in fact every man, who wants the best driver he can get, looks to the standard bred for such a driver. The man who has had the most experience in driving will nearly always admit that for a horse to go every day, and all day, on all kinds of roads, and in all kinds of weather, the standard bred has no superior, if he has an equal. Some may object to this statement and think that an exception ought to have been made for the thoroughbred horse. But, while we all freely admit that for speed at his own gait, as well as courage and stamina, the thoroughbred has no equal, yet his special gait is utterly unsuited to harness work.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Harvesting the Corn Crop

D. D. Gray, Carleton Co., Ont.

There still is doubt in the minds of many, as to the best method of cutting corn. That is whether by the corn harvester or by hand with the sick hook.

From experience I would say cut with a harvester wherever practicable. If the area in corn is not large enough to justify the purchase of a harvester, then rent one. If the crop is intended for dry fodder and shocks in the field to cure, it can be handled much easier in bundles than when loose.

Cutting by hand has one advantage. The corn can be cut closer to the ground than with a harvester; which means quite a saving of valuable material. Cutting too high is a mistake made by a great many, who think that the bottom of the stalk is of no food value.

By keeping the knife of the harvester sharp a much neater job can be done and a shorter stubble will result. If the stubble is left too long it will interfere more than with next year's seeding operations.

Put the crop into the silo if the full benefit and value is desired. When putting it into the silo, the first requisite is a low wagon for hauling; by having a low wagon much hard work is saved. Then also, one man less is required in hauling the load is not necessary; except for a little on top.

A good sized gang means cheaper work. By keeping the harvester and cut-box going at the same time a much cheaper ensilage can be made. If the regular farm crew is not large enough to permit of this, co-operate with your neighbors. Know the harvester about half a day's cutting ahead; or far enough so that if anything goes wrong with it, the hauling and cutting at the silo need not stop. It is well not to get too far ahead leaving the corn lying on the field, for should a heavy rain come on the corn would get full of earth making a very dirty ensilage and disagreeable handling. Make medium sized bundles or just what the cut-box will take in nicely. The machine can be fed steadily in this way and more corn can be got through in a day.

If the crop is to be cured in the field for dry fodder the best plan is to put it into shocks about 15 feet long. For this method something in the form of a trestle is required as a support. A good trestle can be made by driving two fence pickets into the ground for each end, cross them to form a crotch and tie with wire. Then put up two more braces from each end over to steady them. Then stretch a pole across these and it is ready for the corn. One of the principal things in making a trestle is to get it low enough. If it put too high the rain will get in between the two rows of corn and cause moulding. See that the corn lies well together at the top and well above the cross pole. Put from 15 to 18 inches of corn on each side of the trestle but leave the ends open to allow for circulation of air through the corn.

Place the shocks in rows and west, as they will not be so easily blown down. When dry, if it is convenient, haul and put under cover to keep the corn from bleaching.

If the corn is left in the field until late in the fall, or as is done by some, well on into the winter, it deteriorates a great deal in feeding value.

Placing of Pump Cylinder

At what distance from the bottom of my well should I place the cylinder of a pump in order that it will work the most satisfactorily?—J. W., York Co., Ont.

In order to work at all the cylinder of the pump must be placed not over

32 feet from the water. In practice, it has been found impossible to keep the pump tight enough to work properly when the cylinder is at a distance from the water. It is better to put the cylinder within 6, 8 or 10 feet of the bottom of the well. If the pump is a wooden one, the cylinder had better be 6 feet from the bottom. If it is a good iron pump 10 or 12 feet would do. It is easier to lift the water than to draw it up by means of suction.

Buckwheat as a Soil Improver

Would buckwheat sown on my land at this season of the year benefit the soil?—J. M., York Co., Ont.

Buckwheat sown at the present time would not do your land any particular good only in so far as it would make use of any available plant food elements and prevent them from leaching during fall rains and in the drainage water the following spring. By sowing a crop of buckwheat, the elements would be made use of and held in the form of buckwheat plants. This plowed down late in the fall or next spring will add considerable humus to the soil.

To derive the most benefit from sowing a crop upon your land now it would be better to sow one of the legumes, preferably the hairy vetch. Unfortunately this seed is very expensive and it is doubtful if the returns in the form of fertility to the land would pay for the expense incurred in purchasing seed. Crimson clover, which is an annual, probably would be the best thing that you could sow for this purpose, unless you care to sow peas. Aside from fixing any available plant food, by sowing such a crop, you would tend to keep the land free from weeds, for where we do not provide a cover for the land, weeds get started and in the shape of various kinds of weeds.

Feeding an Orphan Colt

I have a foal that was four weeks old when its mother died. It has been fed on cow's milk and starts out well. I will now eat a bran mash, as well as a few oats. What is my best plan to feed it from now on? Should I feed stock food and if so, how much? Please advise me as to the purchase of this colt.—A. G., Durham Co., Ont.

You should have no difficulty in successfully raising your colt since you have been able to feed it so well; it will eat bran and oats. I would not advise you to have anything to do with stock food. If you feed it a mixture of bran and oat chow, about one to two, just what it will eat up clean three times a day, supplemented by some fine, nicely cured hays or alfalfa, the colt will do very nicely. Give it a roomy box stall in which to run these cold nights. Keep the stall clean and do not allow feed to accumulate in the manger. Provide plenty of exercise for the youngster and you will have no difficulty with it. If you have milk or skim-milk to spare, it will do a great help to the colt. There is nothing that seems to make a colt grow faster than skim-milk fed in addition to its other ration. I personally had the misfortune to lose a brood mare when her colt was a year old. The colt was successfully raised by following out the foregoing practice.

Building a Stave Silo

Would you kindly inform me through your paper how to build a stave silo, large enough to feed four cows for eight or nine months. As I have never seen but one stave silo, I would like particulars from start to finish.—D. F., Leigh, Ont.

The first consideration in building a stave silo is a suitable foundation. A circular foundation of stone or brick which would extend about three feet above the level of the ground is necessary to secure immunity of the timbers from rot. The stone or brick wall being thicker

than the wooden tub which forms the superstructure, it is necessary to have a shoulder bevelled outward or inward. It is better to have the distance from the water. It is better to put the cylinder within 6, 8 or 10 feet of the bottom of the well. If the pump is a wooden one, the cylinder had better be 6 feet from the bottom. If it is a good iron pump 10 or 12 feet would do. It is easier to lift the water than to draw it up by means of suction.

Granting that the foundation is in readiness the next thing is to erect the staves. The staves should be 24 feet high it will be well to have the staves of two lengths, say 10 and 24 feet. Then by alternating the different lengths the joints would be broken. Unless one is extremely handy with tools a carpenter who understands the business should be employed to erect the silage. The staves which have previously been bevelled and dressed so as to make a tight job, are then set up one after the other until the circle is complete. They are held in place by toe-bolting on top, the other end of the hoops are put on. The hoops may be made of half inch iron tires or of half or five-eighths inch wire. A silo 24 feet high would require 7 hoops having at least the strength of half-inch. The hoops should be placed much closer together at the bottom than at the top, to give the added strength necessary when the pressure is the greatest. Provision must be made for the doorways for getting out the silage. The door should be made to fit tightly and should not be too large or they will be cumbersome to handle. A silo 34 feet high should have at least three doors. It would be more convenient with four. Make them 18 inches wide and two feet high. Outside of these build a chute to prevent the silage from being blown away when thrown down.

It is not necessary to roof the silo. Some claim that the silage is better for having the rains and storms. This is largely a matter of opinion, but good silage has been made and kept for years from silos without a roof. Suitable drainage should be provided for the silo by means of a tile drain, else the juices which will gather in the bottom will damage the lower layers of silage. Before building your silo you would do well to consult a carpenter and employ him at least during the time you are erecting the staves. Having an expert on hand may save considerable time and prevent any mishaps.

Non-appearance of Oestrus

Some of my cows and several of my neighbors, have not shown oestrus this season. What can I give them to cause oestrus?—W. Z.

When nature does not act in this particular it is hard to correct. In some cases the administration of nuxvomica will have the desired effect, Keep the cows in good condition, give

each 2 drams xum vomica three times daily and allow a young vigorous bull to run with them.

Musty Clover—Dry Feed

(1) Is musty clover harmful to milk cows? (2) Is dry feed likely to produce as much milk as wet feed?

Unwholesome feed of any kind is not the best for stock. A cow may live and thrive well on musty hay but such is always attended with danger. Aside from effecting her health the milk might become tainted. Cows that are not fed any too liberally often eat musty clover with gusto and in fact they will frequently relish it at any time. However, I would certainly advise feeding nothing but wholesome food.

Other things being equal, the more succulent the better or the nearer we can approach June grass the more milk will the cow give.

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HORTICULTURE

Fruit Crop Report

A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Weather conditions have been fairly favorable for plums, peaches and grapes, but not for pears and winter apples.

Plums.—Early and fall fruits are nearly all harvested. Winter fruit ripening prematurely and dropping, reducing the crop already below medium.

Pears.—Are ripening rapidly and

These experiments have involved the trial of a great number of varieties of apples (and concurrently of pears for the majority of years) and an infinite number of blends in varying quantities; in fact it seems to be accepted that the choicest commercial ciders are always the result of blending, though some varieties of apples produce by themselves a most acceptable beverage.

FEARS SHORTAGE OF CIDER

The Board of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on "Cider Orchards," from which the following is an extract.

"The future welfare of the cider-making industry depends upon a large increase in the planting of fresh orchards during the course of the next few years. Probably the majority of the existing orchards have long passed their best days and are now dying out; and few are being planted to fill their places. The probable cessation of the supply of fruit is by no means equal to the demand, with the result that prices are high and it is difficult to manufacture pure cider at a reasonable profit. The present state of affairs points to a regular and more serious shortage of cider fruit within a few years, and this, unless something be done, means a decline of the industry from the position it now occupies."

WOULD INCREASE THE DEMAND

It would appear from this that if Canadian cider makers enter seriously and scientifically upon the task of supplying British markets with a first-class product, the demand is likely to increase rather than to fall off, even in years when the English crop and quality are satisfactory. It may be well to repeat that the practice of cider drinking is on the increase in this country. It would not be difficult for any Canadian manufacturer to obtain samples of some of the most popular brands in the market, such as Devonshire, Somersetshire and other famous cider countries.

Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association

The executive of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, together with the delegates from the branch associations, held a meeting on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, at which Mr. Thos. Delworth, of Weston, Ont., gave a verbal report in connection with the committee appointed to test seeds. He had seen the Seed Commissioner at Ottawa and also the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and had asked for legislation would protect them whether the seeds were of other varieties and kinds or of low germinative power. Most of our vegetable seeds were imported. Some of these could be grown in Canada. Why not have them grown here that is possible and be inspected while growing? Some seed firms are commencing now to grow them here and are asking the government for a bonus on Canadian grown seed. He thought the work of the seed department at Ottawa could be extended to cover inspection of vegetable seeds. A

great deal of money is sent out of Canada every year to purchase foreign-grown seeds.

The committee had visited Guelph and Jordan Harbor and found the work at the former place more practical than in previous years. They are now testing peas and tomatoes. He thought that these tested seeds should be available for the use of the vegetable growers of the province. They were agreed to be supplied with the character of the soil at Jordan Harbor which was excellent for vegetables. The only drawback was the difficulty of getting there, the station being too far away.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave a short address touching on the investigations being held by Mr. McMeans, at Guelph and other practical men in Essex and Prince Edward Counties, into onion and tomato growing, which were intended to help the vegetable growers. There was much to be learned about both these vegetables. Large quantities of American-grown onions are brought into Montreal and the department is enquiring into the reasons for this as that market should be a good field for Ontario-grown onions. In Essex their representatives was experimenting with fertilizers on onion with good results.

It was decided to hold a one-day annual convention, on Thursday, November 12th, the directors' meeting to take place the evening previous at 8 p.m. The following is the program:

MORNING SESSION

9 a.m.—President's Address. 9:30 a.m.—Discussion on President's Address. 9:45 a.m.—Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

10 a.m.—Address on "Onion Growing in Canada," by A. McMeans, O. A. C., Guelph.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2 p.m.—"Notes on Irrigation," by Professor Macoun, C. E. F., Ottawa.

3:30 p.m.—"Onions," by A. McKenney, Essex.

3:30 p.m.—"Tomatoes," by Mr. Turney, O. A. C., Guelph.

4:30 p.m.—"Combating Insects and Fungous Pests of Vegetables," by Professor Jarvis, O. A. C., Guelph.

Soil Moisture and its Control

F. T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

For five years we conducted experiments in the matter of soil moisture control in the orchards of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and similar experiments on the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S. The results and the conclusions therefrom, are to be found in paper in the annual report of the Chemical Division of the Experimental Farms. I need not now, therefore, enter into any detailed account of this work. A few of the more important data and deductions may suffice.

Let us consider, first, the case of an orchard in sod. In 1902, one of our series consisted of two adjoining plots, the one of which was watered throughout the season. The other one was in two-year-old-sod. The soil was light and sandy. The rainfall throughout the summer was ample and well distributed. The samples of soil for moisture determination were taken every two weeks, beginning April 10, and represented a depth of 14 inches. These two plots started out with practically the same moisture content, 15.5 per cent, but as the season advanced and the grass grew the de-

mand on the soil moisture in the sod plot became greater and greater. This became evident very soon after May 1. By May 15, there was 50 per cent more moisture in the first 14 inches of the cultivated plot. At the end of July the difference had increased to almost 100 per cent, or, in other words, there was nearly twice as much moisture in the cultivated soil. The percentages on May 31 were 17.3 and 0.8 respectively. This represents a difference of nearly 200 tons an acre. Throughout the whole growing season differences of a marked character, and always in the same direction, were to be observed. The data are of a most decisive nature, pointing to the heavy call on the moisture of the orchard soil by sod at a time when the trees are most in need of it. It was not until October 18, the close of the season, when vegetable growth had ceased, and there was a liberal rainfall, that the two plots approximated once more in their moisture content.

(Continued next week)

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



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POULTRY YARD

Feeding Laying Hens

The colony house used at Macdonald College and described two weeks ago, has given very good results in that it seems to fill the bill both summer and winter.

In this country where we have two extremes of climate, variety as it does from 100 degrees in summer to 40 degrees below in winter, the house that will accommodate birds during the 12 months in the year must have several characteristics. That is, it must provide suitable shelter in winter time, and keep them sufficiently cool in the summer time.

Although this house is only single boarded—except the end where the roosts are placed—of 600 laying hens kept in these houses last winter I do not think there was one frosted comb, though several of the cockerels were slightly touched, and the reason is that though this house is cold, it is dry. Dryness is ensured by a loose board ceiling over which straw is put, a gable window which may be opened at will, and this straw left, and abundance of fresh air.

During last winter, though it was an exceptionally cold season, the window was opened up, or partly so, almost every day. The hens have plenty of fresh air; their feed consisted of dry bran in the hopper (shown in the cut recently) which was before them at all times; in the small hopper is grit, oyster shell and beef scrap which they could eat at will. They had one grain feed a day fed in a heavy litter, and another between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. This seems to be an unusual time to feed poultry, but I find it one of the most satisfactory, especially when only one f-ed is given during the day. During the coldest weather I would try and give a little corn in the grain feed, so that when the mixture was thrown on the litter the hens very readily filled their crops, and as the largest grains were the easiest to find it consisted of corn. While they were taking this meal they were mixing the smaller grains into the litter, and as they would go to roost about three-thirty or four o'clock they would go to bed with a full crop. In the morning they would get up hungry and would have sufficient small grain in the litter to keep them scratching all day, or until the regular afternoon feed.

The quantity of feed fed would depend upon the hens themselves. I like to see a hungry hen go out to hunt for feed, but not hungry that she suffers. So when the feed was fed in the afternoon the quantity would depend on how much grain was left. If practically nothing was left in the litter there was not enough being fed. If there was so much in the litter that the hens did not have to scratch for it, there was too much being fed, and the quantity would be governed accordingly. I like to have enough food in the litter so that a hen is encouraged to scratch; not so much that it would not require to scratch, and not so little that she will get discouraged because she cannot find it.

The dry bran in the hopper gives them a change, and also ensures that no hen suffers for want of food.

The question of watering hens in houses so cold (last winter the tem-

perature went as low as 20 degrees in the house) was a serious question for water. We could not keep cold water on account of the frost. Warm water could be kept a little longer, but would eventually freeze, and warm water makes considerable trouble, so that our only way out of it was to let the hens eat snow, which they have done for two winters, and the results have been such that I expect they will eat snow this winter.

This system of winter feeding is very economical of labor, the hens do well, the fresh air and exercise keep them healthy, and the percentage of fertile germs in the spring is high, as is also the egg yield in winter. Next week I want to deal with the advantages of this house for summer.

Animals That Prey Upon Poultry

S. Short, Carlton Co., Ont.

While there are but two bird enemies of the chicken in this country, viz: the hawk and the crow, the animal predators are more numerous. In the country and suburban districts there are many such as the racoon, fox, skunk, mink and weasel and also what may be termed the domestic enemies, the dog and the rat. In cities only the domestic enemies have to be contended with.

The first on the list is the "coon," a wary chap. He works at night always, preferably between one and three o'clock in the morning, and rarely visits the same yard twice in succession, nor does he discriminate. Every poultry yard in his neighborhood is visited. He climbs the fence posts with ease and will enter any yard except those walled overhead. He likes to kill, but seldom takes away his quarry. He kills by biting off the head of the young, or rarely by cutting the throats of mature fowl. He will upset a coop and kill all the chickens unless disturbed. His presence is known by the alarm shrieks of the mother hen, or by the outcry of the male bird. It is wise to have a shot gun at hand when a coon is known to be in the district. Throw on a dark cloak, and go out softly without a light and you may be in time to get a shot at him. When disturbed he usually runs up to the nearest tree and it is good to examine carefully the trees, if there should be any in the yard before going in. Last summer a racoon visited eight or nine different yards in the vicinity of Rockliffe, Ottawa, and killed numbers of young fowl, escaping traps and dogs, until the writer had the honor of shooting him one night in the early part of August.

The fox is also wary and will not enter wire enclosures. He is dangerous only in the country districts and catches his prey early in the morning and towards evening when the fowl wanders too far from the yards. Scattered feathers at the edge of the bush or near a long fence tells the tale and soon the hunter will rapidly diminish unless the fox is shot or frightened off.

The skunk is a night prowler. He is very deliberate being safe from attack from dogs. He first visits the nests in the hen house looking for eggs and then turns his attention to the chickens. If the place is to his liking, he will probably scratch a hole under the hen house and stay right there. His meal time is about twelve o'clock mid-night. He is not easily disturbed and can be easily shot, for he goes on with his business eating chickens whether the owner is there or not.

The mink and the weasel both work at night and in the same manner. They destroy from eight to a dozen chicks nightly by biting their throats but don't take away the bodies. The mink lives near a creek or beaver meadow, and must either be trapped or shot. The weasel likes a stone pile or trash heap, and may be seen sun-

ning himself on sunny mornings on the bottom rail of the fence near his nest or den. It is worth while spending an hour to get a shot at him for he is hard to trap. Space forbids a description of the city enemies of poultry, the dog cat and rat. It may be given another time.

In conclusion, it may be repeated that the animals that prey upon poultry are attracted by scent and the smell from a dirty yard will travel further than that from clean quarters.

Get Sick Birds Examined

The bacteriological department at Macdonald College is willing to examine any sick birds that the readers of this paper may have if the specimen is sent express charges prepaid and sent in good state of preservation, preferably alive. Address: Bacteriological Dept., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, (Dominion or Canadian Express).

October Poultry Hints

Quite a few of those old hens had better be killed off before cold weather.

If there are sufficient well matured pullets to make up the flock, keep very few of the hens. The pullets will lay much better than the hens.

It is time to be putting up the spare cockerels. Save the best only for breeding and sell the others, also the cul pullets and hens.

Get the house cleaned up for the pullets, and put in only those pullets that are a good shape, well matured, and a good specimen of the breed.

Feed them well, have the pullets started to lay in the middle of November or first of December, and make arrangements to know which are laying this winter and use their eggs for setting next spring. Keep only the good layers of this winter for the year following.

Fresh lawn beef fed to sick fowls or chickens will affect a cure when all medicine fails, and if there is weakness in the fowls or the newly hatched chickens are afflicted with bowels trouble the fresh lawn meat fed to the hens will add strength to the first chickens hatched from the eggs after the best hen is fed. When chickens hatched from improperly fed hens have bowel trouble it is almost a hopeless case. Dry out flakes and sweet skimmed milk will save them if anything can.

It should never be forgotten that poultry needs some green food at all seasons of the year. In winter they can be given cabbage, onions, turnips etc. In summer they may be given in other distribution of the food is a matter that deserves the most earnest consideration of the poultrymen.

A white clover lawn clipped twice each week with a lawn mower and the clippings fed to the laying hens fowls and growing chickens will save nearly half the cost of feed, increase the egg yield and develop the chickens quickly. It will improve the lawn by mowing twice weekly, and a little finely sifted fertilizer from the hen house will make the lawn very productive. Spread the clippings about three inches deep on the collar floor and you will have fresh clippings to feed daily.

A Good Word for Zenoleum.—The great trouble with chickens raised by means of incubators is that a large percentage of them are carried off by white diarrhoea. Professor Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College hit upon an effective remedy when he used zenoleum to disinfect the incubator. By disinfecting the incubator with zenoleum before setting he invariably saves at least 75 per cent. of the chicks that would otherwise contract this great plague common to incubator chicks.



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The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

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We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of their reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. If any subject has been caused to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputation as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complainers should be sent to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

Rm. 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen
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THE TUBERCULIN TEST

Cow owners are and have been in doubt regarding the reliability of the tuberculin test. A few of our best authorities claim that the test is unreliable. The majority, however, come out strongly for it. Those who are against having their herds tested make strong use of the arguments of the former, while all advocates of the test overlook such testimony.

The tuberculin test is by no means as perfect as we would wish, yet, in the absence of something better, we will do well to adopt it and make use of it, the best means at our disposal, to diagnose tubercular diseases in cattle.

Much doubt regarding the action of tuberculin has been engendered in the minds of cattlemen from the fact that the tuberculin test can be so readily doctored and the re-action

wholly gotten over by giving a previous injection of the serum a few days before they are to be tested officially. The animal having reacted to the former test will give no reaction to an injection administered soon after. But this should have no influence on the practical testing of our own individual herds. The test after a little study can be carried out by any person of ordinary ability who may afterwards keep the results in the dark and nobody but himself be the wiser.

How large a grip tuberculosis has upon the herds of our country is difficult to ascertain. One thing is certain, however, that in the majority of herds, occasionally a beast, from some cause unaccountable, has to be taken to the back field or the bush and disposed of, having become run-down from one cause or another or has developed a racking cough which gave a feeling of uneasiness as long as this animal was in with the others. If tuberculosis exists in our herds, we may as well recognize it, the sooner the better, for ourselves and for our herds. If a reacting animal exists in a herd, it may be distributing the "seeds" which will take years to eradicate and may do extensive damage in infecting other members to say nothing of the possibilities of spreading tuberculosis to the family.

The tuberculin test is comparatively easy of administration and costs but little. It doubt exists in the minds of herd owners as to the freedom of their stock from tuberculosis, they will be serving their own best interests by adopting the tuberculin test. Whether the test be reliable or not, there are few of us who would not prefer to own cattle that give no reaction. Where cities demand that herds furnishing their milk supply be tested with tuberculin, the producers would be quite justified in demanding an increased price for their produce. For, in the average herd, such a test would appreciably increase the cost of production. Where such demands have not been made, as yet, dairymen will do well to inaugurate a campaign in their own herds with a view to qualifying for this test should it become compulsory.

UNSOUNDNESS IN HORSES

That many do not realize the value of soundness in horses is plainly evidenced by the many old, broken down brood mares showing with foal at foot at the local fall fairs. That many are incapable of recognizing unsoundness in horses is shown by the large number of unsound horses exhibited. No sane man who is conversant with the horse business would expect to win a prize with an unsound horse, yet year after year, unsound horses are paraded before the judges in the hope of getting a prize. The owners of such horses either are unable to detect unsoundness or they depend for their winning chance upon the possibility of the judge overlooking or being incompetent to discover such defects.

If there is one thing above another that demands great emphasis in the horse ring it is this matter of discounting unsoundness. A judge should

put his foot upon it wherever it is detected. Not under any circumstances should an unsound horse get within the prize money. The exhibiting public cannot be taught too soon that unsoundness will not go in the showing.

It is hard to believe that owners of horses that are afflicted with one or more forms of unsoundness to which the horse is heir, would exhibit them in the hope of being awarded a prize. While we realize that there are exceptions, we must account for such subjects appearing in the ring as being due to the lack of ability on the part of their owners to detect such deformities.

If then we cannot expect farmers, who exhibit horses, to detect unsoundness, how much less can we expect the average farmer who raises a few colts each year to detect such. Surely the need for legislation, calling for a qualified veterinarian's certificate of soundness for each and every stallion that stands for the public service, is apparent.

LACKED TIME BUT LOST A PEARL

Few farmers realize how valuable is the information that is furnished to them, free of cost, when they join one of the cow testing associations being formed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia there are now over eighty associations, and about 6,000 cows are being recorded regularly under a simple system.

The milk is weighed morning and evening every tenth day, thus giving six weighings on three days per month; while samples are taken of each of these six milkings, and the composite sample is tested every month. This testing is free. From the Dairy Division, Ottawa, is mailed to each member every month, first, the record of each cow for the month, that is her calculated yield of milk; and butter fat; and the actual test; and second, a record of her total yield up to date for the number of months that her weights have been sent in. Thus a complete check is possible on each individual cow's production, and comparisons are constantly before the eyes of each herd owner. A summary is compiled, also, of each herd in the association, giving details of the average production of the herd, and the highest and lowest individual yield of milk in each herd. A copy of this summary is also mailed to each member.

This information is invaluable to the man who is seeking for more profit. He is soon in a position to discriminate between the relative merits of each cow under his care, and should be watching for those that seem worth a little extra feed. A recent number of the "Outlook" published a photo of a "champion butter cow" with the following unique testimony in favor of cow testing associations:

"This cow produced 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. Her present owners purchased her from a man 'who could not find time to test the milk of his herd, nor to keep a 'daily record, and consequently

"never discovered the wonderful 'capabilities of his cow.'"

Note that last phrase. He had no time to estimate the value of the pearl, the jewel of a cow right in his own stable. Many more such animals, probably remain to be discovered. Dairymen, be up and doing, so as not to let prizes like this slip through your grasp. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is to be commended for pushing this work. The more publicity the Department can give to this work the more will the value of the work be appreciated. It should be extended in every way possible.

THE DEMAND FOR PASTURE

There is a constant demand at this season of the year for good pastures to maintain the ever-diminishing milk flow consequent upon the cool nights and the indifferent supply of fodder on most pasture fields. This fall the call is more pronounced than usual owing to the severe drouth through which we have passed and which was not broken until recently.

To provide good pasture for the late fall months is, in most cases, a difficult matter. Many have solved it by methods that are wholly adaptable to their own conditions only. Where alfalfa is grown, it is frequently used as a late pasture crop by turning in the cattle instead of taking off the third cutting. The advisability of this practice is doubtful as any crowns that are bitten off result in dead plants for the coming year. Aside from this objection, alfalfa is an ideal fall pasture crop and may be used as such if one cares to take the chances on testing a good stand. Where one wishes to break up an alfalfa field the following year, fall pasturing, especially with horses or sheep, will effectively clean out the alfalfa and plowing will be an easy matter the following May.

Abundance of the best of late pasture is to be had on farms where seeding is practised with all cereals. Of late, it has entailed considerable expenditure to purchase seed for this purpose. But where pasture is required, the returns from such practice have been ample to justify all expenditure. Aside from the pasture obtained, the fertilizing value of the roots must be reckoned with. This alone should pay the cost of the seed and warrant following up the practice.

In seasons of drouth, however, and where a good catch of clover has not been obtained, much hardship is frequently experienced in providing the necessary pasture for the cattle. Where young cattle or stock other than milch cows are to be provided for, possibly the best solution of the question is a field of rape. Probably no other forage plant gives so large returns per acre and is more relished by stock than rape. Rape sown in July or even as late as August, when sown in drills and cultivated, gives large returns in the shape of fall pastures should the season be favourable. Aside from the quantity of forage secured, no forage plant puts the stock in better shape for the stables than does rape. Many fields of rape-pastured cattle have been noticed of late and their owners express great satis-

faction with the results they are obtaining.

At this date, it is not possible to provide fall pasture for stock if it has not been considered previously. One may be equally as well fixed, though, if he has some fodder on hand which he can use as supplementary feed. With cold nights coming on, as well as cold, chilly days, milch cows will give better returns if kept stabled and fed their winter ration. If proper foders have been grown and are available for feeding, milk can be produced cheaper in the stable than on pasture in the fall. Those who have a good supply of suitable feed on hand need not regret that they have no luxuriant pastures available.

Farmers Can't Do Without a 'Phone

"The farmer who has used the rural telephone can no more dispense with it than he could with the postoffice. There certainly is no better investment of money that a farmer can possibly make than the \$10 or \$15 per year that he pays for his telephone.

"In Haldimand county, where the natural gas is a wonderful convenience for heating and lighting, and almost every farmer has a gas well, he will frankly tell you that he would prefer to go back to the wood stove and coal oil lamp rather than be without the use of the telephone."

The practical value to the farmer of the rural telephone was thus expressed by Mr. Byron Gee, Selkirk, Ont., secretary and manager of the Erie Telephone Co., who attended the Independent Telephone Convention at the City Hall in Toronto recently. "I used the telephone on my farm east of Selkirk for two years before I moved into town, so that I know whereof I speak," he added. "A farmer, after getting accustomed to a phone in his house, simply couldn't get along without it."

ITS USEFULNESS

"I know one farmer who saved a horse by being able to telephone to a veterinary surgeon, and thus getting him out twice as quick as by driving to town for him. Another case I know of, where a barn was struck by lightning in the night. The fire signal was phoned to the farmers around, and a dozen of them had gathered in time to save part of the contents of the barn, which could never have been done if help had not been so speedily secured.

In the same way a doctor can be summoned in case of sickness in the family, and there are, doubtless, times when a man would give a thousand dollars to be able to communicate directly with a physician. You see then that in all such emergencies the rural telephone is invaluable.

"But for ordinary every-day use it is also worth ten times the yearly cost of the phone. A farmer can telephone to town and get the market prices, and easily save the cost of his 'phone by landing what he has to sell on the market when the prices are right. Likewise, he can inquire about trains, make engagements or obtain information that will save him an endless amount of time and travel.

SAVES TROUBLE AND TIME

"Think of the convenience to the farmer also to be able to go to the 'phone after dinner and arrange with his or that farmer near-by any little business they have together without walking or driving to him. The women, too, find the telephone a boon they could not now do without. When the farmer is away all day or for a couple of days, how handy it is for his wife to 'phone to her neighbors or friends, or in to town if necessary. She can also make her engagements

over the 'phone or inquire about meetings or anything else going on in the neighborhood. As a means of facilitating social intercourse it is of the utmost value, and the rural telephone on this score alone would be well worth the investment.

"Our company began business in April, 1906," Mr. Gee continued, "and we have now 600 subscribers, and will have from 700 to 750 by the end of the year, for we have more applications than we are able to supply. The farmers pay \$12 a year, which covers the installation of the 'phone, and gives them free connection with their market town. They pay a small fee to 'phone outside their own district exchange, but this would not cost them more than \$2 or \$3 in a year. We have no connection with the Bell Telephone Company because they demand an option to purchase our whole system, and also that we buy all telephone supplies from them. These conditions we refuse to agree to. We have five exchanges respectively about the towns of Selkirk, Fisherville, Cayuga, Hagersville and Jarvis.

PHONE IS POPULAR

"On a nine-mile line east of Selkirk there are 53 farmers who have 'phones, and 15 five farmers without them. We farmers intended organizing as a mutual company, but our solicitor advised us to make it a joint stock company, and we did so. The dividends for the first year were six per cent., and for the second year ten per cent.

"The telephone is the greatest boon that has come to the farmer in a long time," Mr. Gee concluded, "and he is the man who needs it—a great deal more than your resident in the city."

Try It

We will make it worth your while to give our premium offers a trial. We have premiums for any number of subscriptions, from one to 1000. Just now, we are making a special offer of \$14.00 for every \$25.00 of subscription money which you send in to us. This offer will only be open for a short time longer. Better take advantage of it while you still have the opportunity.

The circulation of a paper is the part that counts. We want to increase the circulation of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World as much as possible, and we make liberal offers to all who are willing to help us in this work.

We have just received a list of 30 subscriptions from an agent in Wellington county. He has been working less than a month canvassing for these subscriptions in his spare time. Why not encourage some of your spare time in this way.

Have you noticed our watch and clock offers? Think of the convenience a watch would be to you, if you have not already got one. A watch saves time as well as keeps time. You can always tell just how much time you have to spend on a particular piece of work, and in this way you can use your time during the day to much better advantage, and accomplish more work in the end. Here are the results of some attention that has already been paid to these premium offers.

"Enclosed please find \$2.00 for two subscriptions to your paper, for which you will kindly send me the watch which you advertise."—Mr. William White, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"A short time ago, I received one of Ropp's Calculators as a premium with one year's subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I have neglected thanking you for such a handsome present. I prize it very much. It is so handy, so nicely arranged, and so neatly bound that I cannot praise it in great detail."—Mr. George A. Potter, Northumberland Co., Ont.



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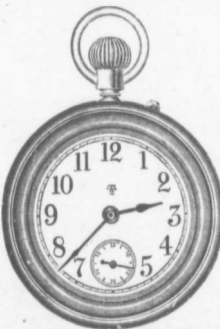
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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department. Ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Shipping Cheese Direct

That shipping cheese to the wholesale dealers in the old country can be done profitably and satisfactorily when dealing with a reliable firm on the other side has been proven by Mr. A. Patterson, owner of the Apsley cheese factory at Apsley, Ont. For three or four years now, Mr. Patterson has been shipping cheese made in his factory, direct to the firm of Leggat Brothers, Glasgow, Scotland, (who read The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World that they may keep in touch with dairy conditions in Canada), and has found the returns entirely satisfactory. Mr. Patterson

much money with the Bank at Lakefield, and upon date of shipment from there, we go into the bank and get part payment for our cheese, and the balance reaches us about three weeks later.

"We find this method much more satisfactory than selling on the board. We never have any trouble in getting our money, when due, we get better prices for our cheese and always have a market for it. We keep most of our cheese a month or six weeks before it is shipped. We would not like to go back to selling our cheese on the board, after having sold it direct to the dealer in the old country."

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE
While some factories have obtained satisfactory results by shipping direct it is a dangerous practice unless the firms dealt with on the other side are known to be reliable. Once the cheese leaves Canada the shippers are largely at the mercy of the people who have bought them. If these people prove to be shapers, and there are many such

nothing of the trade, while there are others who might work a life time and then not know how the changes in the milk come on.

I think, however, that makers should unite and not let the price of making. I know makers who are working for 30c a wt. Makers have to take all kinds of abuse and should be better paid. Makers should have backbone enough to form an association of their own. If we can get the 350 makers in Eastern Ontario to pull together we will not have so much trouble with the patrons.—C. LaForte, Cheese-maker, Leeds Co., Ont.

Do You Make Cheese Like This?

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—It is useless for the cheesemakers of this country to squander any money in the selection of milk at the factory, as our climatic conditions are so evenly tempered and cool, that we are insured against any over-ripe or tainted milk. Neither is there any necessity for raising the temperature of the milk to any specific degree for the adding of the rennet. Any temperature will do—and there should not be much water used in mixing the rennet, and what is used should "stink."

Neither should the rennet or color be thoroughly incorporated with the milk. In this way we are assured of those beautiful leopros spots, which all desire and appreciate so highly in cheese.

And in cutting the curd: this should always be done while it is soft and before it breaks smooth and clean over the finger.

As soon as the temperature is raised on the curds—to any degree handy—say from 90 degrees to 110 degrees, the whey should be removed, and great care used that all moisture is retained in the curds. This will insure us a "bargain" in the cheese that no buyer will be able to defraud us on. For if we are so blind that we cannot see the holes, we will be able to feel them.

And when the curd is massed together into one solid mass, it should be milled and salted at once. It is all foolishness to mature curds, both before and after milling. It should then be put to press and pressed for not over 10 minutes. Then the bandage should be pulled up—without removing the hoops—as that is only a waste of time. The cheese should then be given one solid eternal squeeze for 60 minutes—that is long enough.

They should then be removed to the curing room, and leave them to providence and the angels of heaven to turn them, and regulate the right temperature, moisture and ventilation.

The boxes should always be branded on one side and the weights on the other, and the colors should be variegated, from a pale, sickly blue to a red-hot red. Never should the boxes be shaved down just slightly below the surface of the cheese. Neither

should the covers be nailed down, as the employees of the wholesale men in the city of Montreal are employed specifically for that purpose. It should be wrong to defraud them out of that great pleasure.

A. H. Wilson,
Leeds Co., Ont.

P. S.—This system applies to all months of the year.

Note.—Our good friend, Instructor Wilson, must have had some trying experiences lately to suggest the line of thought as above. But we learn sometimes by contrast. Making progress the wrong way often impresses the right way of doing things more forcibly on our mind. Mr. Wilson probably had this in mind when he penned the above. It reminds the writer of a little experience he had some years ago. On a visit to a provincial experimental farm (not in Ontario) he was taken by the director to see the live stock. The cows in the stable were a very poor lot. The Professor, who appeared to think some explanation necessary, said: "We keep these cows to show farmers what kind of cows they should not keep." Mr. Wilson's letter will show makers how not to make cheese.—Editor.

The amount of stirring a curd requires after dipping depends upon the amount of acid developed. The skilled maker will know this and where much or little stirring will be necessary. Some makers believe a curd cannot be stirred too dry when dipped, but this is not a good plan to follow. A fast working curd requires more stirring and one working slow.

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Dept. R, Winnipeg, Man.



Unloading Cheese at the Wharf.

While some of the factories have obtained satisfactory results by shipping direct, as does the Apsley factory, it is a dangerous practice, unless the firms dealt with are known to be reliable. See adjoining article.

has a fine large factory in the little village of Apsley, Peterborough County, Ontario. Every two weeks, there is shipped to Scotland, a shipment containing from 60 to 70 boxes of cheese made at the Apsley factory.

The illustration above, which was taken especially for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World shows the cheese being unloaded from the wagons, and piled on the wharf at Mt. Julian, shipping point 12 miles from Apsley, waiting shipment by boat to the old country. From Mt. Julian this cheese is taken to Montreal, and from there shipped abroad. The cheese in the shipment shown in the illustration were marked from 89 to 94 lbs. each, but the average weight of these cheese shipped, are about 89 and 90 lbs. each. Mr. Patterson's man was asked, if there was any complaint about broken boxes, after the cheese reached Scotland, and replied, that they had never had any trouble through shipping their cheese in the wooden boxes they used. These boxes appeared to be very strong, and were particularly well made.

OBTAIN A GOOD PRICE

When asked what his cheese would realize net this year, the driver of the load, replied: We will net about 12½ cents for our cheese this year, which is more than we would get, should we sell it on the cheese board. We receive part payment for our cheese when it is shipped, and the balance on receipt of the cheese in the warehouse in Scotland. The firm we ship to deposits so

shapers on the other side, there is practically no means of collecting the balance of the money due on the cheese. It is for this reason that most Canadian factories find it more satisfactory to sell their cheese to the Montreal exporters who have a reputation in Canada and who have been in business here for many years.

Why Sweeter and Better

Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—In regard to pasteurizing whey, I might say that nearly all my patrons say the cans are best to wash. The whey is better for feed, sweeter and freer from flavours, and the tanks are much easier to keep clean. We never have that sour whey flavor that we find before pasteurizing. As to disappearance of bitter or yeasty flavor I cannot say as we have never had that flavor to contend with. Tests of the whey for acidity show it to be much sweeter than before we began pasteurizing.

As to patrons taking better care of our milk I must see much improvement and plant department. The floral secretary.—E. Gunther, Cheesemaker, Halimaid Co., Ont.

Makers Should Have Certificates

Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—I for one am in favor of all cheese-makers holding certificates from the dairy schools. There are some makers of five years' experience who know comparatively

Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen Salary—\$75 to \$150 a month. We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks' study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.

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EVERY young man and woman should strive to make his or her life a complete life. Many people only half live. Health without usefulness, intellect without usefulness, pleasure without duty, business success without growth in service to God and man—these are incomplete and unsatisfying elements of living.

—Forward.

The Way of Lemuel's Wife

Cousin Lemuel's wife had been discussed so much up in Lisle and criticized so mercilessly that when there came an invitation from Lemuel, saying, "we're all settled and would like Dolly to come down for a week," I declare I was almost scared to go. I knew Lemuel wasn't afflicted, but they said his wife was, at least they guessed she was, for she was coming to treat, and they said her folks put on a lot of style and lived right up to the top notch.

Anyway, I went, and Lemuel met me at the station. It was terribly hot for September, and he said Dolly had felt like coming along, and she hoped to excuse her. Think I'd to myself, "that's the first of her airs," and I could see how awfully took up over her Lemuel was. It was "my wife this" and "Dolly that," till I began to think I'd want to go home the next day.

But if anybody ever changed her mind suddenly it was me, for Lemuel's wife was waiting at the foot of the steps for me to jump out of the buggy, ready to put her arms about me and tell me how glad she was I'd come.

I wish you could see her house. It's the neatest, cleanest place you ever were in. Yet it isn't too neat, for Lemuel has a den where there's papers and books around everlastingly, and her sewing and all sorts of things. She wants her house to look as if it's lived in, she says, and I tell you Lemuel has every comfort.

But it was about her hired girl I was starting out to tell you. I didn't see her until she came to the ranch to wait on us, and then Dolly introduced her in a pleasant sort of way, saying she was worth her weight in silver dollars. And Sophy's face got red but she looked dreadfully pleased.

Dolly told me about her when we went upstairs. "She's the daughter of a farmer I used to know when I went to the country, summers," she said, "and I'll warrant, Cousin Delia, her home is as comfortable as Lemuel's old home. There's five or six girls, so Sophy wasn't exactly needed at home. She hadn't education enough nor ambition to be a school teacher and there wasn't anything else she could do in their country place. So she begged me to find her a situation in the city. That fall she got her into father's store, where there were hundreds of clerks. The pay wasn't more than \$6.00 a week, but Sophy stayed there a year.

"One day, when she heard Lem and I were to be married, Sophy came to call on me, and asked me if I would take her to help me.

"I told her our home wouldn't be like father's with the work divided among a score of hands. That Lem and I would just have a little house where I could keep one girl and that I would have to do a good bit of the work myself. But Sophy pleaded to have me try her and I can tell you, Cousin Delia, I haven't been sorry. Sophy said she had had a good trial of store life but she could not stand it any longer. She was constantly on



Lemuel's Wife.

her feet all day, and when she was tired at night there was no pleasant, cool home to go to, only the poor boarding house.

"She's a splendid worker. No laundry I could find would wash and iron as she does, and she is a good cook. But best of all, she takes as great an interest in our little home as if she belonged here."

"Sophy's kitchen is a place you would enjoy going into. Between the fresh white sash curtains there are fine thrifty plants. The white floor has rugs on it that she braided herself, her bright stove is a thing of beauty and her pantry is neatness and cleanliness itself. I helped her to make the back porch a place which is as pleasant for her friends to come to as our place is for my callers. Our back piazza is not decorated by garbage cans and wash tubs, as are most of the houses around here. Sophy's bedroom is as neat as our own and not much less pleasant or pretty.

"When it is in my power, I give her a few hours' pleasure. Lem being in a newspaper office, brings us spare tickets once in a while, or a chance of a day's excursion to the beach, an afternoon at the circus or something of that sort, and Sophy is all the better of such an outing."

"And does she never take advantage of your kindness?" I asked.

"Never," said I decidedly. "If I want a bit of extra work done or have her stay in some evening when it is her right to be out, it is done so happily and cheerfully that the service is a pleasure to accept."

"And then Cousin Delia, there is another side to the question. Sophy tells me that scores of good, nice, trustworthy country girls would gladly turn to housework rather than to typewriting, store work, dressmaking and millinery, or any of the hundred and one situations towns and cities throw open to girls who want work. It is our own fault that we have to contend with the multitude of ignorant, helpless girls who pour in upon us from foreign lands, when we might make our homes happier as well as a pleasant home for responsible, capable American girls."

The Farmer's Wife and Her Allowance

By Marion Dallas, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Has the woman, whose husband feeds, shelters and clothes her everything she needs? Unhesitatingly, No! Women for years, yes, centuries, have felt the need of, and contended for, a little spending money, all of their own, or an allowance. I dislike that word "allowance," for it savors so of charity. Every true wife is entitled not, to an "allowance" but to a share of all the money coming into the farm, and especially derived from her departments.

It is a strange thing that the majority of men are "little" in their dealings with their wives. In a business institution, or on a farm, every employee is paid, and paid regularly, but in the home, which is the greatest institution in the world, one partner is seldom paid, in ready cash, and at stated periods. Here is the secret of so many women leaving their homes and going forth into the business world.

The careful handling and planning of money, gives to every man or woman, added self-respect, and independence. In many homes the position of a wife, regarding money matters, is almost pathetic, and I can say, without fear of contradiction, nine-tenths of the domestic troubles, arise from this source. The husband may be a good provider, cheerfully paying all the bills for the wants of the wife and family, but day after day, he thoughtlessly goes to his daily task, leaving his wife without one cent in her pocket book.

Some years ago in company with another woman, I collected for a benevolent society. We were quite delighted when we were informed that our work was in one of the best residential parts of the town, and included several well-to-do farmers. We had visions of a large subscription list. Imagine my disappointment, when several of the women told us we would have to call on their husbands. Four or five frankly told us, that while they sympathized with the work, they seldom had the privilege to materially aid any cause. A few told us their husbands would be in later on, and they would send their subscriptions. One clustering old farmer came in at the parlor where we sat, chatting with his wife. He greeted us very pleasantly and had us remain for tea. We did, and such a delicious tea, everything denoted plenty. After tea, his wife timidly followed him out of the room, and

whispered our errand. Coming back into the room, he inquired, "What's this you're collecting for?" "Why, of course, it's for a charitable cause, and he pulled a bill out of a large roll he carried in his pocket. His wife looked so longingly at the bill we really felt guilty in taking it.

It was a pleasure indeed to go into a home and hear a woman say, "Why, yes, indeed, I'm in sympathy with your work." "Here is twenty-five cents, or fifty cents, or indeed, seven-fifty cents given freely, or without asking their husbands."

Going homeward, my companion and I discussed the situation and we concluded, that surely, if men stopped to think, they would never so humiliate the woman to whom they had made the vow, "All my worldly goods I do thee bequeath."

Men like to get their wives and make children of them. They seem to inherit the patriarchal air, it is the heritage of centuries, just as the dependent spirit of women. We love to be petted but we want to be treated as an equal in the partnership of life. As long as women make the grave mistake of timidly asking for every twenty-five cents, as if it were a favor, just so long will men continue to enjoy this (thoughtless) tyranny.

Of course, there are many women who cannot handle money, there is so much trash displayed to attract them. It is appalling the amount of money some women spend in useless nonsense, and many a man is ruined because he has not the heart to refuse the woman he loves everything she desires. This brings up another issue, namely, the training of our daughters to spend money wisely.

The farmer's wife can seldom be accused of this waste. For one reason, she does not constantly view the so-called bargain. Then, for another, her work on the farm is so closely related to her husband's, she knows and appreciates the amount of labor he puts into the earning of a dollar.

We do not want to clothe money in a sentimental garb, nor sulk, nor fancy ourselves abused, but we should approach the subject in a calm, business-like way. Husband and wife should talk it over and have a thorough understanding. The mother is living for the interest of her family, spiritually, mentally and physically, while the father is philosophically paying out all he makes for the same reason. Why cannot they meet the money question like two rational beings? Not like a proud subject and a thoughtless tyrant. When they do we will have better homes, more contented women, more of our daughters marrying farmers, and settling down on the old farms instead of going to the city to seek a situation, where they can earn a little pocket money for themselves.

Every farmer's wife should handle all the money derived from her department, including milk, butter, eggs, chickens, geese, feathers and summer boarders. Let us hear from some of the women on the farm. Write and tell us what you think would be a fair share of the income to be given you, "to do with, just as you please."

Company Talk

Louise after being scolded could never be reconciled till mother had assured her that she loved her, which resulted in one session in the following dialogue:

"You don't love me."

"Yes, I do love you."

"Why do you talk like that?"

"Well, how do you want me to talk?"

"I want you to talk to me like you do when you have company."

—The Distancer.

Making the Old Parlor New

How tired she was of the prim parlor with its greenish cast of wall paper and carpet, and the faded green cambric shades that since her earliest recollection had served to shut out the sunshine, and to give a bilious complexion to such guests as were formally entertained. The cane seat chairs, and hair cloth sofa, the two starched tidies, the motto, "Home, Sweet Home," over the high, bare mantel, even the oval-framed pictures served to irritate her as she looked about.

But a week ago she had returned from a visit to a city friend, whose artistic rooms made the home parlor seem more stiflingly unpleasant than ever. She threw up the shades, opened a window and in came a cool, north wind, bringing sweetness of clover fields over which it had blown on its way from the reservoir of sun-dappled hills. Such beautiful hills! "This room needs the 'outdooriness' first of anything," she said.

A moment later came her mother, amazed at seeing every window of the sacred apartment open, the sun streaming in, and Carol perched on the sofa arm. "What are you doing, Carol?"

"Doing interior decorating with fresh air," said Carol. "Mother, I want you to lend me this parlor."

"Lend you this parlor?"

"Yes, to make pretty, like Rita's."

"Oh," Mrs. Haven comprehended now. "But, my child, pretty things cost money."

"I have ten dollars."

"Yes, dear, but ten dollars would do so little."

"X stands for the unknown quantity," said Carol, gaily. "Given—a nice, old-fashioned room, a girl with an artistic eye, and an art, the result will be the envy of all this country round."

"Well, you may see what you can do, you won't spend anything."

Looking about with a sense of proprietorship, Carol decided that the dark green and salmon of the carpet harmonized well with the wall paper, which was a pattern of loosely-sketched brown daisies on a silvery green ground. The carpet itself was not bad, the figure being a small lattice work, with leaves struggling through it. She felt a new satisfaction in the high-ceilinged parlor, with its handsomely cased summertree and corner posts.

That afternoon she made a trip to the village seven miles away, coming back with a large packing box, and many mysterious bundles. For ten days she spent her spare time in the parlor, which she kept locked to everyone. And when at last the door was opened to the family with an invitation to "walk into my parlor," the room seemed transformed indeed.

"How did you do it?" cried Jim and Patty.

"I don't see but two things that I know," said her mother. "The marble-top centre table and grandpa's picture."

"I hope you haven't run into debt, daughter," said her father.

"Not a bit of it," replied Carol; "I just waved my magic wand, and presto—change! First, the carpet: First, were the shades. They were nice once, but I got them for fifty cents apiece, because there were some tack holes in them, and they were sold as damaged. The drapery curtains cover the holes and are of scrim of five cents a yard—12 yards for the three windows. The poles are cheap, and they are pretty-stained pine at 25 cents each. The window took \$2.85 out of my X. I paid a quarter for the charming artotype of Bouguereau's "Fisher Girl," in the old motto frame over the mantel, and the rest of my money went for cretonne and paints. The bookcase was given me where I made my purchases—it is a packing box into which I fitted shelves, painting it in white and gold, as I did these chairs and this little stand which I dragged from the attic. The mirror I took from my room and gave its tarnished gilt frame a coat of white with gold tracings all over it, and the motto frame is also enameled, as you see."

"But the rugs, the bookcase curtain, the stand—over?"

"Oh, mother mine, you ought to recognize the stand cover as the little shawl Great-Aunt Martha gave to wrap about your infant shoulders on occasions of state. The bookcase curtain is that old shawl of yours, which you said I might make into anything I liked. The rugs are our worn-out lap robes. I sewed good bits together, and put pinked red felt on for an edge. The headrest and cushion for the rocker are made of what was left of the shawl, and the other chairs are seated with cretonne such as I used for the sofa. The two gorgeous fans on the mantel were given me by Rita before I came away. The teapot and china stand, the bookcase are what belonged to Grandma, and have been hidden away as choice ever since I can remember. The pink rose bowl on the centre of the table I bought while I was with Rita, and the plush photograph case and the tiny easel on the square stand, she gave me also; now doesn't X stand for the unknown quantity in something besides algebra. And haven't we a pretty parlor? But there is one

thing I shall insist on, mother—that you shall come in here and sit a while every day as tribute to my genius."

A Useful Addition

In almost every home there is an old-fashioned, odd bureau like the one shown in Fig. 1. Such a piece of



furniture is serviceable for the drawer room it affords, but it is awkward in appearance, and is not as useful as it might be were such an addition made as is shown in Fig. 2. Place a post at each corner as high as the



original height of the bureau, with end, front and rear pieces connecting their tops and with a piece, for the insertion of hooks extending from one rear post to the other as shown. Now cover top, ends and back with some pretty figured cloth, and tack the edges at the corner posts carrying the chairs around the posts in front and tacking them out of sight. Stretch a wire at the top in front and hang a pretty curtain upon it. The top of the completed device will then make an admirable closet for hanging hats, and a great many other of the smaller articles of wearing apparel.—Mac Lincoln, York Co., Ont.

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Have you tried to win one of our banks? Several have obtained these little banks from us and here is what one girl in British Columbia writes us: "I received the nice bank which you

sent me for securing two new yearly subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and was much pleased with it. I think any one who gets one of these banks will be pleased with it too."—Lillian McQuarrie, B. C.

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THE COOK'S CORNER

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

Old-fashioned Raised Waffles.

To 1 qt of sifted flour allow 3 eggs, butter the size of an ordinary hen's egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of compressed yeast

softened in $\frac{1}{4}$ a cupful of tepid water; 1 teaspoonful of salt and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of sweet milk. Scald the milk, and when cool, add the salt, melted butter and milk, yeast, and the flour, then beat thoroughly; cover and stand in a warm place for about 2 hours. Beat the eggs separately, adding first the eggs to the batter, then the whites, and let it stand for 15 minutes longer, when they will be ready to pour into the waffle iron.

Pop Overs.

Beat without separating 2 eggs, add 1 pint of milk. In another bowl

place $\frac{1}{2}$ pt of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoonful of salt, then pour the wet ingredients into the dry ones, beating constantly while pouring slowly in. Strain through a sieve to make the batter smooth; then fill hot pop-over cups $\frac{2}{3}$ full, and bake in a quick oven for about 40 minutes.

English Muffins.

Scald 1 pt of milk; add 3 tablespoonfuls of butter; when lukewarm add 1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in 4 tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to make a batter that will drop from a spoon (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls), now beat thoroughly, cover and stand in a warm place for 2 hours. Beat a baking pan slightly; grease muffin rings, and set them in the pan, flung half full of the batter; then set in oven and bake.

American Muffins.

Separate 2 eggs, beat the yolks for a moment and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pt of sweet milk, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of white bread flour and beat thoroughly; add a tablespoonful of melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt, a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat for about 2 minutes, then stir in carefully the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Pour this mixture into 12 ungreased muffin cups or tins and bake in hot oven for about 20 minutes.

Steamed Boston Brown Bread.

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ pt rye flour with $\frac{1}{2}$ pt granulated corn meal, the same quantity of whole wheat flour, measure a level teaspoonful bi-carbonate soda, dissolve it in a little warm water, and add to it $\frac{1}{2}$ pt of New Orleans molasses. Mix and add to 1 pt of thick buttermilk, add 1 teaspoonful of salt, and pour this into the dry ingredients. After mixing thoroughly turn down the cover, and steam constantly for four hours. A tin pall will do, if a mold is not owned by the housewife.

Home-Made Bread.

Put into the bread mixer 1 qt of boiling water, and 1 qt of scalded milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter and lard mixed, 1 teaspoonful of salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar. When lukewarm, add 1 yeast cake which has been dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ a cupful of warm water, and thicken with flour until the dough is smooth and elastic. Usually 3 minutes will be sufficient to turn the bread mixer. Let rise until twice its bulk, lift out on board and shape into loaves. Rub the loaves with melted butter, place in a greased pan and bake in a double boiler, and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

—Elizabeth Clarke Hardy, Wisconsin.

The Sewing Room

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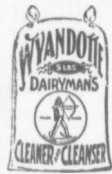
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The French or long waisted dress is always becoming to the younger girl, and is pretty and graceful. The waist is full and is arranged over a fitted body lining, which is faced to form the yoke. Material required for medium size (6 yrs) is 4 yds 22, 3% yds 22, or 2% yds 44 in wide with 9 1/4 yds of ribbon for the frills; $\frac{3}{4}$ yds 18 in wide for the yoke, 1% yds of narrow and 2 yds of wide banding. The pattern is cut for girls of 4, 6, and 8 yrs and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

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'Two eggs, four or five apples, grated, a little nutmeg; sweetened to taste; one-half pint of new milk or cream; pour into pastry'—then

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COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

PRESCOTT CO. ONT.

CHARLEVILLE.—Pastures are very poor, and there is practically no grass for the cattle to feed on. Farmers who are feeding extra stalks, are getting good results. Water is very scarce, over half of the well being dry. The corn crop is 25 per cent better this season, and the bumper crop. Potatoes are about 19 per cent better than last year. Some farmers have excellent crops, while others are not enough for their own use. Hay, \$15 to \$18 a ton; bran, \$23, shorts, \$26; oats, 4 to 4 1/2 a bushel. Potatoes, 15 to 7 1/2 a bushel. Beef, 55 to 6 a lb. W. 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 a lb W.—G. N.

DURHAM CO. ONT.

BLACKSTOCK.—The rain which was so long looked for came at last. On Monday, the 28th, we had a very heavy rain, which lasted for several hours, and which freshened up vegetation and made things in general look brighter. The louse on turkeys has receded quite a distance, and with favorable weather for the next three or four weeks the turnip crop will be at least up to the yield of the best available of the turnip crop has been taken up and generally is very good. We hear of some large yields. However, the fact concession having one and a quarter acres, has already taken seven large wagon loads of the piece, and expects the other half to be just as good. Farmers are harvesting their red clover hay and expect the yield to be very good. Plowing which was at a standstill for some time, has been resumed since the rain has broken the ground, and good shape now for the plow.—J. F.

VICTORIA CO. ONT.

KINMOUNT.—Since the threshing is all over in this part of the county, it is discovered that oats, which is the main crop here, is a very fair sample, at least the yield is heavy, and has less time to do the threshing this year than it has done for a number of years, hence the farmers will get a better yield than they are getting. A great number have available themselves of the opportunity for cutting marsh hay, and the winter for cutting hay. Pastures have been so dry during the month of September that the cattle receiving the milk have taken considerably to the woods where water and feed is found more plentifully, and in some of the store cattle, the leaf reported in some localities they are generally fit for shipping. Sheep and lambs have not done as well this year as might have been expected. The blains may be laid to some extent to the ravages of the fly which has become very troublesome some sheep as well as cattle.—B.

WENTWORTH CO. ONT.

KIRKALL.—The pastures were all becoming very dry, and as a result of this bad luck. The second growth of clover is the only first class pasture there is for stock. Recent showers have helped matters somewhat. In some places, the clover is not this second crop of clover, are feeding corn. Seeding is over for another year, but owing to the dry weather, very little wheat is up except what was sown on summer fallows, or on ground which has allowed when the soil was considerable moisture in it. The corn is excellent for the silo, as it is well cared and has matured better than is generally the case. Pastures have continued cutting hay, wheat and it is probable that the yield will be above the average. Potatoes are ripening now, and as a very good crop. Stock of all kinds is selling for good prices.—A. W.

NORFOLK CO. ONT.

COURTLAND.—The season getting very short. Nearly all crops are gathered in, there being only a little silo corn remaining to be cut up. Silo filling is the order of the day. There have been several silos either built or rebuilt this fall. Some who had silos before have built additional ones this year. Others who never had a silo before have built one. Potatoes are not going to be the crop of the year, but during the time. Turnips and other roots have been very badly affected by the drought. Calf skins, 50 to 60 cents a hide; calves, 10 to 15; milk cows, \$25 to \$40 each; cows, \$5 to \$6.35 a cow; 1 W. chickens, 10 to 14 a lb; ewes, 6 to 7; turkeys, 10 to 15 a do; creamery but-

ter, 30 a lb; cheese, 12 1/4 to 15 1/2; Timothy hay, \$10 a ton; clover, \$8; mixed, \$9; bran, \$20; middlings, \$22; oats, 35 a bushel; barley, 55c; corn, 55c to 60c; peas, 55c—W. A.

BRANT CO. ONT.

BLUE LAKE.—The recent rains were not so copious as should have liked. After such a long and protracted drought as we experienced the showers which came down far from being sufficient to break it, and give the crops a chance to grow. Many fields that have been sown for over a month there is little growth to be observed as yet. In some instances it looks as if there might be no harvest this year. Corn is all out and, for the most part, poorly housed in the silos, which have become a necessary part on every well managed farm on which cows are kept. The pastures are about done for this year, as very little growth has taken place for over a month. Feeding of some sort will have to be practised from now on, if cows are to give milk like their normal milk flow.—H. G.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

GALT.—The corn has been safely harvested for another year. Those who have sown a good crop of corn have safely stored where it will be convenient for the winter's feeding. Some promising varieties are grown and the present favorable weather is facilitating the harvest year. Unless some rain in greater quantities than we had recently come ere long, the fall will be a rather a poor show before winter sets in. The fields sown to wheat are extremely patchy and in many places are very low or show the stubble. The corn crop will be away below the average. Mangels came poorly and resulted in a very small yield. The hay and those turnips that they were sown and those which have attained a fair size have recently been pastured with the turnip louse. Some fields are so infested with the odor arising therefrom is particularly offensive.—B. R.

WILHELM CO. ONT.

TEMPO.—The threshing machines are going their rounds and the grain is pouring out of their spouts at a fast rate, averaging 25 to 30 bushels a day. The highest yield so far has been reported so far is 45 bushels an acre. Next came a yield of 39 bushels. Many others got 35, while the rest of the county averaged 25 to 25 bushels. The threshers all report a fine plump sample. Varieties grown are "Mangels," "Golden Oats," and "Golden Chaff." Many farmers have already sold their wheat, receiving 22c for it. More than usual has been sown this fall. Some are anxious to get the rain. Many of the oats were caught out in the heavy rains of August which colored the grain and so badly affected that not injure the grain. They will average 40 bushels an acre. Barley will average about the same. Not many peas are grown. They will yield 20 bushels an acre. Beans are first-class, they are yielding 25 an acre. Many of the farmers are threshing them in the field, and extra care and dry for that particular work. Corn is splendid, fodder kinds are going skyward with the butter or more valuable is common. Other sorts cared up nicely some farmers are husking and receiving 10c for the corn. Oats are selling at 22c. Seed is O.K., my next neighbor is drawing his in to-day, and feels in good humor. Potatoes are improving and will roll out far in advance of last year's growers at a one time anticipated.—J. E. O.

HURON CO. ONT.

GODERICH.—After a very abundant grain crop, the farmers are now busy in storing an excellent crop. The present corn crop is the best in years. The stalks grew large with an exceptional yield in the fields. Mangels will be the variety most generally grown in Leamington. Silos in some sections are quite general and many of them are being built in favor as farmers realize the large amount of waste incurred by saving corn in the silo. The silos are being built in preference to be as large a crop as was expected earlier in the season owing to the month's drought, just ended. Pastures were beginning to get very dry, but the rain is likely revive them somewhat. The rains will also enable farmers to commence the fall plowing and the crops will be very hard. Apples were a rather light crop, except in well attended orchards. They are selling for one dollar a barrel.—D. S.

NORTHERN MANITOBA.

KILLOE.—The threshing returns are on the light side. Oats are going only about

45 to 50 bushels an acre; barley about 25, and wheat about 20. What appears to be touched by frost in some places. Ours is frosted, though just a few miles from here it is not so. The frost seems to come in streaks this year.—L. G. N.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World are the official organs of The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the Association are invited to send names of letters or other communications for publication in this column.

THE AYRSHIRE MILK.

A few weeks ago we published in this column, an article under the caption, "What Breed is Most Profitable?" from the Canadian Dairyman, in which the merits of several breeds were set forth in answer to the query of a New York City farmer, who asked for the most profitable breed for producing milk that would meet the standard as required by the city milk trade. The letter by Mr. W. F. Stoen, of the New York Dairyman, is herewith given:

"In a previous issue of the Country Gentleman, published at New York, N. Y., a Producer referring to the fact that the majority of the cows used to supply milk for the New York market were either Holsteins or their grades, and that the Border people had notified many of their friends that much of this milk did not come up to the standard of 13 per cent total solids. He further says that the Ayrshires have tried various means to improve the quality of the milk, but has proved more or less unsatisfactory, and he asks about some of the other breeds—the Jerseys, the Swis and Dutch Belks, as these breeds are under consideration by these dairymen.

"There is nothing to say against these breeds, and I have no doubt that a better breed for the purpose required by these dairymen I refer to the Ayrshire. One of the main reasons why the owners of Ayrshires were very modest about advertising their good qualities, but that we have discovered that we have a breed second to none. As a producer, a butter or cheese cow, the Ayrshire is, in my opinion, the best that has been demonstrated in tests of various kinds. At the dairy test conducted during the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, the most complete test yet made while the Guernseys excelled the Ayrshires in butter fat to the value of \$15.4, the Ayrshires excelled them in solids to the extent of \$3.95, and while the Holsteins excelled the Ayrshires in milk to the value of \$2.64, the Ayrshires excelled them in butter fat and solids not fat, and is therefore valuable for turning out a high quality of butter or more valuable as a market milk. In this respect its composition is such as to allow it to cut through a large amount of water, so that the milk from some of the other dairy breeds.

"C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., says of the Ayrshire cow as being particularly adapted to the production of milk for the milkman and for table use, and the richness of her milk in total solids keeps qualities make her an economical producer, while her even, uniform production makes her a reliable supply, and the richness of her milk in total solids places it above suspicion from city inspectors. Her milk is particularly adapted to transport, as it does not curd or turn sour easily, and when poured back and forth will not again readily separate, giving a uniform quality until the last is sold. It has a good body, is rich looking, and never turns blue, and the milk is always evenly balanced, with cream and butter fat is a complete, easily digested, nutritious, and is particularly adapted to invalids and children. Stomachs that are unable to digest other milk find no trouble with Ayrshire cows' milk. For condensing purposes, the Ayrshires are the most suitable milk of any breed, for with its high percentage of solids and its numerous and small globules, which do not separate readily, makes ideal milk for this purpose, and where the managers of condenseries are alive to its value, it is in great demand."

"Many similar testimonials can be given as to the merits of the Ayrshire, and the dairy cow would please permit, but the following from the New York Tribune in its account of the Ayrshire Exhibit at the New York State Fair in 1906, may be quoted:

"The exhibit was the most significant in the dairy classes. It represented a class of dairy stock that has a place on the farms of New Jersey, a demand not filled by either the Holsteins or the Jerseys. Animals not capable of phenomenal production, give neither rich milk nor poor milk; but the milk is of a high quality, and by solids for sale milk, and from which good returns can be secured when made into butter or cheese. I am not interested in the breed and do not own an Ayrshire, but it is safe to say that the dairy interests would have profited if as much money had been spent upon Ayrshires as upon either Jerseys or Holsteins."

"Although these cattle can lay no claim to being especially adapted to beef production, the calves are thrifty and well fleshed and steers and dry cows are fat and give the most abundant milk. Their fatness are small but they always give an exceptionally large percentage of solids, and the quality is excellent, fine-grained and well marbled. This is the testimony of the late Henry C. Alvord, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"It is only within a few years that the Ayrshire Associations of Scotland, the United States and Canada, instituted a system of official testing, and only a few breeders as yet have entered their records, consequently we have the records of a comparatively small number of cows, but enough to show that the Ayrshire is by nature a wonderful dairy cow both in milk and in butter production and that it would be an easy matter to produce families of phenomenal cows, adapted to the production of either butter, cheese or milk.

"The associations have confined themselves to the yearly tests, believing that it is the long period that shows the staying quality of the breed and the true value of the dairy cow. It is not a hard matter to get a spurt for a week or even a month but when it comes to a full year of steady work, or a long season of work, it shows the capacity of the cow.

"From the official reports on our disposal, the Ayrshire cows have given an average of 12,000 lbs. of milk in a year from 17 to 41 per cent of fat. A large number fetch the 900 mark with quite a few a test, which we have had no records all the way from 6000 to 9000 lbs within the year, testing well on to the 4 per cent fat mark. We do not wish to take up your space further than to say that in those sections in the United States and Canada where the Ayrshire is the principal dairy cow, we find no objection from the creameries, cheesedries, condenseries, or even from the cities on the score of poor quality. After a wide experience, I commend to the dairymen of Earlville, N. Y., the Ayrshire cow."

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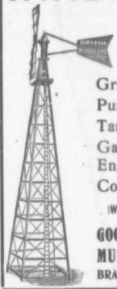


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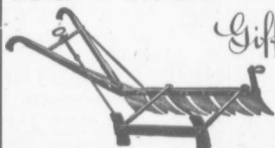
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