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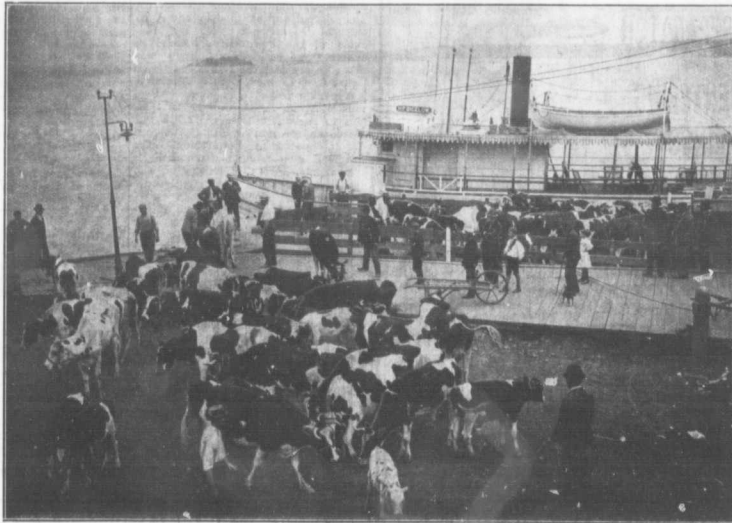
NUMBER 39

FARM AND DAIRY

AND

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT. SEPTEMBER 29, 1910.



AN EXPORTATION OF CATTLE THAT LEFT MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN THE BROCKVILLE DISTRICT. What is said to have been the largest importation of cattle of any breed ever made into the United States was purchased recently in the Brockville district of Ontario. Had it not been for the fact that only one breed of cattle—Holsteins—were common in the district the sale would never have taken place. Mr. Thatcher, who purchased these cattle for the Iowa Stock Farm, had been advised by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College, to visit Brockville in his search for good cattle. Prof. Kennedy had gained his information by following the Live Stock advertisements in Farm and Dairy. Of these 52 cattle only one reacted to the Tuberculin test.

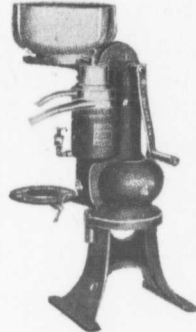
See Page 17 for fuller information.

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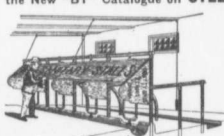


FIG. 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

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Italian Farmers for Canada

According to Signor E. Rossi, Commissioner of the Italian Department of Immigration at Rome, who has been in Western Canada for several weeks, the Italian Government plan to encourage extensive emigration of the better class of Italian farmers to Canada. Signor Rossi was sent here to get all the needed information, which will be used by his Government in directing immigrants as to the best places for them to settle. He says the Government realizes that emigration cannot be stopped, and that it has a duty toward the emigrants in seeing that they go where they can do the best for themselves and families.

Signor Rossi declares that in the past Italian emigration to Canada has been of the poorer class, but that the farmers will be found as desirable as any that are now coming to Canada.

Ontario Fruit in Britain

Ontario is coming in for British congratulations on her fruit. Ripe peaches, grown at Jordan Harbor, have been on sale at the markets of Covent Garden, London. The fruit was selected and shipped by the Agricultural Department. P. W. Hodgkiss, of the Fruit Branch, was in charge, and exertions were made taken in packing the fruit.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister, last week received a cable from Provincial Agent N. B. Colcock in London to the effect that the fruit was placed on the market in perfect condition, and the department was swamped with demands from dealers. The London press is eulogizing the excellence of the fruit and the department's enterprise.

This is Ontario's first effort at export of peaches. For some time peaches have been shipped into England from South Africa, and the Ontario project seems likely to prove profitable. A representative of a large London fruit firm is now at Jordan Harbor, and is studying possibilities. He states that if tomatoes can be placed upon the British market in the condition he sees them here a big trade is assured. Muskmelons are also receiving attention.

Importers of Nursery Stock

Dr. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist
The attention of all persons who intend to import nursery stock into Canada is called to the Regulations of "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act" which have already been published in Farm and Dairy; they can be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In particular they should note the following regulations governing the conditions under which nursery stock may be admitted:—

"5. All persons importing nursery stock into Canada shall give notice to the Minister within five days of despatching the order for the same, and they shall again notify the Minister on the arrival of the shipment in Canada."

"Notice shall also be given to the Minister by all transportation companies, Customs House brokers and other persons importing or bringing nursery stock into Canada, immediately after a consignment is received by them. Such notice shall include the name of the consignor and the consignee, the points of origin and destination, the name of the company carrying the nursery stock, as well as the nature, quantity and origin of the same."

"6. European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation or vegetable matter as the Minister may determine, entering Canada may be allowed to proceed and shall be inspected at the point of destination,

but must not be unpacked except in the presence of an inspector."
"Minister" refers to the Minister of Agriculture.

Long Hours Decrease Mental Ability

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the discussion of the duration of labor on farms which has been going on in Farm and Dairy, there is one phase of the situation which has not received very much attention but which nevertheless regards as important. A man is composed of two forces, brain and brain. The best man is the one who makes use of both of these in proper proportion. As soon, however, as one of these forces is over-worked, the ability to use the other force declines. Hence it is that so many literary men in the city who are using their brains all the time are absolutely useless at practical work. The converse of this is equally true. The man who over-works his muscles is incapable of any serious mental effort.

The explanation of any slowness which we have shown in taking up movements which are entirely for our own benefit, such as cooperation in marketing, organization of farmers' clubs, cow testing, and numerous other things, is due to the fact that we have used all our force in manual labor and hence are incapable of the mental effort which is necessary to make these things successful. When we realize the proper balance of these two elements, we will then be in a position to get more out of life and in the end more profit from our farm operations. To do this most of us must reduce our hours of labor.—L. H. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Canadian Export Bacon Trade

The importations of bacon into the United Kingdom decreased 25.35 per cent. in 1909, as compared with the staple breakfast dish in England, and the demand has been a steady and increasing one for some years past. The decrease in the supply is, therefore, creating an acute situation. In 1905, the growth and expansion of the Canadian bacon trade with the United Kingdom was so large that it was hoped that the Dominion would make bacon production one of its largest and most profitable industries.

This hope, however, has not been borne out. The excellent reputation which Canadian bacon made for itself on the British market was so great that it created a tremendous demand, and the trade would have reached great magnitude, had we but increased our output of hogs. The great decrease, however, which has occurred is illustrated by an Old Country firm which in 1903 was handling from 300 to 900 boxes of Canadian bacon weekly. In 1907 they only disposed of 200 to 400 boxes, and last year 175 to 180 boxes. In our home market does not use all the bacon we produce, and we wish to make use of the English market, we may find it very difficult to regain the ground we lost.—High Commissioner's Report.

Coming Events

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 28th to Oct. 6th.
New Westminster, B.C., Oct. 4th to 8th.
National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 30th to 31st.
Martime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., December 5th to 8th.
Smithfield Club Show, London, Eng., Dec. 5th to 9th.
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 5th to 9th.
Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Yards, December 12th and 13th.

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

SOME CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS OF ONTARIO AGRICULTURE

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

Favorable and Unfavorable Criticism of Things and Conditions as Found on the Prize Farms which Competed in this, the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition.

It almost seems presumption for a Quebecker to write on the subject of Ontario agriculture, especially so when the province of Ontario in agriculture is supposed to lead the Dominion. I refer more particularly to that part that dairy farming plays in the agricultural world. Ontario boasts of her splendid farm homes, good live stock, fertile farms, and her abundant production in cereals, and the products of the dairy. However, being chosen, along with the esteemed and capable veteran agriculturist, Mr. Simpson Rennie, to inspect and pass judgment on the farms located in all parts of the Province entered in Farm and Dairy's final Prize Farms Competition in 1910, I have been brought into close touch with Ontario agriculture as shown on a number of the best farms in the Province. Thus I have observed the conditions of which I now write.

IMPROVED HOMES

It is not my desire to say much about the homes or home life, as these conditions are similar in our older provinces. On nearly all the farms visited there were houses of the latest design, equipped with modern conveniences. A few of the older houses had been lately remodelled, wide verandahs had been built, and a system of water supply installed. In this progressive age there is no reason why a farm house should not have modern heating, water supply, and sewerage systems. All these decrease labor and ensure health to the household. The dirty system of throwing the waste water at the back door or in a corner of the garden to breed flies by the millions is not to be tolerated on an up-to-date farm.

The nice lawns, good gardens, and fine orchards such as we found on the prize farms are all to be commended. Occasionally we noticed a garden, complete in every respect, with the addition of a multiplicity of different varieties of weeds. Likewise occasionally we found orchards that indicated neglect by the appearance of the over-wooded trees. The practice of some of putting a soiling crop on the orchard for turning under is commendable. This gives the necessary supply of plant food and acts as a mulch to retain the moisture during the drought of summer.

LACKING IN VENTILATION

Large, roomy barns, comfortable, convenient and well-lighted stables were much in evidence. Where a new building had lately been erected, the arrangement was, as a rule, more complete than when old buildings had been rearranged and rebuilt. In several instances remodelling of stables had been very satisfactorily done, and indicated economy in construction and labor. The majority of the stables would have stood more light; all were in need of a more perfect system of ventilation. The buildings in some cases were so arranged that all the manure from cattle and horses could be brought to one point

with little labor. Such an arrangement is commendable, since scattered buildings make a scattered manure pile.

Naturally some kind of a silo was seen at every farm; in some cases there were two or three of them. Of the square boarded, stave, concrete, and concrete block silos the latter is the most complete from every standpoint. The cost of construction may be against it, but it will repay the extra outlay because of its permanency and splendid ensilage-keeping qualities.

On a few of the farms were very convenient piggeries, and suitable poultry houses. Improvements could be made in both of these departments on a number of the farms. Root houses were in evidence almost everywhere; most of these were located conveniently to the stables.

THRIFT AND PROSPERITY

The neatness and order in evidence about quite a few of these places was most marked. Order,



W. F. Stephen.



Simpson Rennie.

The judges who placed the awards in this the second and final year of the Dairy Farms Competition.

system and method about the farm and steading is nearly always a sure indication of thrift and prosperity.

The milk-rooms and milk-stands in most cases were well arranged, convenient to the water and ice supply and were well kept. At one place, however, we were surprised to see the whey barrel placed beside the uncovered milk stand.

The live stock on the whole was of high quality. The horses in several cases were heavy drafters of good breeding. In a few cases the horses were somewhat inferior; lighter in build than would be expected.

CONTRAST WITH ADJOINING FARMS

The herds of registered cattle were made up of superior animals. I am pleased to note that considerable attention was given to rearing well the calves at these places. Our breeders of dairy cattle are realizing more than ever the necessity of rearing the calves well, and thus having strong vigorous cows capable of large production. Such cows as these were found on every farm visited, and they contrasted strangely with weaker herds that were seen on adjoining farms.

There must be greater improvement made in the herds that are on many dairy farms to-day if dairymen are to make the most of their busi-

ness. The purebred sire of high quality, the well reared heifer, the spring balance scale and Babcock test must be the factors employed in this improvement. The keeping of milk records is observed by too few dairymen, even in the progressive province of Ontario.

TOO FEW SHEEP ARE KEPT

Only on one farm visited were sheep kept, and it was a fine flock. A small flock of sheep may be kept with profit on every dairy farm. As scavengers and weed killers they excel. If Ontario farmers wish to successfully combat the weed evil they must call sheep to their aid.

We saw some good swine. There is probably more difference of opinion abroad in the land on the porker question than on any other. Some consider the hog the great money maker; others again think there is no money in raising and feeding hogs. Properly handled on a dairy farm they are profitable animals.

The breeds of poultry were varied. Some kept only one variety; on other places were seen specimens of various kinds. We found better returns were received where only one or two varieties were kept distinct, than where mixed varieties were kept. Even in poultry specializations pays.

CRITICISMS IN REGARD TO CROPS

There was noticed a wide variety of crops. Some splendid fields of fall wheat were seen. While this is a most profitable crop, it is favorable to spreading such weeds as false flax and chess. The crops expected to be grown on a dairy farm are alfalfa, red clover, some soiling crop, oats, barley, mangels or beets. In nearly all these cases we found these, and in one case flax was grown, the seed being ground with the grain in a proportion of one bushel of flax to 15 or 20 of mixed grain. This as a concentrate, with some bran, together with silage, alfalfa and clover as a roughage, makes an ideal balanced ration for feeding dairy cows.

IT PAYS TO UNDERDRAIN

The value of underdrainage was demonstrated on every hand. Fine crops of clover, alfalfa, grain, roots and corn were seen on every acre of underdrained land; these contrasted most remarkably with the weak spots on surface drained land, or where there was a supposed natural drainage. It pays to underdrain.

A better rotation of crops and lay-out of farm in most cases would be desirable. A six year course is too long to give best results. A three or four year rotation is desirable to get large returns and keep weeds in check. With this in view the lay-out of the farm should be such that the fields would be of about equal size.

WEEDS MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Weeds were too much in evidence everywhere. I fear there is too much indifference in this matter, among the best of us. Couch grass, sow thistle, pennycress, false flax, bindweed, Canada thistles and many annuals took the place of the crop intended. There must be more activity in this battle with the weeds. Our weed laws must be better enforced, if we are to be high class farmers.

Some places were weak in fences. Not that they were lacking, as all had more or less rail

and picket or wire fencing. In some cases too much of the old snake fence was in evidence; these are a harbor for weeds. We expected fences to be in good repair and with no weeds or brush growing alongside of them.

Lanes should be well graded, so as to shed the water; this is important on a good farm. Stone piles or stumps in the middle of fields can not be tolerated on a high class farm, and unbroken land should be quickly got under cultivation. On these points some of the farms were weak.

The supply of machinery and implements was complete. The danger to-day may be in having an over-supply. The aim should be to have just a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the system of farming followed. The amount of capital invested in farm machinery and buildings in which to house same, is no small item, and is a direct tax against the yearly income.

MEDIUM-SIZED FARMS AN ADVANTAGE

Our observations convinced us that the medium-sized farm, well tilled, has the advantage over the large farm where energy is divided and less thorough work is accomplished. Scarcity of labor was evident on every hand; undone jobs were too much in evidence. Only by a sufficiency of labor can all the details on a dairy farm be worked out to a successful conclusion and bring ultimate success from the standpoint of a true agriculturist, which I take to be that of a builder—building up the soil, building up strong herds and flocks, building up a good bank account; and, best of all, building up a home filling our part in the social realm of the community, and making a life.

Tuberculosis in Cattle

The great economic and sanitary significance of animal tuberculosis to the live stock industry of America and the many and varied factors which must of necessity be accounted with in formulating successful measures for its eradication render the report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis of special interest and value to all who have to do with cattle. The Commission has studied the problem of tuberculosis among cattle and has reported upon reasonable and economically practicable methods or systems to be recommended to both officials and live stock owners for eradicating that great scourge of domesticated animals, tuberculosis.

The disease is recognized as being widely prevalent among cattle and other animals. The frequency with which it occurs is increasing rather than declining. Tuberculosis is one of the strictly preventable infections and therefore there is good ground for the belief that through the formation and enforcement of proper regulations the disease may eventually be entirely suppressed. To that end the Commission have worked and have reported on the principal points essential to the promulgation of a comprehensive and practicable policy, such as may reasonably be adopted by any Governmental body interested in the control of bovine tuberculosis. Extracts from the report and part of the resolutions follow. More will be published in these columns from week to week.

UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY TESTING

It was felt by the members of the Commission, in view of the prevalence of the disease, especially in some localities and among certain classes of cattle, the difficulty of providing a sufficient number of trained officials and the large economic questions involved, to say nothing of the enormous expenditure, that it would be unwise, for the present at least, to seriously discuss a policy of universal compulsory testing and slaughter.

Such a policy might perhaps be adopted with advantage by a small community, or one in which the disease existed to a very limited extent, but speaking generally, especially in view

of past experiences in this line, it was thought better to omit it entirely from the recommendations of the Commission.

All other methods of dealing with bovine tuberculosis which have been recommended or tried in various communities, were thoroughly discussed, with the object of discarding weak points and adopting such features as might be deemed worthy of a place in the official findings of the Commission.

Some of the resolutions, based on the information contained in the reports of its Committees and on such information as was brought out in the general discussions of the Commission, adopted for presentation to the American Veterinary Medical Association, follow:

DISSEMINATION OF THE DISEASE

Resolution No. 1.—As a general policy to be observed all contact between tuberculous and



A Scene That, Unfortunately, is Becoming Too Common at our Fall Exhibitions

The past ten years have shown a very rapid increase in the demoralizing side show features at our fall fairs. In this we are following the example of the exhibitions in the United States where, in the State of Connecticut, for instance, the character of these shows a few years ago, became so degrading, the State Legislature passed a grading side shows to become common at our exhibitions? Would you like your sister or daughter to be taken around the country like this, wearing masks to hide their identity? Directors of societies that permit these features on their exhibition grounds, should hang their heads in shame. This photograph was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy at the Sherbrooke, Que., exhibition. Similar shows were at the Ottawa, Toronto, Peterboro and other fairs. Public opinion needs to be aroused to prevent these elements from large cities polluting our agricultural exhibitions.

healthy cattle and between healthy cattle and stables, cars, etc., which may contain living tubercle bacilli should be prevented. To accomplish this the following specific recommendations are made:

1. There should be no sale or exchange of animals affected with tuberculosis except for immediate slaughter or for breeding purposes under official supervision.

2. That the managements of live stock shows should give preference to cattle known to be free from tuberculosis, either by providing special classes for such cattle or in some other practical way, and should also take every precaution to prevent contact between such animals and those not known to be free from disease.

3. All live stock shippers should take every precaution to see that cars furnished are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before use.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

Resolution No. 2.—1. That tuberculin, properly used, is an accurate and reliable diagnostic agent for the detection of active tuberculosis.

2. That tuberculin may not produce a reaction under the following conditions: (a) When the disease is in a period of incubation. (b) When the progress of the disease is arrested. (c) When the disease is extensively generalized. The last condition is relatively rare and may usually be detected by physical examination.

3. On account of the period of incubation and the fact that arrested cases may sooner or later become active, all exposed animals should be retested at intervals of six months to one year.

4. That the tuberculin test should not be applied to any animal having a temperature higher than normal.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Think Sheep! Talk Sheep! Raise Sheep!

I have so often wondered that the Canadian farmer, usually such a bright, intelligent character, and keen in the art of acquiring the rupee, is so slow to learn the old English truism that "The sheep has a golden hoof." A Canadian sheep census shows that the farmers have allowed this gold-producing industry to pass out of their hands, notwithstanding they have such excellent conditions both of climate and of soil for the growth of wool and mutton.

In days past when lambs were selling for \$1.50 a head and the market was all in the United States almost every Canadian farmer kept at least a few sheep. Now that the European markets are open, and cold storage insures the safe delivery of the carcass, so that mutton can be exported dead or alive, which has created a demand, increasing the price to about four times

the former selling rate, he has handed over this "kid glove" industry for the dirtier and more laborious business of cow farming. And still he complains about the hard work of the farm and the difficulty of securing satisfactory help, and persists in killing his devoted wife and disgusting his family with agricultural pursuits, because the "everlasting chores," i.e., cows and pigs, can't be left save for a few hours at a time, and therefore a little holiday, or a trip just to remind him of his "honeymoon" jaunt, are absolutely out of the question. Surely the Canadian farmer, who ought to be one of the happiest men under the sky, is not growing so sordid that he is willing to sacrifice the love and pleasure of his home and family to "live in earth, and work in earth, and die in earth," i.e., cow earth and pig earth, because he vainly imagines there is a little more money this way.

If Farm and Dairy, which should be in every farmhouse in Canada, could make this most patent fact clear to the farmer that the only hope of salvation for many farmers' wives and families is sheep, and sheep only, love will return to many a home from whence it is fled, and there will be less "complaining in our streets," that the boys refuse to stay on the farm, and the girls are only counting the days to get away, or anxiously waiting to get married—and thank their beautiful stars if they can throw the fascinating threads around anything but a farmer.

Just a little more time for love and recreation and mental culture, and a practical use of the hundreds of helpful hints thrown out by Farm and Dairy—and sheep, mere sheep—and Canada easily becomes the farmer's paradise. This is not mere rhetoric or poetic strain. The writer grew up among Shropshire flocks for over

20 years and has been among Ontario and Quebec farmers for the past 20 years, and knows what he is talking about from practical experience, and his faith and love has steadily increased in and for sheep.

When one good reliable boy and his faithful collie could for the greater part of the year manage a flock of from 100 to 200 ewes at a cost of probably 40 cents a day and his board, when it would require three or four men and a woman or two to manage an equivalent in cows, why will not Canadian farmers think sheep, talk sheep, raise sheep?—"P. & S. F.", Cowansville, Que.

Judging Horses in the Ring

There are many little but important points connected with judging horses in the show ring that affect his position in the eyes of the judge, which may be altogether overlooked by the ringsider and many little faults and failings which his owner has never detected and which, when they are the cause of a lower position having to be taken than was expected, are followed by very adverse and uncomplimentary comments upon the judging.

We see, perhaps standing, a beautifully mottled stallion or mare, colt, filly or foal in the hands of some expert showman who has looked at his favorite, and trained it many times to set itself so as to stand in the most attractive form, and we go away remarking to our friend: "That was a grand colt of So and So's." Later on we again come around, or we consult the awards, and find that our favorite wasn't "in it"; we can't think why! No, we didn't wait to see the trotting out proceedings; we didn't see that it went wide and bad off its hooks or that the four ankles were a bit twisted or something of this kind which the judges in doing their duty conscientiously and carefully had easily detected, and very rightly placed the animal in its proper place, though in our own personal opinion distastefully wrong. Or we may have been even at the ringside while the trotting was going on and, like 19 out of every 20 of the visitors present, in order that we might see the numbers in the competition we had been standing broadside, and to us the walking and trotting had seemed to be correct. Had we been in a direct line behind or in front we should probably have seen at a glance the judges' reason for making their decision as indicated, for it must be remembered that this question is one of vast importance in the matter of breeding stock.

CHARITY FOR THE JUDGE

From these points it will be seen that it is far too easy to condemn judges without cause or reason for doing so, and charity, in this respect, should be extended to them very liberally.

There are many other points, however, in which one can scarcely feel so charitably disposed or place such a pleasant construction upon what takes place. It may be that we are looking at a class of heavy shire horses being adjudicated upon, where we see a subject of the most representative character placed at the top! A real weighty, heavy shire, full of bone and feather, big in height and general making. For the second place the selection falls upon what is generally termed a quality animal, smaller, with beautifully fine points, silky hair, more action, too, perhaps, in fact, altogether a different type to the first. The third horse, again, we have many times found to be of a similar type to the first. The three as they stand look like a sandwich, the big pieces of bread outside and the tasty bit in the middle. This does not always or often please; it is not teaching the public and amateurs anything at all. They say and rightly so: "If that big heavy one that is first is the best, how can that smaller, fine quality, classy one

be the second best, when the third is, to all intents and purposes, a facsimile of the first?" Here, again, the first part of my story may be repeated. It may be the action, the twisted foreleg or the wide going of the hocks that keeps the third below the second, and the superior action that has placed the first where he is; so that in all this the judges are not to blame and have done the right thing, especially if they had not more good animals lower down the class to select from, so as to have given the public some idea of what is wanted by placing animals as prize winners that are all of one class and character.

APPARENT UNSOUNDNESS

Variations and awards made as indicated, it will therefore be seen, are often unavoidable, and therefore must of necessity be excused, but these other points that are not so easily reckoned with such as the placing of a distinctly superior animal below a more inferior one on the score of some apparent unsoundness. It has many times happened in my experience that the judges, upon being interrogated as to their reasons for making their awards as mentioned, have said: "Oh, she was a better horse" or "She was a better mare, but we had a doubt as to side bone." Now can there possibly be any reason, or are there any conditions applying to judging or unsoundness, for saying a horse may be too unsound for the first prize and yet sound enough for the second? Such a preceding appears on the face of it to be absurd; if a horse is too conspicuously or even suspiciously unsound to be awarded the first prize, surely he ought not to be allowed the second; and where judges are so fixed their proper course by all means would appear to be to let the veterinary surgeon determine the extent of the unsoundness, and that not verbally but by a certificate. In doing this

Green Feed in Swine Rations

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

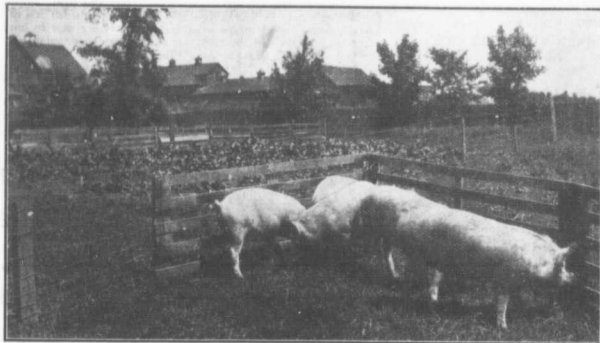
It is not possible to get the best gains from swine for the least outlay of grain unless they are given a fairly large proportion of green stuff in their rations. Green feed gives the growing hog a vigorous appetite and it puts him in ideal condition to make the best use of the more expensive grain feeds. For fall feeding as a green food, there is perhaps nothing better for swine than rape. It can be grown cheaply, the pigs like it and it is not injured by early frosts; therefore, when available, it may be pastured or fed in the pens till early winter.

The younger pigs may be allowed to pasture on the rape. Fattening hogs will give better returns when not allowed to run at large; hence we find it most profitable to cut the rape and feed it to them in the pens. All that they will eat may be given to advantage, though of course, we cannot expect the rape alone to fatten them. They must have their grain ration as well.

Where rape is not available, flat turnips, mangels or sugar beets, green corn, alfalfa, clover or other green feeds should be worked in as a part of the feed for pigs. Pork brings an exceedingly good price just now, and there has been no kick coming for some time back as to the prices they have realized. We must remember, however, that grain feeds are also high in price, and it therefore is necessary that we conserve them in hog feeding if we would get the best results.

It would be almost astonishing, to those who have never tried it, to find out how much green food can be worked into the daily feed for hogs with good results. Provided that a fairly liberal grain ration is given, we have always found that green feed of some kind to the extent that the pigs will clean up readily is well worth while.

Green feed may not in itself be able to put on any special amount of fat, but there is no



Pigs Huddled on Pasture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The best place for the growing pig in the summer is on pasture or soiling crops. If turned loose in a field the pigs would destroy more than they would eat. By using hurdles, as shown in the illustration, the pigs make the best use of the soiling crop, and are then moved on to a fresh piece. Huddled in this way a comparatively small plot of ground serves the requirements of a considerable number of pigs.

The judges would remove the onus of rejecting the animal from its proper place, and the animal if given a "clean bill" would be allowed to occupy what was his perfect right—the top place; but if rejected by the veterinary he would of necessity be out of the competition, or at least ought to be.

All these remarks are intended to and do apply to every class of horses alike; and if I may rack back for a moment to the "type," I may mention that similarity of type or the conditions pertaining to a particular class are often much more abused, or are much less intelligible in the light horse class than in the heavy.—W. R. G. in Rider and Driver.

gainsaying the fact that it adds to the thrift of the animals and furnishes them a large amount of water, in a most valuable form, which water otherwise would have to be taken in bulk.

A small implement shed will always be a source of inconvenience, as the accumulation of new and old machines will soon outgrow the space, and then it will be necessary to build again or to revert back to the old habit of leaving part out of doors. It is wiser to arrange for plenty of space in the beginning so that any future purchases will be prepared for. A good, dry floor in the implement shed can be made with a few loads of coarse gravel or cinders.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

Large Prizes and Classes for

**Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle,
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try, Seed, Judging Com-
petition and a**

HORSE SHOW

Entries close November 19th.

Single Fare Rates on the Railways.

\$16,000.00 in Prizes

For Prize List apply to the Secretary.

J. BRIGHT, Pres. A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec.
Myrtle Station Toronto

Well Drilling

I drill a 4 1/2 inch bore; work done summer or winter; pumps and fixtures always on hand. I guarantee water. Fifteen years experience. Eight gasoline and steam drilling machines. Time given if needed by notes. Worth your while to write for terms and prices this year, to

ARTHUR CAMPBELL
L'Original, Ont. Phone No. 8

Land For The Settler

100 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto, Ontario.

HON. JAMES'S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Questions are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Ration for Milk Cows

What proportion of oats, barley, peas and corn would it be necessary to feed with ensilage, cut straw and alfalfa hay, to milk cows? Would oil cake be any advantage in feeding, and what proportion would you advise feeding?—A. Thompson, Lambton Co., Ont.

The addition of bran to the mentioned grains would make a decided improvement in the meal mixture and at the same time lower the cost. A mixture of bran, 300 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs.; barley, 100 lbs.; peas, 100 lbs.; corn, 200 lbs.; and oil cake meal, 100 lbs., would constitute a most excellent meal for milk production and should, for best results in the way of milk flow and net profit (not always the same thing, by the way) be fed at the rate of about one lb. of meal to four lbs. of milk produced daily.

The amount of ensilage will, of course, depend upon the cow. Straw should be added at the rate of about one lb. of straw to 10 lbs. of ensilage. If alfalfa is fed liberally the meal part of the ration may be materially decreased. Our work here shows good alfalfa hay to be worth almost as much, pound for pound, as bran.—J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Roots for Growing Hogs

To what extent can roots (mangels) be worked into a ration to advantage for hogs that are 100 lbs. in weight and are to be shovled along for market. Peas, barley and oats are available for feed. Please give through your feeders' corner a ration for hogs made up of these four feeds.—A. Shurter, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Mangels may be advantageously fed with such a meal mixture to fatten growing hogs up to two lbs roots for each pound of meal mixture fed. For a short time at first, say a fortnight, an even greater proportion of roots might be fed, but this should be gradually changed until hogs should be getting at finishing-off time only

about equal parts by weight of meal and mangels or even less mangels. The meal mixture might be made up of about equal parts of the three grains with a slight increase in the barley toward the last part of the feeding.—J. H. G.

Tuberculosis in Cattle

(Continued from page 4)

5. That any animal having given one distinct reaction to tuberculin should thereafter be regarded as tuberculous.
6. That the sub-cutaneous injection of tuberculin is the only method of using tuberculin for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle which can be recommended at the present time.
7. That tuberculin has no injurious effect on healthy cattle.

EVIDENCE FROM TUBERCULIN TEST.
Resolution No. 3.—That a positive reaction to tuberculin in any properly conducted test, official or otherwise, in any animal in any herd, shall be considered evidence sufficient upon which to declare the herd to be infected.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION.
Resolution No. 4.—That this Commission recommends the passage of legislation providing for the compulsory notification by owners and by veterinarians of the existence of tuberculosis in a herd, whether such existence be made known by detection of clinical cases or by the tuberculin test.

LOCATION THROUGH SLAUGHTER.
Resolution No. 5.—This Commission recognizes that the discovery of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for food purposes furnishes one of the best possible means of locating the disease on the farm, and therefore recommends the adoption of some system of marking, for purposes of identification, all cattle three years old and over, shipped for slaughter. As tuberculosis hogs is almost invariably due to bovine infection, this recommendation should also be made to apply to hogs of any age shipped for slaughter.

It is further recommended that the discovery of tuberculosis in animals coming under Government Inspection should be used whenever identification

is possible, as a means of locating infected herds and premises. All such cases should be reported to the proper authorities for control action.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.—As a general policy in the eradication of tuberculosis the separation of healthy and diseased animals, and the construction of a healthy herd are recommended. In order to accomplish this the following recommendations are made:

- (1) If the herd is found to be extensively infected, as shown by the tuberculin test or clinical examination, even the apparently healthy animals in it should be regarded with suspicion, until they have been separated from the reacting animals for at least three months.
- If after the expiration of this time they do not react to the tuberculin test, they may be considered healthy again, and accepted as such.

It is recommended that a herd extensively infected should not be treated by the method of general separation, but that the construction of a new herd from the offspring only is advisable.

- (2) If the herd is found, by either or both of the above methods, to contain a relatively small proportion of diseased animals separation of the diseased animals from the healthy animals, and the construction of a sound herd from the healthy animals, and the offspring of both, is advocated.

A WORKING BASIS

As a working basis in carrying out these principles, we advise, (a) That herds containing 50% or more of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 1. (b) That herds containing under 15% of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 2. (c) That herds falling between these figures be graded according to the opinion of the inspector. (d) That it shall be the prerogative of the owner to reject either plan and have his herd dealt with by removal and slaughter of diseased animals, with or without compensation, according to the public policy in operation.

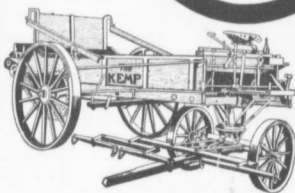
2. That when by any means the officials properly charged with the control of tuberculosis become aware of its existence in a herd to which a policy of slaughter and compensation cannot reasonably be applied, such herd must be dealt with by the owner, under Government supervision, on the principle of the separation of all sound animals from those affected. Such separation must be effected by treating the whole herd as diseased, and rearing the calves separately, either on pasteurized milk or milk of healthy cows, or when the number of those affected is so small as to warrant such a course, by the application to the whole herd, from time to time, under official supervision, of the tuberculin test, and the entire segregation of all animals found to react.

In the event of any owner refusing or neglecting to adopt either of the above methods, his entire herd to be closely quarantined and sales therefrom to be entirely prohibited.

COMPENSATION RECOMMENDED

3. That a policy of compensation be recommended as useful and usually necessary as a temporary measure.
4. That, when slaughter is necessary, in order to avoid economic loss, every effort should be made to utilize as far as possible the meat of such animals as may be obtained and on being slaughtered under competent inspection.

I like Farm and Dairy very much and always find much valuable information in its columns.—H. G. Brigham, Grey Co., Ont.



At least one-third
lighter draft
Genuine
KEMP
Manure Spreader

You can only buy one manure spreader with the Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder—and that is the Genuine Kemp.

Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the straw material.

There are many other exclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about them.

There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

But send to us for catalog D. That's your first step. We are sole selling agents. 62

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD.

**SMITH'S FALLS,
CANADA**

FARM MANAGEMENT

Disappearance of Weeds

A young man in the spring of 1908, plowed four acres of new sod and raised a crop of potatoes and corn. The land was clean. In April, 1909, he drilled in oats. There was such a crop of weeds and Canada thistle as I never saw before. He cut them before ripe with a binder. The following year, he grew barley and a cleaner crop could not be wanted for. How do you explain the entire absence of weeds?—J. McF., Middlesex Co., Ont.

Supposing that the young man in question plowed the land after potatoes and corn, which he probably did, and that he again plowed after his wonderful crop of weeds, including thistles, etc., which again would practically have to do, the explanation is simple: The clean surface soil of the hoed crop was luried and weed seeds turned up for the crop of oats. In the next case the hoed crop surface soil again came to the top and was clean.

If land was not plowed after hoed crop then I am at a loss for an explanation unless "an enemy hath done this."—J. H. Gridale, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Rotation for Gravel Soil

I have a field of seven acres of gravelly soil while the rest of my farm is heavy marsh land. What rotation would you recommend in this particular case? The crops desired are mangels and clover? The soil is so dry that we have great difficulty in getting good crops.—L. M. E., Colchester Co., N. B.

You are not likely to be able to grow very heavy crops of mangels on the field in question. Swedes are likely to do very much better than mangels. A rotation suitable for such a field would be: 1st year turnips; 2nd year, oats, seeded down with red clover, 10 lbs., and timothy 10 lbs. in the fall; 3rd year, alfalfa pasture as suited convenience. Adding four or five lbs alfalfa to eat to the above mentioned seedings of timothy and clover would do good. If mangels must be grown rather than Swedes it would be well to sow them on the flat and roll well two or three times after sowing mangel seed.—J. H. G.

Management of Light Soil

I have 25 acres of quite low level land, composed of about 8 inches of dark loam on clay bottom. This land was plowed for the first time about 12 years ago. I am not getting as good crops as formerly. What can be done to improve it for grain? I have 10 acres corn and it is looking fine, with the exception of a patch of an acre that is very loose and loamy. I have failed to get a crop off this patch for several seasons. It is loose that one can run the toe of his boot along 6 or 8 inches deep with little effort. It would be difficult to get a crop out of it 12 inches deep. What can be done to improve this patch?

What is the proportion of loss that takes place in the heating of manure?—R. M., Lennox Co., Ont.

1. The land as described is quite common in Eastern Canada and is as a rule difficult to handle. The crops likely to do best upon it are corn, mangels, timothy and barley. Clover will occasionally do well. It is usually difficult to get a good catch of grass.

On the field in question I would suggest the following as a good rotation likely to give most satisfactory results: This fall, after harvest, corn, do not plow but disc, and so as to loosen corn roots. In spring sow timothy and red clover, 12 lbs. of each, and 2 lbs. alsike per acre. Sow barley, one and a half bushels per acre as a nurse crop. Do not work the land much before sowing. Harrow after sowing and then roll well. If ground seems very loose roll two or three times, especi-

ally such parts as are very loose. Cut hay one or two years, pasture a year or two, then back to corn or roots.

It is probable that in a few years you will be able to bring up some of the clay to mix with the surface loam, as such soil decreases in volume and the subsoil comes nearer the surface. Attaching a subsoiler when breaking up from grass would probably do good. Apply manure in the autumn after hay and pasture on top of the manure. Do not manure again when preparing for corn.

2. Manure losses from one-quarter to three-quarters of its value from heating.—J. H. G.

Fodder Corn in Manitoba

The photo reproduced herewith shows a plot of corn grown for fodder on the farm of Dunfield Bros., Dufferin District, Man. Dunfield Bros., when sending in the photo, wrote:

"We have six acres of corn this year, of which this photo was taken about the 25th of August. We



Fodder Corn Growing in Manitoba

The photo reproduced herewith affords proof that corn can be grown to a surprising degree of excellence even in Manitoba. The adjoining article gives fuller particulars about this corn.

have not a silo, but we find the corn to be a very good thing to throw out to the cattle, a stock or two every day, and scatter in the bluff in the beginning of winter. We keep 25 cows milking the year round. We have 60 head all told, 35 of which are pedigree Ayrshires. Ours is a fine dairy country, there being good water and good pasture, and we are well sheltered with bluffs. There is, however, very little dairying carried on.

"At the time of writing, September 12th, we are using corn from our field for table use. It has fine large cobs and is very good eating."

Corn and Clover on Out Sod

Is it advisable to use stubble land for corn, or is a sod to be preferred? I have a piece of out sod which I would like to put in clover next year. What treatment shall I give it in order that the best results may be insured?—L. M., Halton Co., Ont.

Corn does very much better on out sod than on stubble, other things being equal. The sod however must be worked down well before sowing the corn.

As to the out sod I am of the opinion that your correspondent cannot get a satisfactory crop of clover hay off it next year. If he wishes to try he will probably get best results by cultivating with the plowing and at once seeding down with 10 lbs. red clover, and two lbs. alsike and five lbs. timothy per acre. Roll right after seeding.—J. H. G.

The cut on page 16 of Farm and Dairy September 1, which cut shows a number of Ayrshires at pasture, was reproduced from a photo taken on the farm of Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie.

Our Legal Adviser

RE FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.—We are very anxious to have rural free delivery, but have no idea of what to do or how to begin, and so are writing to you, thinking you would be able to give us the information we want. Is there anything to pay after the box is paid for? Is all that is necessary to get to get a number to sign a petition for R. F. D., and if so how many names would one have to get, or how much territory would have to be covered? After getting the names where would we have to send them? Could we still have it where people get their mail at different post offices? For example, we get our mail at Ingersoll, and our next neighbor gets his at Beachville. If we did get it where would we get our boxes, how much would they cost, and would we have to get them altogether?—F. S., Oxford Co., Ont.

The people residing on, or adjacent to the route followed by the mail courier, can send a petition asking for Rural Delivery. Petitions may be sent to the Post Office Inspector at London, or to the Postmaster General, Ottawa. Unless in very exceptional cases, 5 per cent. of the route should sign the petition.

If the petition is granted they would have to pay \$3.00 each for a box and erect it. That is all the cost; the government pays for the service of the box.

It does not matter at what post office they now receive mail, if it is

an office to which the courier goes.—J. H. Campbell, Post Office Inspector.

DOUBTFUL ABOUT WILL.—A dies leaving all his property, real and personal to his wife, during her life. Then it goes to his daughter, their only child, for her life. Who are the lawful survivors at the daughter's death?

Copy of clause in the will: "I will and devise that at the death of my daughter, that all and singular of the above mentioned bonds and property, shall be vested in and belong to the lawful begotten children of my said daughter, to them, their heirs and assigns for ever—said property or the value thereof to be equally divided among them who may be survivors at the time of my said daughter's death."

The point in question is: do grand children come in whose parents are dead?—A. A., Ontario.

The last clause quoted in the will is so clearly expressed, that we consider it must be taken to govern and modify the previous provision, giving the property to children and their heirs and assigns. The word "them" refers to the children previously mentioned, and the words "heirs" and "assigns" must be taken to indicate the quality of the estate in fee simple and not merely for life.

If the testator had so expressed, therefore, of the daughter of the testator, the property should be divided equally amongst her children then surviving.

I like Farm and Dairy very much. It is a very instructive paper.—Thos. McIntyre, Dundas Co., Ont.

The Acorn Cow Bowl

(Patented)

is a money-maker pure and simple. It places tempered water within easy reach of the cow, at all times. As a natural consequence she drinks more water, gives more milk, and makes more money for her owner.

It is a labor-saver, too. No need to drive the herd out into the cold barn yard to drink. Just keep water in your supply tank, and your cattle will help themselves whenever they are thirsty.

Send today for our free booklet, "Profit Makers," with full description of Acorn Cow Bowl and U Bar Stanchion.

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METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited
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DITCHING IS PROFITABLE

WITH A BUCKEYE

No competition to contend against, because hand labor is too slow, too expensive and often unreliable. Our machines are clean, straight ditch true to grade FASTER and CHEAPER than is possible any other way.

The land owner NEEDS THE BUCKEYE; others make large profits doing their neighbor's ditching. Get a BUCKEYE and be the first in your locality to contract for BUCKEYE ditching this season.

Built in many sizes. Steam or gasoline power. Three days' free trial allowed. Send AT ONCE for Illustrated Catalogue "G."

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SEND FOR THIS BOOK BEFORE YOU BUILD ANOTHER BUILDING



Tells you how to construct, of Concrete, Farm Utilities that will be used by future generations. Note from the chapter headings (selected from a long list) how completely the book covers every kind of farm construction:

Barns
Chimney Caps
Culverts
Dairies
Dipping Tanks
Foundations

Fence Posts
Feeding Floors
Gutters
Hens' Nests
Hitching Posts
Hog House

Houses
Milk House
Poultry Houses
Root Cellars
Silos
Sheds

Shelter Walls
Stables
Stairs
Stalls
Steps
Steps

Troughs
Walks
Wall Copings
Well Curbs
Wind Walls
Etc., etc.

The steady rise in the price of lumber during the past decade has compelled the farmer, who is a large consumer of lumber, to look around for a suitable substitute.

The uses of lumber on the farm are manifold, and it is a question of great importance to the progressive farmer to find a material which will replace lumber at a cost within his reach.

At the same time the price of cement, owing to advanced scientific methods and improved machinery, has been greatly reduced until it has reached a point which has placed its use within the reach of everybody.

Concrete recommends itself to the farmer because of its cheapness, lasting durability, and its general utility. With it the farmer can do his own work or have it performed under his supervision without the aid of skilled mechanics.

Lumber used in damp places and on wet ground—as, for instance, on barn floors,

feeding floors or ground, or in construction of water tanks, is very short-lived and requires replacing every few years.

Concrete, like wine, becomes better with age, and the very dampness which destroys lumber calls out the best qualities of the cement by making it harder and harder until it can only be destroyed by dynamite.

Concrete can be used on the farm for every purpose for which lumber is used. It can be used to great advantage for well tops, feeding floors, foundations, for buildings of all kinds, corn crib floors, stable floors, cellar floors, cellar hatchways, fence posts, culverts, silos, approaches to barns, around watering troughs, also in covering with cement whole barnyards, and last, but not least, in the construction of concrete water supply tanks and drinking tanks.

Modern sanitary investigation has led us to a better understanding of the vital importance of cleanliness in keeping stock and handling farm products.

Concrete can not only be used as cheaply and sometimes at less cost than other materials, but from the viewpoint of lasting quality, economy in upkeep, as also of cleanliness, it is infinitely superior.

A concrete building is not subject to deterioration. It is fire-proof, rat-proof, free from vermin, and will stand the severest wear or weather, requiring no repairs.

From a sanitary point of view a concrete building can be washed down, scrubbed, disinfected, steamed or sterilized so as to destroy all germs, while it can be kept sweet and wholesome with the least expenditure of labor.

Send for our new illustrated book (as pictured above). It's free. The information it gives you is valuable, intensely interesting, with actual photographs, plans, explanations, and directions. It tells you how to mix concrete, prepare the ground, make the forms—so clearly and thoroughly that you can do most of this work yourself.

Just tear off this coupon—or take a post card if it is handier—sign it and you'll get your copy by return mail.

Canada Cement Company, Limited,

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Be sure and tear off this Coupon and send it to us

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You may send me a copy of your book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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HORTICULTURE

Apples Realize a Good Price

The demonstration orchards in the Georgian Bay district, that have been in charge of the Agricultural Department at Collingwood, were on September 21st visited by R. E. McDougall, of McDougall & Evans, which firm bought the apples from these orchards this year; Adam Brown, manager of the Owen Sound Co-operative Apple Growers' Association; T. G. Harkness; and Mr. John Sibbald, all of Owen Sound; and Mr. S. Gifford, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Meaford. These gentlemen, accompanied by W. F. Kidd and Mr. Metcalf, of the Collingwood Department, drove around to the demonstration orchards to inspect orchard conditions generally in the district.

The visitors went to Collingwood, expecting to see something worth noting; they were more than surprised with what they saw. They had not believed it possible to have made such a marked change in the quality of apples by the work of one year. As a result of their visit these men expressed their intention to try and see if in some way they cannot get the apple growers at Owen Sound to take better care of their fruit and thereby raise fruit of a better quality.

Mr. McDougall stated that while they had had a pretty stiff price for the apples in the demonstration orchards, namely \$3.00 a barrel for No. 1 fall and No. 1 and 2 winter varieties, they have not nearly as much difficulty in handling that kind of fruit at that price as they have in handling the ordinary run of fruit, which they get at a lower price. He stated that wherever a shipment of Duchess from the orchards had gone these people were asking for more of these Collingwood apples.

The Potato Crop

The total yield of potatoes in Ontario this year will not be up to the yield of last year. Some Canadian and Dairy correspondents report only one-half, others two-thirds of a crop. In only a few instances is a full crop reported. Early potatoes in particular were much below the average in yield. This is attributed to a long period of drought during the growing season. Rains later in the season have helped winter varieties and they will average better.

Blight has not been common this year. The prevalence of the potato beetle is reported in all sections, but this pest is readily controlled by spraying.

The crop is not half of what it was last year owing to the dry season. Spraying is practised for both bugs

ELM GROVE FARM

FOR SALE—A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Black Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, at \$2.00 each.

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

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER
PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN

FOR ALL NORTH AMERICAN RAILROADS Experience unnecessary; age 18 to 35; no Fireman, \$108 monthly; brakeman, \$90. Promotion to engineers, conductors. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 800 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Department 541, 227 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

and blight.—Geo. Owens, Carleton Co., Ont.

Potato crop is poor. Early crop very light, late crop a little better; will not average one-third of last year.—J. W. Howe, Lanark Co., Ont.

Yield of potatoes is not so large as last year, but quality is better.—P. G. Ewing, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Potato crop is one-third of last year as last year.—W. A. Foster, Durham Co., Ont.

Potato crop is good and of good quality. There are no complaints of blight.—J. B. Lucas, Elgin Co., Ont.

Potato crop is first class, never better. Early potatoes were not so good.—P. B. St. John, Ontario Co., Ont.

Early potatoes are a small crop; late potatoes are still green and growing and promise a good crop.—C. S. B. Brown, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Potatoes are first class; considerably better than last year.—Wm. Vender, Grey Co., Ont.

The potato crop is much better than last year. No blight this year. Spraying has been practised.—Walter Shaver, Oxford Co., Ont.

Potatoes about average.—J. W. Kennedy, Kent Co., Ont.

Crop is 10 per cent. smaller than last year, but the yield will be above average.—J. Morain, Nipissing Dist., Ont.

The continued drought has had its effect and the potato crop will not be over one-half in comparison with other years. We all pray for bugs but not for blight.—B. L. Phillips, Rainy River Dist., Ont.

The potato crop will be about one-half that of last year. The potatoes are not turning out many in a hill, but even at that we will have a large quantity to ship.—E. G. Gould, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Vegetable Growers Meet

A new department was taken this year in holding the Sixth Annual Convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in the City of London on September 7th, all previous meetings having taken place in Toronto. President Delworth opened the proceedings with an address. The report of J. Lockie Wilson, Sec.-Treas., showed the finances of the Association to be in good condition and the membership rapidly increasing. St. Thomas shows an increase in membership of 396 per cent.; Tecumseh 100 per cent.; Woodstock 25 per cent.; and Toronto 12 per cent. The matter of having new standard weights for vegetables was discussed and left in the hands of the executive. The possibilities of New Ontario as an ideal section for raising seed potatoes was shown and the experiments at the Government Experimental Farm in this line referred to. There are 16,000,000 acres of land suitable for potato growing in Ontario.

Papers were read by F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay, on "Early Potato Growing"; by Prof. Crow on "Small Fruits in connection with Vegetable Growing"; and in the unenviable absence of A. L. Logsdale, his report on "Vegetable Growing at Jordan Harbor Experimental Station" was read by the Secretary, W. H. Ccles, Try, Ohio, on "Reducing expenses with 'Irrigation in Garden and Greenhouse'; while F. G. Fuller, Hopedale, treated of "Melon Culture." Jnc. Whitton, foreman of Monteith Experiment Station, pointed out what the Ontario Government is doing in testing potato growing in that new and promising section. Major Beattie, London, gave an address, and excited his pleasure at meeting the delegates to the Forest City. L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph, spoke on "Insects Injurious to Vegetable Growers," and Prof. Stevens, State College, Pa., gave an address illustrated with lantern slides showing the results of experiments with cabbage, tomatoes and asparagus.

POULTRY YARD

Pen Fattening Preferred

J. P. Landry, Poultry Mgr., Nova Scotia Agricultural College

The crammering machine to fit roosters for markets is a good article in the hands of an expert. It will for a week or 10 days cause the fowls to consume more food than they otherwise would and flesh up better and more quickly.

It is not however a satisfactory machine for the average farmer or poultry man. The time required to get accustomed to using a crammer properly is much greater than an average man would care to give to it.

From an experience of over 10 years I would say that poultry may be put in prime condition by feeding liberally in small yards or runs and then two weeks in fattening crates before killing. With proper care in killing and dressing the best results may be obtained without the use of the crates. We have found however, that many persons are of the opinion that the crates fed chickens are more tender and juicy. It is to be remembered, of course, that proper feed must be used to produce the desired flesh and fatness.

Wheat as a Poultry Food

M. A. Jull, Live Stock Commissioner for B.C.

Wheat is used to a greater extent than any other grain as a poultry food. Although comparatively little is raised in British Columbia, it is found to be one of the cheapest of our foods. It is a safer food than most other grains and the fowls relish it. Wheat that has been frosted slightly is of equal feeding value with good wheat, and may be substituted for the higher-priced grain.

Shrunken wheat has, in fact, a higher protein content than plump wheat, and considerable saving may be made by purchasing at a low price wheat that cannot be used for flour-making purposes. One thing that many poultrymen of British Columbia must learn is that the greater part of frozen wheat is of equal feeding value with our high-grade milling wheats, provided that the wheat has not been frozen too early in maturity.

Demand For Turkeys.—It is not improbable that Canadian turkeys will be required this season to make up an anticipated deficiency in supplies on the English market. Inquiries made specially in Norfolk and other English counties where turkey rearing is carried on, elicit the information that while the progress made in some districts has been more favorable than in others, the supply, whilst somewhat exceeding that of last year, is, on the whole, only likely to be moderate. During the spring months, the young birds had to contend with the cold damp weather which, it is stated, numerically reduced the flocks in some districts, thus decreasing the anticipated total output.

When buying fowls, unless you are positively sure they are free from lice, quarantine them a week or more until you are confident they are free from all pests and disease.

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers free but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 9,000 to 10,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any false circulation.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances warrant, and we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even to the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. This policy does not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefit of our Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

The farmers in our western provinces have rendered a distinct service to their brethren here in the east by the outspoken and unanimous manner in which they have made it known to Premier Laurier that our present tariff laws impose numerous unfair burdens on the farming community. In Ontario and Quebec we farmers have allowed ourselves to be led around, through our slavery to party politics, for so long that we are still without any really representative organization through which we can make our views known on such subjects as these. As long as we permit these conditions to continue we may expect to suffer the consequences.

There are those who still endeavor to convince us that we should not make an effort to obtain a more open market for our products across the border in the United States. All their arguments, however, crumble away like a house of cards before one such example as is afforded by the benefits that are being derived by those Ontario and Quebec farmers who, since the recent change in the United States tariff, have been selling their cream to go across the border.

Mr. M. K. Everetts, the well-known dairyman of Smith's Falls, has pointed out that never, during the past season, has the cheese sold for less than fourteen cents a pound in New York State, while in Ontario and Quebec it has seldom sold for over eleven cents. Only a practically imaginary line separates the two countries.

President Taft desires to enter into tariff negotiations with Canada, and has intimated that the entering of the wedge will be made in the agricultural products schedule. This should be welcome news to our eastern dairymen and farmers. We have nothing to fear from our markets being opened to the farm products of the United States. We have hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of dollars to gain through obtaining entrance into the United States markets with our cheese, butter and other farm commodities.

Mr. Everetts suggests that a deputation of dairymen should be appointed to urge the government to strive, in the pending negotiations, to obtain concessions that will give us freer entrance to the markets of the United States. The suggestion should be acted upon. In the meantime it would be well for the officers of every cheese board in Ontario and Quebec to place themselves on record in regard to this matter. They might well appoint a delegate each to act on the proposed deputation.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACT

Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, did good work at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa recently when he led to the arrest of five parties who had been operating wheels of fortune and draw lotteries openly on the fair grounds all week. But the matter should not be allowed to drop where it now stands.

For several years the Midway features of the Ottawa Exhibition have been, for the most part, of a most degrading character. In spite of the law and of the protests of private citizens the directors have permitted games of chance and demoralizing side shows to be conducted on the Midway in the most open manner. Three years ago an editor of Farm and Dairy drew the attention of the Ottawa police on the grounds, including, at that time, Chief Inspector Dicks, to the games of chance that were being operated, but without effect.

Last year conditions were the same. Three weeks ago Farm and Dairy drew attention in these columns to the fact that the Ottawa Exhibition was in the habit of breaking the law in this respect. The warning had no effect. Throughout the week of the exhibition the law was openly violated, one young man at least lost every dollar he had, and side shows were permitted that were so demoralizing in nature that the manager of another show on the Midway took exception to their character. Early in the week the Ottawa Ministerial Association protested to the directors in regard to what was taking place.

This led the directors to make a pretence of stopping a few of the worst features. It was only a pretence, however, for on Thursday an editor of Farm and Dairy found no difficulty in obtaining opportunities to photograph wheels of fortune in operation. Through it all, however, the police and the directors of the exhibition—most of whom are unusually fine fellows—apparently do not see that anything was wrong.

After the action of Superintendent Wilson public opinion asserted itself. The local papers printed columns of matter containing criticisms by prominent people condemning the police and the directors for their inactivity. Some of the directors tried to defend themselves by claiming that it was hard to catch the games of chance in operation. Even were that true, and it was not, it was not a proper defence, as the law prohibits even the bringing of any gambling device on to the grounds of an exhibition whether it is operated or not.

But, now! notice the sequel. When the offending parties were brought into court last week and all pled guilty, the magistrate let them off on the ground that the directors of the exhibition were the guilty parties because they had sold privileges to them. There the matter stands.

Clause 2, Section 28, of the Ontario Act governing agricultural societies, after prohibiting "indecent shows, and all kinds of gambling, and all games of chance, including wheels of fortune, dice games, pools, coin tables, draw lotteries or other illegal games at the place of holding the exhibition or fair or within 300 yards thereof" concludes with the following words:

"Any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any legislative grant during the year next ensuing."

The magistrate, in effect, has pronounced the directors of the exhibition guilty. The government should cut off the societies grant for the present year. If the government neglects to do so it practically makes the law of none effect and creates a precedent of which other societies, that may offend in the future, will be quick to take advantage. This is a case where half way measures by the government will do harm, not good. Drastic action will be fair warning to every society in the province that the law must be observed and that even large societies will not be favored. Directors of societies will have no excuse if they permit the law to be violated.

Farm and Dairy has nothing but the most friendly feeling towards the management of the Central Canada Exhibition. We believe that the government will make no mistake if it increases the annual grant of the exhibition very materially. In this instance, however, we feel that the law should be enforced because the question that is at issue is of more than local importance. Elsewhere in this issue we publish an illustration of a feature, typical of many others of the same kind, that are distinctly lowering the tone of our agricultural

exhibitions. If the character of these exhibitions is to be kept clean and elevating the law must be enforced. The issue is fairly up to Superintendent Wilson, Hon. J. S. Duff and Premier Whitney himself.

MEN WHO CAN KEEP MARES

It is cause for serious regret that so many farmers have not the courage to keep their mares in periods like the present when high prices prevail. Cash in hand, in amounts such as can be obtained to-day for heavy brood mares is a tempting proposition. The mares, however, to a courageous breeder look tempting to a greater extent. The prices received in most cases would only have to be re-invested or placed in bank, and nowadays it is a difficult matter to find a better paying proposition than the original investment represented by the mares.

There is no inconsiderable risk attendant on horse breeding; results, however, where the outcome is favorable are such as to wholly offset this feature and to make the business profitable. We need a much greater number of good breeding mares in this country with owners who have the courage and good sense to retain them in the face of the tempting cash offers that will periodically come so long as horse breeding is as profitable as it is to-day.

COMMUNITY BREEDING

There has probably not been a greater mistake made on the part of the stockmen of this country than that of changing from one breed to another. This applies to many classes of stock, though it is particularly applicable in the case of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. After a few years' experience with one variety or breed, something induces the stockman to make a change. Sires of other blood are secured and indiscriminate crossing is commenced. The herd or flock no sooner reaches a stage of comparative uniformity as regards color or other characteristics that would indicate the predominant breeding, when another change is made! And so there has developed in almost every section of this country a class of stock, of more heterogeneous breeding than which it would be difficult to imagine. Here and there a man of more advanced ideas than his neighbors, has gotten away from this old time and most unprofitable practice. Special breeds have been adopted and a straight course in breeding has been followed. Others noting the example, have gradually followed along the same lines, and as a result to-day many localities are noted for the excellence of some particular class of stock which is therein raised.

Something ought to be done to bring about if possible a more general undertaking of the breeding in communities of special classes of live stock. In Denmark much of the improvement that has been brought about in the hogs of the country is due to the breeding societies that have been organized there. The recent sale of Holstein cattle made in the Brecksville district (Ont.) affords a

first class example of the advantages of community breeding.

Breeding societies are now being talked of in Wisconsin, Ohio and other progressive live stock States. Just how far the idea could be developed to advantage in this country through Government aid, would be difficult to say. The subject should make a live one for discussion at Farmers' Club meetings and by Institute speakers this coming winter. It ought to be possible to get more farmers interested in good stock to that extent where they would follow along paths already blazed by the successful breeders, of which this country now numbers many more than a few.

Duty Above Protective Point

(The Globe)

"What, then, is the effect of a duty raised above the protective point? Take for example an article whose selling price from a foreign country is 100, and whose cost of manufacture, selling cost, and profit at home is 104. If a duty of five points be placed upon it, foreign manufacturer and home manufacturer can sell on equal terms at 104, but the home manufacturer can sell at 104. That is protection.

"If, however, a duty of 20 points be placed upon the article, foreign manufacturer and home manufacturer can sell on equal terms at 120, but the home manufacturer can sell at 119. That is robbery. And by means of combination the home manufacturer does sell at just the lowest point which will keep out foreign competition. The Mail and Empire will please observe that this is not taken from some disreputable Grit sheet, but from the editorial columns of its esteemed Toronto colleague, The Winnipeg Telegram.

The Trend of Our Fairs

(Ottawa Citizen)

But this year the attractions of the Midway at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, were not amusing nor edifying. The sideshows were almost without exception the worst aggregation of stupid fakes that have ever been got together. The good natured visitors to the Midway do not mind being hoaxed occasionally, and especially they enjoy it if it is in the nature of a clever hoax, but they rather resent being let in on a series of ruses and imitations, and are most objectionable of all were the appeals to depraved tastes, which only resulted in a failure to deliver the goods and an empty pocket. The dispenser "not to give it away to dem other guys when yuse got outside."

But the most reprehensible feature was the prevalence of gamblers, who were granted locations and allowed to fleece the public with various crooked gambling devices of such an open-and-shut variety that they would not have been tolerated even in a real gambling joint. These people conducted their business more or less openly, ostensibly under the auspices of the association, and were not closed down until noon on the last day of the fair, and then only on the complaint of the government inspector, who intimated that the exhibition might lose its grant of \$1,400 from the government for the purpose of this sort of thing to go on. The only excuse that could be offered for the presence of these gamblers during the earlier part of the week was a culpable absence of proper supervision. After a case had been brought to the attention of the police authorities on the complaint of a youth who had been touched for all he had at one of these joints, even that excuse could not avail. In future there should be a

stricter censorship of the Midway "attractions."

Records from a Grade Herd

W. G. Hoffman, Hastings Co., Ont.

The records of my cows for the past four months may be of interest to Farm and Dairy readers. Three of them are grade short horns, the rest high grade Holsteins, one of them being registered. Three of them are milking this year for the first time. The average age of the herd is four and a half years.

We fed a small quantity of grain until August, since when they have had no extra feed. It will be noticed that some gave a small amount of milk the first two months. That was on account of late freshening. No. 2 is a three-year-old Holstein with her first calf. Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are grade Short horns. We were going to sell No. 5 for a canner two years ago, but have changed our mind since starting to keep records.

	May	June	July	August
1.....	1460	1566	1423	
2.....	767	1374	1107	1212
3.....	1215	1249	1071	1116
4.....	1265	1230	1107	1136
5.....	1464	1524	1190	1334
6.....	1142	1142	1251	
7.....	940	984	891	955
8.....	936	1019	823	945
9.....	301	1267	1442	

When to Set Cedar Trees

What is the best time to set out red cedar trees? What size would be the most likely to "Please give specific instructions in detail as to how to handle them to as sure successful growth after transplanting them.—A. B. C.

Red Cedar trees may be transplanted about the end of August or during the month of May. Spring planting is preferable. The small evergreen from six to 18 inches in height is much more likely to live in transplanting than the larger tree owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient root system in the larger tree. A 12 to 18 inch tree would be the most satisfactory for moving. A small tree should be lifted with as much root as possible and the roots covered with wet burlap or wet straw to protect them from the sun and wind.

If possible it is better to transplant trees upon cloudy, moist days. The tree should be replanted about two inches deeper than it stood originally. If time will permit part of the soil should be filled in about the roots and then water poured in and allowed to settle. In two or three hours the remainder of the soil can be filled in and tramped firmly about the roots. The most important point in regard to the roots is to keep them moist. Protect the roots from sun and wind at all times. Second: The soil should be well tramped about the roots after planting is finished. It is neglect of these two points which has accounted for much loss in evergreen planting.—E. J. Zavitz, M.S.F., Guelph, Ont.

Cattle at New Prison Farm

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The herd of cattle at the New Provincial Reformatory, Guelph, consists of about 130 grade Holsteins. Many of these were purchased in the vicinity of London and were very much chased wherever we could pick them up. The herd will no doubt be increased, but to what number I am unable to state at the present time.

Our future plans are somewhat uncertain, as we have so much work on hand that we are concentrating all our efforts in getting ready for the winter.—S. A. Armstrong, Assistant Provincial Secretary.

I like Farm and Dairy. It is the right thing in the right place. I would not like to be without the only dairy paper we have in Canada.—Chas. Jenkins, Oxford Co., Ont.



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Our Veterinary Adviser

TENDER FOOT.—A horse has a very soft spot on the sole of one of its fore feet. On hard roads it frequently goes lame. As it is a very valuable horse, I would like to correct this difficulty if possible. Is there any method of shoeing which would protect the foot?—N. C. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Get him shod with a leather sole between the shoe and foot. Pack well with tar and tow at the heel to prevent the entrance of gravel, and so forth. If the tender spot continues to exist, as soon as you can, give the horse a couple of months rest, and pare the sole down to the sensitive parts. Then apply poultices, and grow a fresh sole.

STERILE COW.—Have bred my cow several times, but she has not conceived. What is the cause or cause of this, and how can it be remedied?—G. H. Oxford Co., Ont.

Sterility in cows is often due to disease of the ovaries, for which nothing can be done. In many cases it is due to closure of the entrance to the womb. When she again shows oestrus get your veterinarian to operate, or you may be able to do so yourself. Secure the cow, oil the hand and arm. Insert the hand through the vulva and vagina until the fingers reach the neck of the womb. Then with a rotary motion dilate the opening and force a finger into the womb. When the finger is not strong enough a special instrument is used, but any perfectly smooth and hard substance about the size of the finger may be used. Breed an hour after operating.

Some claim success from using the "yeast treatment" on the theory that sterility is due to bacteria. This treatment consists in dissolv-

ing an ordinary yeast cake in a little warm water and allowing it to stand for 12 hours. Then add water to make a pint and let it stand another 12 hours. This liquid is injected into the vagina and the cow bred in the course of an hour or two.

JOINT ILL.—Many young colts in this section have died from hip joint disease this season. How can it be cured?—Sub. Hinton Co., Ont.

The trouble is doubtless joint ill or navel ill. Any of the joints may be involved; frequently but not always the hip. The disease is due to a germ that enters the navel opening and gains the circulation. The disease is very hard to treat, and usually proves fatal. Hence prevention is the better treatment. This consists in applying a strong antiseptic to the navel as soon as possible after birth and several times daily afterwards until the parts heal. A solution of corrosive sublimate 20 grains to a pint of water, a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum or formalin in water is a good disinfectant.

LAME HORSE.—My horse got its feet between the planks of a bridge and severely wrenched it, taking quite a chunk of flesh off of the ankle. The leg has since swollen to twice its natural size to quite a distance above the knee. The horse is very lame and practically useless. What treatment would you advise?—K. G. Elgin Co., Ont.

Apply poultices of hot linseed meal to the ankle. Change the poultice every four hours. If any abscesses form, open and flush out the cavities three times daily with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. Give him four drams hypsulphite soda, three times daily. As soon as soreness and lameness disappear, give regular exercise.

Creamery Department

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

Prof. Farrington Answers Questions re Cream Testing

1. How many cubic centimetres of sour cream testing 30 and 40 per cent., are required to weigh 15 grams? 2. What is the weight of 18 c. c. of sour cream testing 30 and 40 per cent? 3. How should composite cream samples be kept and prepared for testing? 4. Is there any need of duplicating tests in cream testing; how often and

why? An answer from you on these questions, would be appreciated.—Wm. Newsum, Ontario, Co., Ont.

1. Assuming that the specific gravity of cream testing 30 per cent. fat is .966 then the number of cubic centimetres in 18 grams of 30 per cent. cream can be calculated by dividing 18 by .966. This gives 18.7. Applying the same method of calculation to the 40 per cent. cream, the result obtained is 18.6 c.c.

2. Using the same specific gravities, the weight of 18 c. c. for cream testing 30 per cent. fat may be obtained by multiplying 18 by .966, which gives 17.9, and multiplying the specific gravity of 40 per cent. cream, .966, by 18 gives 17.39 as the weight of 18 c. c. of such cream.

Both the above calculations are based on an assumption of a definite specific gravity of the cream in each case. These figures, however, cannot be taken as standards which apply in every case to cream testing 30 and 40 per cent. fat for the reason that different lots of cream, especially sour cream, contain different amounts of gas either from the fermentations that take place during the souring process or from the mixing of the cream. This varying amount of gas in the cream will of course influence the specific gravity and the figures given above will not apply to every lot of cream. It may help, however, to illustrate the method by which weights and centimetres of a given cream may be calculated in case one determines the exact specific gravity of the sample of cream under consideration.

3. Composite samples of cream should be collected and cared for in the same way as composite samples of milk. Fair samples can only be taken when each lot of cream is perfectly sweet, contains no lumps and is taken with a sampling tube which removes the same fraction of each lot of cream sampled. On account of the greater richness of cream than of milk, it is necessary to be more careful in taking composite samples of cream. Many factories at the present time have discarded the composite cream sample as it has been found that more accurate results can be obtained by testing each lot of cream when it is received.

4. There certainly is more need of duplicate tests of cream than of milk. The reasons for this are: The richness of the cream, its viscosity caus-

ing the cream to stick to the pipette, and the difficulty in taking a fair sample.—E. H. Farrington, Prof. of Dairying, University of Wisconsin.

Methods of a Toronto Winner

R. M. Player, Bruce Co., Ont. At its request the Farm and Dairy I herewith set forth the methods used to the methods of manufacture adopted to produce finest creamery butter such as secured the trophy at Toronto Fair. The creamery being owned and operated by Gurus Limited, Toronto, it necessarily follows that the best quality of butter is none too good for a firm who make a specialty of selling nothing but the finest.

Owing to the hot and unfavorable weather the cream from which the exhibition butter was made was not by any means sweet. The flavor, however, was not bad, thanks to the care taken by the patrons. Immediately on arrival at the factory the cream was pasteurized at a temperature of 185° F. and cooled at once to 58° F. Ten per cent. of first class pure culture was added and left to stand at 58° over night. The cream was churned at 50° F. in 25 minutes, washed twice in water at 55° F., and salted in the granular form. The butter was partly worked and left in the churn for two hours after salting to allow the salt to properly dissolve. It was then worked for five minutes in the rollers and packed. Every precaution was taken to see that the packages were neat and clean and the butter properly packed and neatly finished.

Produce First Class Cream

W. H. Payne, Victoria Co., Ont.

In order to deliver good cream we start with the feed the cows receive. Pupils of anything that will taint the milk at either the milking and mangolds are fed in winter. We are very particular in both winter and summer to have the cows' udders clean and free of milk with dry hands. As soon as the milk is strained into the separator tank, we rinse out the pail with a little warm water.

Some people use small tin pails or buckets to catch the cream from the separator. We have two cans made especially for this purpose. These cans are of the same diameter as the old fashioned deep setting cans but are only 15 inches deep. As soon as the cream is separated this small can is placed in ice water and left there until the cream is as cold as the water. It is then poured into the storage can and stirred. Our storage cans are registered 80 lb. cream or milk can. The large can is surrounded with ice water at all times.

The cream is packed twice a week in summer and once a week in winter. It goes to the creamery in jacketed cans. I would not attempt to send cream to a creamery in summer unless I had a supply of ice.

Progressive Creamery Manager

In dealing with his patrons, Mr. Lewis, manager of the Lindsay Creamery, ensures the delivery of a good grade of cream and his patrons being satisfied that they are getting all that is coming to them through methods which other creamery managers would do well to copy. Last season in order to improve the quality of cream delivered, Mr. Lewis offered five prizes ranging from \$5.00 to \$1.00, to those patrons who delivered the best cream for the whole year. As would naturally be expected, it resulted in the patrons competing with each other and a better grade of cream was received than previously.

In case of any dispute or dissatisfaction on the part of a patron as to the test which his cream gets at the

factory, Mr. Lewis takes a small hand machine run by the patron's farm and tests his cream for him where he can see that the work is done properly and that he is getting a fair test for his cream.

Output of Dairy Products

There are some who claim that the dairy industry in Canada is on the wane because the exports do not show an increase. The value of dairy products exported from Canada is not a criterion of the conditions of our dairy industry. Speaking at a directors' luncheon at the Central Canada Exhibition this year, Mr. J. A. Rydick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, pointed out that the value of our dairy products last year was \$25,000,000 in advance of 10 years ago.

That the export of dairy products is not increasing, Mr. Rydick attributed to the great increase in home consumption and to the export of large quantities of cream to the United States. The duty on butter going into the States is five cents a pound, while on cream it is five cents a gallon. One gallon of cream will turn out four or five pounds of butter. In order to take advantage of the difference in duty about 500 factories in Canada at the present time are shipping cream to be made into butter on the other side of the line.

So far, this has been an advantage to our workers shipping cream as they are getting a better price for their products than if the raw material were manufactured in Canada. There is danger connected with the business, however, for the tariff may be rearranged at any time and thereby the shipment of cream be made unprofitable. Canadian factories, if they become disorganized so far as the making of cream is concerned, would require some time to become readjusted to the old conditions again.

The experimental work in the care of hand separator cream for the manufacture of creamery butter, which has been carried on at Renfrew locality for two months, is now finished and the results are in course of preparation for publication. It is expected that the information thus these results will convey to butter makers and creamery managers, and also to the patrons of creameries, will enable them to raise the standard of quality in the butter manufactured under the cream gathering system.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CREAMERY FOR SALE OR RENT, building and machinery entirely new. Good country, close to city. Fine chance to start in business. Do not write unless you mean business.—W. S. Downham, 402 Waterloo Street, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two cheese factories: Peterborough locality.—Apply Box M, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FOR SALE—By auction, on October 6 at 4 p.m. (Crystal cheese factory; 50 tons cheese per season, at 1/2 cents clear for manufacture. Situate, 4 miles south of Irish Creek on C. P. Address S. E. Morrison, Crystal, Ont.

WANTED—Good power churn and two cream vats. Must be in first class condition. State lowest cash price. F.O.B. nearest shipping point. To: A. Treloar, R. R. No. 1, Moorefield, Ont.

FOR SALE—Shot gun, never used. Highest grade manufactured, 25 per cent. off list price. For particulars, apply to Box H, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, outhouses or of 85 to 100 sq. ft. at \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Now is the best time to start. Send for particulars and illustrated booklet, write, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

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Made of heavy galvanized steel, strong, compact and durable. So successfully have these troughs stood the test during the past five years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station, on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first class in every detail. We know you'll be delighted with them.

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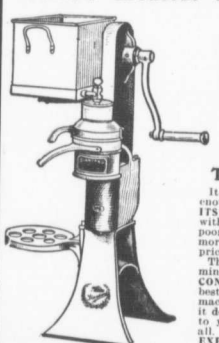
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The only clean way of feeding hogs. No leaks or drippings—trough is always sweet and sanitary. Sold direct to farmers at special factory prices. Write for catalogue.

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THAT'S ALL WRONG

It is possible for one Separator to skim enough closer than another to **PAID FOR ITSELF IN EXTRA PROFITS**, in 2½ years with eight cows, or in other words, the poor skimming Separator, while getting more cream than many or cans, loses the price of itself every year.

The "STANDARD" has reached a skimming standard **UNDER ALL CONDITIONS**, far above all others. The "best way" for you to prove this is with the machine itself. TRY A "STANDARD" if it won't stand up and prove its superiority to you in RESULTS, don't buy until you see our WHITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE. IT EXPLAINS ALL.

Good Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Sizes No. 4, No. 6, No. 8
Capacities 400, 550, and 750 lbs.
Prices and Terms on
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The Renfrew Machinery
Company, Limited
RENFREW ONTARIO

Cheese Department

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

Ancient Price of Cheese

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—With respect to the price of cheese as referred to by Mr. Macfie in the September 1 issue of Farm and Dairy, I would say I agree with his view that the price has been low this season compared with the prices for other food products, and that farmers cannot be expected to continue producing large quantities of an article which gives them a smaller return for their labor and investment than they would receive if their energies were devoted to production in some other line.

My farmers would not lose sight of the fact that they would be expected to receive a slightly better return, on the average, than those who are engaged in the production of other products connected with farming, for the very reasons mentioned by Mr. Macfie. The production of milk claims the attention of the farmer at stated hours practically every day in the year, and there are many who prefer a less exacting life, even though the return may be somewhat smaller. If it were not for this phase of the question, dairying would have been overdone long ago. Anyone who knows the Province of Ontario as the writer does from one end to the other, must agree with him that those sections of the country where dairying has been introduced and intelligently followed during the last 30 years have made the most material progress. The dairymen in these districts have not been discouraged by temporarily low prices, but have continued to increase their production year by year. When the reaction which usually follows a period of low prices sets in they are prepared to reap full benefit.

MORE MILK FROM IMPROVED HERDS

It may not be out of place to remark in this connection, that while the prices are probably 10 to 15 per cent. lower this year than they were last year, there are many farmers who are producing 20 to 30 per cent. more milk, through the improvement of their dairy herds. The production of 50 per cent. of the herds in Ontario could be improved to such an extent that the owners would make more money with cheese at eight cents a pound than they made last year with cheese.

I am not able to say definitely why the price of cheese is lower this year than it was last year. I doubt if anyone could give a positive answer to that question. With the production of many would be quite willing to attempt it. I do not understand exactly what Mr. Macfie means by "as good a cable price as in 1909." No one has paid much attention to the cable price during recent years, because it does not indicate very accurately the state of the market.

DEALERS CAUTIOUS

The following figures from the London Grocer, which is the best authority in England on the subject, give the wholesale prices in England during the past four years, in July and August:

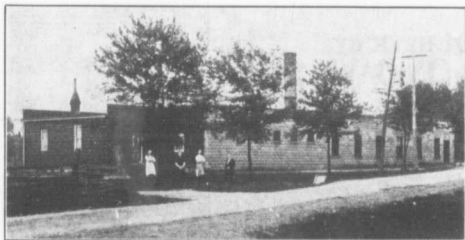
	1907	1908	1909	1910
Aug. 15	56.58	59.48	56.58	53.56
July 15	57.48	56.46	52.70	52.64

It will be seen that the price in 1910 is from 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents a pound lower than it was during the preceding three years. During the past few years there has been a large element of speculation connected with the trading in cheese. It is said that these speculations have not turned out financially successful. I believe it is a fact that there was no money made in the

cheese trade last year. A burnt child dreads the fire. It is probable that the measure of caution resulting from previous losses may have taken some of the edge off the business during the present year. A comparatively low price, especially when the price of an article is relatively lower than for other articles in the same line, always encourages consumption, and the increased demand has the effect of raising prices.

A STRAIGHT DEMAND

The steadiness in the price of cheese during the past two or three years, as compared with former years, is the result of changed conditions in the British market. At the time when all the cheese imported into Great Britain came from the northern hemisphere, and from countries which manufacture only during six or seven months of the year, it is obvious that the supply exceeded the demand very soon after the manufacturing season began. The surplus then accumulated in speculative hands to fill the requirements of the market during the season of non-production. It was natural that speculators did not care to assume the risk of holding cheese until it could be purchased at a price low enough to give a reasonable assurance of a profitable deal. That was why the price always fell off during the months of June and July. Since the import from New Zealand have increased so



One of the Many Modern Factories in Far Famed Oxford County

An up-to-date cool curing room is the feature of the factory illustrated. This factory is situated in one of Ontario's best dairy sections, Oxford Co. The yearly make has increased by over 100 per cent. since the present proprietor and maker, Mr. Charles Jenkins, took charge in 1895. For full description, see article on this page.

largely, while those from Canada have been decreasing, the market is supplied in a very different way.

The New Zealand cheese comes in at the time of non-production in Canada and helps to keep up the supply during that period. With the shortage of supplies from all sources, the summer cheese from Canada is now wanted for immediate consumption, and that has raised the price relatively for June, July and August cheese very considerably. Canadian used to obtain low prices for these months of large production, while during the past few years the price has been nearly as high during these months as during the other months of the year. That fact has helped very materially to increase the average price of cheese for the year.—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Cold Storage of London.—The new cold storage for cheese which the management of the Western Fair very kindly installed this year and for which they are to be very highly commended not only added much to the appearance of the exhibits but will in future ensure the cheese being kept at a proper temperature. This was a much needed improvement. The dairymen of Western Ontario appreciate the interest which the Fair Board have shown in the cheese industry and the handsome, practical storage provided will bring larger exhibits from year to year.

An Up-to-date Factory

Chas. Jenkins, Oxford Co., Ont. The photo herewith reproduced is that of my factory built in 1906. I started here in 1885 and made 74 tons of cheese the first year. Our make now is from 160 to 180 tons a year.

The factory is 38 feet by 101 feet, with a 15 by 24 foot engine room. There are 12 feet for an ice room and 29 feet for the curing room which leaves 60 feet for the make-room. Thus we have a fine large place and we are not cramped for room at any time.

The space in the curing room is ample. We can box and pile a car load and leave plenty of room to get around. We have two feet of ice in the ice chamber yet, which will be enough to carry us through nicely.

TROUBLE WITH MOULD

Our cooling room gave us plenty of trouble with mould the first year or two we had it. Since we started burning sulphur every day, however, we do not have a bit of mould. A small handful of sulphur placed on a few coals in a kettle in the room every evening will do the trick and it is not much trouble and costs very little. Four times a week is often enough to burn the sulphur, but a little burned each day is better than a lot at longer periods.

We paid for the milk according to its test and have done so for the last

Can You Make Him Answer?

Can you make any agent for common cream separators answer that question frankly? Ask him why his machines have top heavy bowl-filled sub-disks or other contrivances. He will put you off with an unsatisfactory explanation. He has only common separator machines to sell. Does he realize he will lose your order if he admits his machines are out-of-date and needlessly complicated?



Contents of one of the common machines which are being rapidly discarded for Sharple's Dairy Tubulars.

That common machines are out-of-date is proved by the fact that

Sharple's Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

are entirely different from and vastly superior to common machines. Dairy Tubulars have suspended, self-balancing bowl's fed through the lower end. Only known method of proper construction. Certain center-disks not other contrivances. Produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common separators. Patented. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one make of such machines sells.

Write for Catalogue No. 253.

30 Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Watering Milk



is honest if you put it through the

OUR SYSTEM OF

Woodward Water Basins

increases the milk flow and increases your DAIRY PROFITS. Not only that but

IT SAVES MUCH TIME AND LABOR

There is only one Woodward but lots of imitations—BEWARE

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED
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THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Means More Milk More Profit and Cheaper Feed.

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

One of our Silos will furnish you June Feed in January weather. Built in all sizes, from lumber soaked in our specially prepared wood preservative. A large stock of Ensilage Cutters and Gasoline Engines. Free Catalogue on application.

Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Limited MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

OUR LAMP HOMES

PRIDE is littleness; he who feels contempt for any living thing hath faculties which he has never used.

—Wordsworth.

MISS SELINA LEE

A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER, BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

Copyright, 1909, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

Miss Selina Lee, generous and tender of heart, and endowed with what is called "faculty," keeps the grocery at River Bluff. One day Bennie Dobbs runs into the machine. Or, her return she feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes by a sun, window in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Page, a charming young girl, calls on her, and learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to board. They are introduced and Cynthia is annoyed at the young man's apparent assumption of instant friendliness, and leaves abruptly. Miss Selina tells the young people at a later visit of her encounter with a city club woman, and how she came to the Bluff. Cynthia, alone with Miss Selina, confides her fears that her beautiful home must be sold and is taken to see Kent's pictures. Miss Selina attends a gospel-boat meeting in company with the Dobbs family. Miss Selina tells of his love for Cynthia and is partly overheard by Cynthia. Kent tells gives a party to all her friends for Kent and Cynthia's friend Evelyn, from the city, who is one of the guests. Cynthia, who now loves Kent, has been jealous of Evelyn, who has previously known him, but now learns that she need not be.

CHAPTER VII.

A SEND-OFF FOR MR. ALAN

"But ain't it a good thing to think how there's a guiding hand, child, a guiding hand?"

—Miss Selina Lee.

THE stir and bustle on the Bluff began early as the sun rose at times to a tumult, for an afternoon tea was a thing that had seldom come the way of the older citizens and was fraught with the mystery of the uncounted for all the small fry. By eleven o'clock the excitement had spread telepathetically to the Hill Mansion and was bringing the color to Miss Cynthia's cheeks and lending an additional sparkle to her eyes. Miss Cynthia's eyes, however, had been very bright through a wide-eyed night, and her heart had been dancing in an unaccountable way since she had fled through the fields with the echo in her ears.

Generally speaking, a woman prefers a first-hand wooing, but to Miss Cynthia the outburst in the grocery had had an especial charm. There is something propitiating and alluring in an affection that is daringly outspoken and declares itself at the first opportunity, whether or not the listener is the inspiration. Her state of mind might have been guessed by the careful processes of her toilet, though she only intended to descend to the Bluff for the purpose of aiding Miss Selina Lee in her hospitable preparations. The visit

of her friend Evelyn had lost all aspect of an embarrassment; rather it partook of the nature of a triumph.

Her trip to the Bluff, however, was postponed for an almost unendurable length of time, for in the hall she encountered Mr. Everton in the act of taking his departure after an interview with Mrs. Jackson Page. The expression of extreme harassment on a definite side of the interview, and Miss Cynthia followed him to the veranda and invited the explanation.

"Most unreasonable, my dear, most unreasonable! The land company is willing to wait no longer than two weeks for a definite answer. It is an exceptional opportunity and the only way to settle the estate so as to insure a residue—er—suitable to your mother's—needs. The price of the house is, I may say, a fancy one, and I can not see another way of getting the property on the market except at a sacrifice. Couldn't you—er—my dear, remonstrate with your mother?"

Remonstrance with Mrs. Jackson Page sounded stupendous even to the ears of her own daughter, but Miss Cynthia's head went up a trifle and she answered in tones slightly akin to those habitually used by that most impressive lady:

"If you please, Mr. Everton, proceed with the business of the sale, and when the time comes I am sure she will sign the papers. Thank you for your kindness and—your patience," and Miss Cynthia held out

her hand to the flustered old gentleman with the smile that always drew Bennie Dobbs—and others. She watched him drive away in his sedate old gig, and then turned, not to the apartment of the difficult Mrs. Jackson Page, but down the Hill to the Bluff, where turmoil and excitement and life called.

And she found them in abundance; in fact, the Bluff fairly teemed with them and spilled over and ran out to meet her. Bennie headed the onslaught and was followed by Ethel Maud and Luella Kinney and several Tynes of assorted sizes. As they brought up beside her, Ethel Maud stepped on one of her own feet in a most amazing way and fell sprawling in such a manner as to graze her little retroussé nose on the tip of Miss Cynthia's shoe. A mighty wail ensued, which was augmented by Bennie's most unsympathetic prediction that she would be denied the privilege of attendance at the party.

"Oh—oh—oh—ho, I can go too! I don't eat with my nose, and I see

nished appearance. All the flower-pots on the window ledge had green paper covers and flaunted many brilliant colors, for flowers bloomed under the ministrations of Mrs. Dobbs' easy good nature. As Miss Cynthia was opposite the gate the lady of the house came around from the side yard with a bucket of foaming whitewash in her hand and an old broom, whose brush was swathed in rags.

"Now, Bennie, I've done caught you fair! Come on and finish that last panel of fence you done got tired on last week. You've put the brush away so as not to find it handy, but these rags on a broomstick is just as good. Make him come, Miss Cynthia." And Mrs. Dobbs smiled a jovial appeal to Miss Cynthia to use her influence with the reluctant Bennie.

"Why, boys like to whitewash, Mrs. Dobbs," answered Miss Cynthia encouragingly. "How nice everything looks, everywhere."

"Well, it oughter, for Miss Selina



"She smiled, a very level, very wickedly mischievous smile."

with my eyes and they won't be nothing to smell. Oh—ho, can't I go, Miss Cynthia?"

"Yes, indeed you can," answered Miss Cynthia, as she wiped the barked little dot with her clean handkerchief and failed to notice the smutty prints from the small fingers that clung to the sleeve of her snowy frock. "Bennie mustn't say that. He knows it wouldn't be a nice party if you had to stay at home with a sick nose. Now come on and let's get your mother to put some camphor on it." And they all proceeded down the street.

Mrs. Kinney hailed them from her open window with the rolling pin. She was almost, literally speaking, elbow-deep in pies, and the aroma thereof spread across the street. Her front stoop glistened damply in the sunlight and the front walk was spotted. The gate was tied up as a signal for the children to jump over the fence and approach their home with caution—on the grass.

But across the street the Dobbs residence was undergoing more than the way of general toilet than that which had been finished at the Kinney house. The front door stood wide open and the little hall and front room presented a swept and gar-

lue come round and waked us all up long fere five o'clock. I'm afraid for I am so stiff that I mightn't be able to get up again," answered Mrs. Dobbs plaintively.

"Well, I know Bennie and Ethel Maud are going to stay now and help you get done so you can rest," said Miss Cynthia with a significant glance at the two deserters, who fell to on the fence with a will.

"Be sure and notice them new lace curtains Mrs. Jim Peters is a-putting up in her front windows," Mrs. Dobbs called after her as she started down the street. Miss Cynthia smiled and nodded as she looked over with interest at a slender figure poised on a chair by the window in the little cottage opposite the grocery. Mrs. Jim Peters waved her hand in greeting and Miss Cynthia caught a glimpse of the precious little cradle through the open door.

The front regions of the grocery were deserted and presented their usual utilitarian appearance, except that huge bunches of fragrant sweetfern were set around in different homely receptacles and arranged with a decidedly artistic effect.

(Continued next week.)

Renew your subscription now.

The Upward Look

Repentance and Forgiveness
If we confess our sins, he is faithful and merciful to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.—1 John 9.

Our unforgiving dispositions often make it difficult for us to trust in God's loving kindness and mercy should. Because we sometimes find it hard to forgive those who have injured us it is difficult for us to realize that God is love and that He forgives us for our sin, no matter how often we may have sinned in the same way before, the moment He sees that we are truly and sincerely repentant for our transgression.

Our doubts of God's ready forgiveness are prompted by the source of all Evil. If listened to they drive us into deeper sin. Because we feel that we do not deserve forgiveness we hesitate to approach God as humble petitioners before Him. As long as we continue in this attitude of mind we add the sin of doubt to our other sins.

Christ told us that we should forgive one another seventy times seven. (Matt. 18, 21, 22.) If Christ expects such forgiveness from us on our part, how much more may we count on His forgiveness. But there is one condition. We must confess our sins. Until we recognize and admit our sin forgiveness is impossible.

A dozen times in the day we may give way to our evil tempers, to our pride, to our selfishness, but if we as frequently repent and humbly ask God for His aid in overcoming our faults our forgiveness will be complete and our intimate society sure. Instant repentance is followed by instant forgiveness. Even although this may seem too good to be true we must believe it and take God at His word. To doubt God's love and forgiveness is to grieve Him still more and to cut us off with our sin from Him. Let us, therefore, continue the fight without ceasing. If we fall it must be but to rise again, and renew the conflict. Faith in God's love and power will enable us to triumph completely over our foes. This is one of the great reasons why we Christians should be the people of the world as even our temporary failures enable us to discover more and more of the infinite love and compassion of our Heavenly Father who is with us in all things and at all times.—L.H.N.

Cleaning House

M. C. Belle, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The cellar may be considered as a reservoir of air for the whole house. There is little use in adopting special means of ventilation for living, dining rooms and sleeping rooms if foul air is allowed to rise constantly from the cellar. More than half of the cellar air finds its way into the rooms above. If you have any doubts about that, try this experiment: Purchase at the drug store 1 oz. oil of peppermint and sprinkle it around in your cellar. Note how the odor will penetrate to every room above. Foul air will do the same. Though the odor may not be quite so strong, it is extremely unhealthy, nevertheless.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

One of the most dangerous qualities of the unhealthy house is that it does not always and at once produce a definite disease, though such is often its result; but it slowly and insidiously causes ill health and general weakness, to which women are especially confined to the house, are especially subject. In fact, the whole family is made to suffer if the cellar is not as it should be—sanitary—while the patent medicine man, the druggist

and the doctor—and, alas! even the undertaker—fatten on the fruits of neglect, or ignorance of the simplest laws of sanitation.

It is best not to store fruits and vegetables in the cellar, but if this must be done, then the greatest care must be used to keep them dry and to avert them often so that the decay and decaying parts may be removed.

AIR THE CELLAR.

The cellar should at all times be well aired. To accomplish this, one or more of the cellar windows should be opened in summer and another, wire screened in summer and metal screened in winter. Never close the windows and bank up the cellar foundation with straw, leaves or manure. Such a practice is execrable, in the light of present-day knowledge about sanitary affairs, which he who reads may share.

The sanitary cellar is practically possible. The cellar should be as light and dry and clean as any room in the house. The walls should be free from dust and cobwebs, and receive a coat of whitewash at least once a year, preferably twice a year. The ventilation should be perfect. Such a cellar is not only a satisfaction to the house-keeper, but it has much to do with the well-being of the family. The time and money spent in converting the unhealthy cellar into a safe place is time and money well spent, which will pay interest in better health and less work in succeeding years.

USE WHITENASH.

Remove all removable things, sweep every nook and cranny, including ceiling, clear out all cobwebs, open bins and closets and set doors and windows wide open. Scatter charcoal around, preferably in corners and along the walls. Where ever it will not be in the way, hang a piece of netting with some fresh charcoal lumps tied inside. Charcoal has a marvelous power to absorb bad smells. Apply a good coat of cellar whitewash to all walls, wash and paint shelves, and then have a free, unobstructed current of fresh air allowed free access, since an unhealthy, close, dark cellar usually means an ailing family above it.

It should be remembered, however, that even a fully ventilated cellar or whole house sanitary, it must be kept so. Cleanliness and pure air will usually make it safe, but it takes eternal vigilance to keep things clean, and to keep the fresh air moving through.

THE GARRET.

The garret should never be the privileged place of disorder, the one spot where all rubbish is consigned, where chaos reigns supreme, and the accumulated rubbish of years is stored to mold, rot, draw out the air, attract dust, dirt and disease. Keep the garret windows open all summer, but screen them. Always have a current of air passing through, unless, perhaps, in time of heavy storms, but forget to sweep it. No house can be absolutely clean that keeps a reservoir of dust at the top. It will sift down, despite closed doors.

Don't keep so many useless things. Get rid of all that you can, and sort the rest systematically. Put white rags in one bag, the colored in another, rills and rackets in a box, and label all bags and boxes plainly. Put all boxes on shelves and underneath them hang the bags and any cotton garments not needed. Do not hang up woollen work, as they are simply breeding places for moths. Air and brush them and pack in a carefully aired and cleaned trunk or box, with newspapers between, above and below them, and hanging of camphor or moth balls between each layer. The floor should be washed well with a solution of carbolic water.

(Concluded next week)

Amateur Paper Hanging

Mrs. Fred Blake, Hants Co., N.S.

The hanging of wall-paper by home labor is often a back-breaking job, especially when the amateur tackles the ceiling over head. The writer has, however, papered dozens of ceilings without straining either his spine or temper, by using a simple home-made device for supporting the pasted strips and holding them firmly in position until they are pressed into contact with a clean broom. This method does away with the necessity of high step-ladders, planks and "scaffolding," every operation being done with comparative ease while standing on the floor. The use of a broom to sweep the paper into contact is far easier for an amateur than to navigating a stepladder.



gates an elevated plank and operate a regular paper-hanger's smoothing-brush. The quality of the work done is just as good.

The construction of the supporting device is shown clearly enough in the figures to enable ordinary ingenuity to duplicate it. Its use is also indicated. The top of the device consists of a tightly-drawn twine—the strands being about an inch apart. The pasted and trimmed strips are laid upon this string-top in the manner shown in the figure and the whole arrangement lifted by the handle. After matching the figures and taking especial care to get the edges accurately parallel, the device is held snugly up against the ceiling either by an assistant or by means of a pole cut about as long as the height of room and pressed up against the central cross bar of the device.

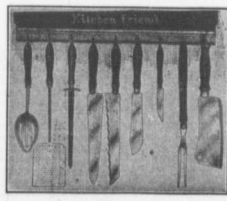
The folded ends of the pasted paper strip are then pulled down and a few strokes with the aforesaid broom completes the job.

There are a number of little kinds in the work which space forbids telling about. It is well to trim the margin after pasting and felding for the sake of clean edges. It is well to mark the centre of each breadth with a pencil before pasting. The writer uses the floor for a paste-table! It is well to lock the door and keep out well-intentioned "advisers."

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Woman's Kitchen Friend

This kitchen rack should be in every woman's home. You cannot afford to do your work another day without one of the articles shown are household con-



veniences. Handles are black, and well finished. All regulation size and length. You can have this FREE, for a club of two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1 each. Get the boys and girls to work securing two of your neighbors to subscribe. It will surprise you how easily this can be done. Address Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Child Offenders

We have several times given to our readers during the past two years considerable information regarding the different institutions for neglected children, situated in different parts of Ontario. From the efforts of Farm and Dairy during this time, a great many children have been taken from these shelters and placed in the protection of a foster father and mother and have obtained a chance to attend school and become educated citizens.

Supt. J. J. Kelo of Toronto writes Farm and Dairy as follows,—"I would like to make an appeal through the columns of your valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, to our many friends throughout the province who have taken into their homes boys and girls from our orphanages and Children's Aid Societies. I would ask them to kindly see that these children are kept regularly at school, as it is most important to the young people and to the country at large that they should have this necessary training for life's work. In some cases it may mean considerable sacrifice, but it is a duty and responsibility that should not be evaded. If a child is deprived of education advantages, the loss of years of eight and fourteen the loss can never be made good."

Should any of our readers feel a desire to go into the matter of obtaining a child from one of these homes, they can do so by writing to Supt. J. J. Kelo, at the Parliament Buildings in Toronto. There are some 60 Aid Societies in the province at the present time. They are for the benefit of homeless children. Those of our readers who have taken children into their homes in this way have been most pleased with the results. Send all communications regarding this matter direct to Mr. Kelo at Toronto.

Troubles of Twins.—The nurse had been giving the twins a bath. Later, hearing the children laughing in bed, she said: "What are you children laughing about?"
"Oh, nothing," replied Edna.
"Only you have given Edith two baths and haven't given me any."

Watch for our special Household Magazine issue, October 13.

LEARN WIRELESS & R. R. TELEGRAPHY! Students of fully equipped operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue.—NAT'L TELEGRAPH INST., Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia., Columbia, S. C.; Portland, Ore.

The Belleville Business College

has on its roll an Inspector of Schools, a Principal of a large College, a member of the Leading Teachers in American Business Colleges, Bankers, Manufacturers, and a prominent number of leading professional men. Students may enter at any time. Write for Catalogue.—THE BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited, P. O. Drawer "B," Belleville, Ont.

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Dyes Wool, Cottons, Perforce with the SAME DYE—No chance of mistake. Fast and true. It will colorize you. New color Dealer send for Color Cards and TRY WOLLA. The Johnson Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH

NEW FALL PATTERNS

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

For the next two or three issues, we have arranged to give our readers a full page of patterns, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments, for fall and winter. Watch these special pages carefully, as they are sure to contain many things that you will be anxious to secure. Ten Cents for each pattern, no more.

Send name, address, size and number of pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 days required for filling of all orders. Write information plainly. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

528 Design for a Braided Band or Border. These yards one and three-quarter inches wide are given, six and a half yards of band will be required for each yard.



526 Design for a Braided Band or Border Two Inches Wide. These yards are given and eight and three-quarters yards of band will be required for each yard.



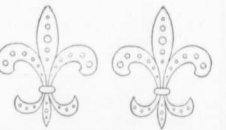
391 Initial Letters in Leaf Design. Any initial desired. Only one initial sent, but four different sizes of that initial will be sent for 10 cts.



523 Design for Embroidered Sprays suitable for a lineneo waist or for any object for which small flowers are appropriate. Patterns for three large and four small sprays and for four separate flowers are given.



525 Design for Embroidered Initials One Half Inch in Height. Twenty four transfers of any one letter are included in each pattern.



516 A Fleur de Lis Design for the panels of a parasol or skirt or for any decorative object. The figures and dots can be worked in solid embroidery, or the dots can be embroidered, or the figures outlined or braided with souche, rat-tail cord or tubing.

BOYS' BLOUSE 6735



The blouse finished with a soft collar is a thoroughly comfortable and satisfactory garment & one that every boy greatly likes to wear. This one combines plain fronts with a back that is full below a smooth yoke. It is smart and becoming and consequently it fulfills every requirement. All materials that are used for boys' blouses are appropriate. Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 24, 2 1/2 yds. 32 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for boys of 6, 10 and 12 yrs. and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6737



Waists made with double sleeves are among the most attractive and can be made as illustrated, or with the undersleeves of contrasting material. Persian effects are in vogue and the yoke and tucked undersleeves could be made of Persian silk with good effect. Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 22 or 24, or 3 1/2 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide, with 3/4 of a yd. 18 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

LONG OR SHORT KIMONO 6741



Such a graceful & novel kimono as this is sure to find a welcome. It can be made as illustrated, or it can be simplified by omitting the under-sleeves and the foundation yoke, and which ever way it is treated it is graceful and attractive and becoming. The kimono takes long and graceful lines and is distinctly chic in effect while it is also, truly simple to make. Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24, 32, or 4 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for long kimono; 3 1/2 yds. 24, 32, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 6 1/2 yds. of handling for short kimono. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

THREE-PIECE COMBINATION 6745



Combination of garments are greatly in demand just now, when snug fitting over the hips is essential to smartness. This one is practical and dainty, means three garments in one, yet is easily made. The drawers & petticoats are cut in one and the lower edges can be straight or shaped as preferred. The corset cover is one of the simplest ones with only shoulder and under-arm seams. Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 36, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 3/4 yds. of embroidery for the frill, 1 yd. of banding. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6743



The waist made with a dutton effect is one of the new ones, and is well adapted to the use of two materials. It can be made with or without the guimpe lining, and if made without, it can be worn over any slip. It is pretty, and attractive yet perfectly simple. Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. of silk for trimming, 3 yds. 18 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for guimpe. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

NINE GORED SKIRT 6766



The skirt laid in plaits at the seams is pretty and graceful. This model can be made as illustrated, or can be cut off & joined to a perfectly plain yoke. Treated in this latter way it is especially well adapted to remodeling. The plaits are stitched flat, well below the hips, doing away with all bulk at the upper part, and are pressed to take straight lines below. Material required for medium size is 1 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 6/8 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 4 yds. 2 yds. when plaited. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BLOUSE WITH SIDE PORTIONS AND SLEEVES IN ONE 6736



The blouse cut in one with the sleeves continues to be a favorite, but the latest demand is for a snug fit under the arms & this one is so cut as to produce that effect with satisfaction. It is simple, also easy to make. Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 24, 27, or 36 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2 yd. of banding and 1 1/2 yd. of plating. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S BOX PLAID DRESS 6426



Box plaid dresses are pretty for young girls. This one is made with body and skirt portions in one, held in place by means of a belt. Serge and cashmere are shown in a great many shades & both will be much used. Plaids and checks show almost infinite variety, and there are indeed a great many appropriate materials for such a dress as this. Material required for medium size is 5 1/2 yds. 34 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1 yd. 27 in. wide for bands. The pattern is cut for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6744



Such a fancy waist as this can be varied almost indefinitely. Combinations of material make a feature of present styles and this waist is particularly well adapted to such treatment while it can be made of one material with the chemisette only in contrast. The separate centre portion can be made to match the sides, however, if better liked, and can be left plain or braided or trimmed with any well adapted material. Material required for the medium size is 2 yds. 21 or 24, or 1 yd. 36 or 44 in. wide, with 2 yds. of all-over lace, 3/4 yd. of rickrack and 1 yd. of velvet. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 40, and 42 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CIRCULAR UNDER PETTICOAT 6749



Circular under petticoats are much liked for their perfect smooth fit. This one can be made from lawn or from batiste or similar material, and it can be made from flannel that a great many women like for cooler days. It can be finished with or without a yoke and the back can be gathered or plaited or cut off in habit style. Material required for medium size is 3/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3/4 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide with 3/4 yds. of embroidery for frill. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FIVE GORED SKIRT 6737



The close fitting skirt is the accepted one just now, and this model is perfectly plain and smooth above the knees while the circular flounce is graceful as well as comfortable. Altogether the model is an exceptionally useful and attractive one. The skirt is made with a five gored upper portion and the circular flounce. Material required for medium size is 6 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY WAIST 6729



The blouse made of two materials is a favorite and promises to continue its vogue for a long time to come. This one is adapted to such treatment although it can be made of one fabric throughout if preferred. The yoke is cut in one with the sleeves and the full portion below is slightly gathered at the upper edge. There is a guimpe lining that can be used or omitted as liked and there is a choice of long or short under sleeves. Material required for medium size is 1 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with sleeves: 1 yd. 21 or 24, 3/4 yd. 36 or 44 for full portions. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
KING'S CO., P. E. I.

CARDIGAN BRIDGE, Sept. 19.—Harvest is about completed. Grain is threshing well. We had the best harvest weather for years, and grain is in good shape. There is very little fall plowing done on account of the dry weather. A heavy rain on the 17th will make it better and be a great help to the turnips. Potatoes are injured considerably by night frosts. Will only be a fair crop. Early potatoes 25c; oats 48c; eggs, 16c; lamb, 4 to 1b, live weight; pork, 10c a lb. dressed.—H. P.

NOVA SCOTIA
HANTS CO., N. S.

ELLERSHOUSE, Sept. 16.—We have had dry weather and rain is needed. Harvesting is about over. Hight has done a lot of damage and potatoes will be a light crop, particularly white potatoes. Apples promise to bring a good price.—B. B.

ANTIGONISH CO., N. S.

ANTIGONISH, Sept. 19.—Harvesting is well advanced. We had the best round crop for a number of years. Hay was abundant; oats are splendid; wheat is a good average; turnips good; potatoes are fair, with not some sections in nature. There have been good all summer and the cows are keeping up their flow of milk. All crops are in splendid condition. Buyers are complaining of not getting lambs enough to meet the demand. Prices are good for all stock.—Tom J. Brown.

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, Sept. 19.—Harvesting is well along; about all done except for late grain. Root crops are looking well. Potatoes are good. Cattle are scarce and bring fancy prices. Pork continues high and scarce. There is quite a lot of fall seeding being done. The weather is dry and many springs and wells are going dry.—H. G. C.

ONTARIO
LEEDS CO., ONT.

GANAANOQUE, Sept. 15.—Threshing is about done. Grain turned out better than last year. Hay is selling cheap. Potatoes are scarce, selling at \$1 a bag. Farmers are holding their oats for high prices late in the crop. In some sections it is expected it will not interfere with this. Cheese makers report a larger make this year than for some time. Nearly all the factories are making wigs better, which sell at 25c to 30c. Eggs are 20c a dozen.—C. H. G.

FIFEVILLE, Sept. 17.—Corn has done remarkably well the weather being in its favor. The damage from frost has not as yet amounted to anything. The crop is expected to be good. The weather and the crop will make a strong ensilage. Threshing is well under way; the quantity of straw is less than last year but the quantity and quality of the grain is satisfactory. It is yet too early to estimate the root and potato crops.—W. H. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Sept. 17.—Pastures are in excellent condition. Crops are good; straw light; clover splendid with few weeds. There is a good amount to make plowing fine. There will be plenty of feed. Many have cut their clover, and report it well loaded with seed. Fine timothy hay is \$8 to \$10 a ton; oats, 40c a bush.; eggs, 25c to 28c; butter 28c to 30c hogs, \$8.50 a cwt.—J. K.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDWELL, Sept. 20.—Corn and roots are doing well. Corn is now being cut and shows up well. One man has 15 acres, which will yield well. Another has about eight acres of bests which look thrifty. These crops will help the farmers to tide over the short grain crops.—H. H.

DUFFERIN CO., ONT.

HORMING'S MILLS, Sept. 19.—Harvest is completed. Corn is a good crop. Pasture is good. Turnips are generally poor. The apple crop is fair. Threshing is in full swing.—J. W. N.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FEBUS, Sept. 21.—The call of the telephone bell is a common sound in the farm today. In fact, for the thrashing, prices are learned, buying and selling is done over the phone. Friendly gossip and chat are among the many things that keep the rural lines busy. As farmers apply to the profession of agriculture ordinary business methods, farming will become more remunerative, and win the

place it deserves, as one of the best employments open to the men.—W. B.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

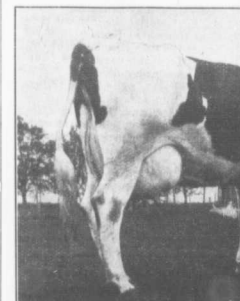
SOUTH WALSLINGHAM, Sept. 20.—Threshing still continues. Some fields of wheat were seriously damaged by smut. Some farmers are sprinkling their seed wheat with formaldehyde. If all farmers would fall in line and prepare their seed wheat in this way, smut would be exterminated. Wheat is 30c a bushel. Buyers are paying \$8.50 for hogs; \$5 for sheep. Apple packing is in the order of the day. Apple packing 'culls' are bringing 40c a cwt. Spring chickens are 60c a pair or 12c a lb. Corn will be a good yield. Buckwheat harvest will soon commence; it is a good crop.—P. H.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

FROME, Sept. 23.—The fall fairs are on, and every agriculturist should attend at least his own county fair. If he has nothing to show himself, see what his neighbors have. It will be a splendid chance for him to get some breeding stock.—S. J. H.

KENT CO., ONT.

BLENHEIM, Sept. 19.—Everybody is busy harvesting beans. Many are at tobacco. Tobacco turning out much better than usual. It will average 1300 lbs. an acre. The price is the highest ever paid, nearly



Aggie Belle De Kol, One of the Individuals in the Brockville Sale

This cow has an official seven-day record of 19.57 lbs. Read the adjoining article about the 52 head of pure-bred Holsteins that were bought in the Brockville district, (Ont.) by Mr. J. L. Thatcher, representing the Iowa Stock Farm, Davenport, Iowa.

all the crop having been sold at 5c. The average return will be over \$320 an acre. A few lots will reach \$320. Corn also is proving the heaviest crop ever harvested. Labor is scarce and wages high.—A. D.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

BREEDING OF ANIMALS IN THE BROCKVILLE SALE

J. L. Thatcher, manager of the Iowa Farm, Davenport, Iowa, has recently purchased in the Brockville district, some 60 of the choicest purebred Holsteins to be found in Canada. They are of the large, straight, deep-bodied kind, and several of them already have creditable records. Included in the list is Shaladain Milly De Kol, 11209, who recently made a record of 26.4 lbs. butter in seven days, with milk averaging 4 per cent. butter fat. She is the dam of three A. B. O. daughters, one of which Brookdale Milly, with a record of 15 lbs. at three years old, was also secured by Mr. Thatcher. Flora B. Hough, 2316, a B. O. 23.55 in seven days, is strong in the blood of the Hengerveld family. She was not a very large cow but a wonderful milker, giving over 80 lbs. of milk a day, and a persistent milker. Two cows registered to see go, were Rhoda Bonergs 3rd sister and Camille A. Abbecker. They were half sisters and were sired by Sir Wilfred De Kol, who is the sire of some of the best cows in Canada. One of his daughters, Francis 3rd, was the sweetest-tempered cow at Ottawa dairy show, with a butter record of 29.15 lbs. of butter in seven days. And who has not done her best yet. The dam of Sir Wilfred De Kol was the first prize

three year old at the Pan-American exposition. Rhoda Bonergs 3rd gave birth to twin calves, and gave as high as 85 lbs. of milk a day. Camille A. Abbecker made 27.75 lbs. of butter in seven days, and gave 30 lbs. of milk a day for 90 days. I am expecting to hear great reports from these cows in their new home.

One of the best bred and nicest individuals was the four year old cow, Woodcrest Cornelia. She has a record of 14 lbs. as a two year old, and is sired by Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, the noted sire at Woodcrest farm. He has 75 A. B. O. daughters, and 50 more to be heard from. Woodcrest Cornelia has for dam A. and G. Burke's De Kol Cornelia, with a record of 24 lbs. at four years old. She was by the grand old sire, De Kol Burke, the first sire to have three 30 lbs. daughters.

Another noted cow was Lady Wandagelche, who had a record of 19 lbs. at four years old, and was by the noted sire, Sir Clyde. Her half sister sold at Syracuse for \$1500. Mr. Thatcher also secured several head sired by son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, whose daughters are proving to be great producers.

One cow deserving of special mention is Lida Sylvia 5th, a daughter of that grand old cow, Lida Sylvia. She and her dam, Carman Sylvia, were two of the most not-



Aggie Belle De Kol, One of the Individuals in the Brockville Sale

ed show and test cows in Canada. Mr. Thatcher was very fortunate in securing four daughters and three grand daughters of De Kol Hildeau Groul. She was sired by Homestead De Kol Belle Boy, a son of Pieterje Hengerveld Paul De Kol, one of the greatest bulls of the breed, which stood at the head of W. A. Matterson's herd, Utica, N. Y. Five of the above heifers were sired by Ocean Queen 2nd's Rob Roy, a brother in blood to Nanuet Topsy Clothe, the first cow in Canada to make 30 lbs. butter in seven days, and 118 in 30 days. This is a very desirable family, members of which any breeder would feel proud to own. Several of the cattle were bred to Francis 3rd's Admiral Ormsby, one of the best bred bulls in Canada, being a son of Francis 1st's Butter, 2316 lbs. butter in seven days. Her dam had a milk record of 104 lbs. milk in a day. She was sired by a son of Duchess Orms-

by Butter King. The Ormsby family are the highest testing family of the breed. Almost all of them test over 100 lbs. and several of the other cattle were bred to No. 1 sire—Gordon H. Manhard.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Pully Aches, Lymphangitis, Fall Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wet Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and All Pain Quickly without Rest, by removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Price per tin, \$2.50 per dozen, and 10 for \$25.00. Live in Bulk, 100 for \$250.00.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Toronto, Ont., writes April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable cure of my horse's leg with a bottle of ABSORBINE and it cured him completely."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 123, 13 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

L. LYMAN, Ltd., Montreal, Canada Agents.

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Towers fitted with five first apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
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Gas and Gasoline
Engines
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues
GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CANADA
GENERAL MANAGERS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to secure homestead patent) and entitlate fifty acres extra.

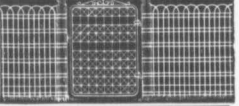
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased lands in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years from date of purchase and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior and of the Northwest Territories, W. C. C. B.

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

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wire are made in Canada. The Peerless spring wire is heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. It is the most durable and attractive wire with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and as durable. Also for all other wire fence and poultry fences and gates. Write for information. THE BANWELL WOKKE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. 4, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



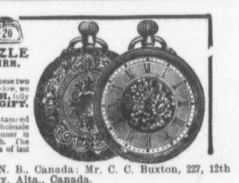
MONSIEUR MILLE

SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE
GREAT OFFER BY REDEMPTION!
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

Give two Canadian 4-cent and 2-cent postage stamps to the well-known Canadian **SOLE AGENTS**, who were awarded (English Government Stamp) a **FREE GIFT**.

Silver Watch (worth \$10.00) will be sent you. Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with 2-cent postage stamp, to **MONSIEUR MILLE**, 100, Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The winner is required to purchase a new watch. The name of the winner of this puzzle must be mentioned. First-winners of last competition were:

Miss E. MacMorton, McQuade, West-Cow, N. B., Canada; Mr. C. C. Buxton, 227, 121th Avenue East, Calgary, Alta., Canada.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
A CHANCE TO SEE THE NORTH COUNTRY AT SMALL COST

In order to give the Farmers and Residents of Ontario the opportunity of seeing the great possibilities of the North Country, special excursions will be run OCTOBER 3rd and 4th, at exceptionally Low Rates from all stations in Ontario, Kingston and west to...

HUNTING TIME
Is drawing near. Ask nearest Grand Trunk Agent about the Hunters' Excursions. Secure tickets and full particulars from any Grand Trunk agent, or address J. D. McDONALD, D.P.A., Toronto

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 1"

Wool grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur. Best and Best Trade will show Spraying Compound. Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chewing, sucking insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add but water; easy to mix; pleasant to apply; will not harm wool. When you spray for chewing insects you are also spraying for scab. End of season should show scale to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against scabs upon any vegetation. This year's reports verify our claims.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"

A Contact Spray Only. Wool Grease, Lime and Sulphur. For scale and other sucking insects, also to spray animals against pests and for dip to kill parasites and cure scab. Prices, F. O. B., New York: One for All, No. 1, 50c a lb. No. 2, 40c a lb. 1/2 Bbls., 200 lbs. 95% . 94% 100 lbs.05%05% 25 lbs.08%07%

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Established 1852
51 FRONT STREET NEW YORK

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intending remodeling their stable will do well and save money by writing for information on my new ideas on Stalls and Stanchions. Get my price direct to you. Write Right Proprietor, on Stanchions, Stalls and Stanchions, Box 1910 Stanchions are better than any. Ask for my Free Offer. It will pay you. Write and see. A. M. RUSH
Box 127, Freshon, Ont.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY
Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

- ORMS GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMS-TOWN, P. QUEBEC.—Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made.—Duncan McEachran.
- RIGDEALD HOLSTEINS.—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address E. W. Walker, 714 St. John.
- ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion Light Forward, Imp. One 2 Yr.illy by Barron Bestu, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest sire, Acme Imp.—Mostly all from imported mares. Three (Imp.) 2 year old fillies, Acme Imp. M. Hobbly, Manchester, P.O., and G.T.R. station; Myrtle, C.P.R. L.D. Phone.
- SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.—Young stock all ages.—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.
- YORKSHIRE AND TAWMOUTH BODS.—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Drnes, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.
- SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMMOUTH BODS.—Young stock breeding. Present offerings, two year old heifer, fresh and in calf. Young bulls, five or six month heifers from the ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.
- CLYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Large selection of best stock. Reasonable prices.—Smith, Richardson, breeders and importers, Columbus, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, September 27.—Fruit growers will be interested to learn that the first shipment of Ontario peaches as received by Mr. Hodgson, of London, England in excellent condition. It is said to be fetching the highest price in the market. Splendid samples of fruit have been brought down from New Ontario, which goes to show that there are no more real fears for the present season. Reports of the world's crops show better percentages all over, owing to recent favourable weather. Business in all parts of the Dominion is progressing satisfactorily. Call money in Toronto rules at 5 to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

There was a tendency during the past week for speculative trading in Chicago, but lower cables, from Liverpool, consequent on favorable reports from the Argentine, effectually dampened the sentiment, and a consequent lower. At last advices, September wheat in Chicago closed at 95 1/2; December, at 100; and May, at 105 1/2.

LOCAL GRAINS

Local dealers quote as follows: No. 1, Northern, 81.00; No. 2, 81.00; No. 3, 81.00; at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario wheat, No. 2 winter, 90c to 92c outside.

COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grains have for the most part been sharing the fate of wheat, and prices have declined on almost every variety of grain. Oats are holding their own in the face of this general depression. The following are the latest quotations by local grain dealers: Canada western oats, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 47c; at lake ports for immediate shipment; No. 2, Ontario white, 35c to 36c; No. 3, 32c to 33c outside; 36c on track. American corn, No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 64c; Toronto freight; rye, 67c to 68c outside; barley, 50c to 52c outside; peas, 75c to 80c a bushel. On the farmers' market, new oats are selling at 40c and old oats at 42c to 45c a bushel. Oats on track, rye, 65c to 70c; peas, 75c and buckwheat, 55c a bushel. Montreal prices for grain are as follows: Barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c in car lots; corn, No. 2, American yellow, 64c; No. 3, yellow, 62c a bushel in car lots. Canada western oats, No. 2, 40c to 40 1/2; No. 3, 38c to 39c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are said to be a failure in some sections this year, but there is a plentiful supply coming into the market and the quality is good. Prices remain steady at 65c to 70c a bushel in car lots, and 75c a bag ex store. New beans have not appeared on the market yet, and old stock are quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 a bushel for primes, and \$2.15 to \$2.30 a bushel for three pound pickers. On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at from 45c to 50c a bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is a very heavy make of butter at the present time, and the quality of the heavy shipments from country districts the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices remain firm. Wholesalers quote as follows: Choice creamery prints, 25c to 26c a lb.; choice dairy prints, 21c to

22c; separator prints, 23c to 24c, and ordinary quality, 18c to 20c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 55c a lb., and ordinary quality at 23c to 24c a lb. Local dealers quote cheese as follows: Large cheese, 11 1/2c a lb.; twins, 11 1/2c a lb. Montreal prices for butter and cheese are as follows: Best creamery, 30c to 25 1/2c a lb.; second quality, 23 1/2c to 24c a lb. Western cheese, 11c to 11 1/2c a lb., eastern cheese, 12c to 12 1/2c a lb. Trade is steady in both commodities.

WOOL

Prices quoted by local dealers are: Washed fleeces, 13c to 20 1/2c; unwashed fleeces, 13c to 14c; roving, 15c to 16c a lb.

HIDES

Following are local quotations for hides: Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 10 1/2c; No.

Specials for Next Two Issues

In order that an eight page illustrated supplement of Farm and Dairy may reach our readers next week, the Second Annual Household Directory will be issued October 13 instead of October 6, or one week later than had been announced.

The Farm and Dairy Illustrated Directory, which is sent to all Farm and Dairy subscribers next week at no extra cost to them will comprise page after page of illustrations of prize winning stock at the Shorbrook, Que.; Toronto, Ottawa, and London exhibitions. There will be illustrations of the Clydesdales owned by Graham Brock, Hamilton, Ont.; Well Street representatives from the stables of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaver-ton; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; and Robert A. & Sons, Hallowell, Me. Contributors owned by John Hawthorne, Simcoe; Belgians, owned by Eugene Postmans & Sons, Quebec; Cattle, owned by J. Henderson, Toronto. The dairy cattle that will be reproduced on the high quality paper used for Farm and Dairy's illustrated supplements will include Jerseys of Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.; and David Duncan, Don, Ont.; Holsteins from Jas. Rettio, Norwich, Ont.; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; F. A. Legge, Jefferson; F. E. Came, St. Lambert, Que.; Ayreshires from Hector Gordon, Norwich, Que.; Alex. Hunt, Monie, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Menie; and James Logan, Howick Station, Que. It will be the best illustrated supplement to Farm and Dairy that has yet been published. We would advise our readers to preserve their copies in order that they may compare them with next year's prize winners.

2 1/2c; bulls, 8c; calf, twins, 12c to 13c; sheepskins, 30c to 35c; sallow, 4c to 6 1/2c a lb. At country points dealers are paying the following prices: Sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.10; horse hides, No. 1 quality, 85; horse hair, 30c a lb.

MILL FEEDS

Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track; Manitoba bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Toronto. Montreal prices are, Ontario bran, \$20 to \$21 a ton; shorts, \$22 to \$23 a ton; on track; Manitoba bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton in bags.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The amount of fruit on the market is very large, and business is brisker than at any time during the season. Peaches are in active demand, and are selling at prices ranging from 60c to \$1 a bushel. Local quotations as follows: Canadian plums, 40c to 75c a basket; early apples, 30c to 50c a basket; Canadian peaches, 60c to



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Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—relieves swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

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has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

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WILLIAM H. DOUD. Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. It's a bottle—6 for \$5.

When you buy, ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Leasburg Falls, Vt.

\$1 a basket; Canadian pears, 25c to 50c a basket; California pears, \$3 to \$3.50 a crate; pineapples, \$4 to \$4.50 a crate; grapes, 25c to 3c a bushel. Vegetables—Egg plants, 25c to 35c a basket; cabbage, 12c to \$1.25 a crate; cucumbers, 15c to 25c a basket; tomatoes, 30c to 25c a basket; celery, 50c to 55c a basket; carrots, 50c to \$1 a basket; beans, 30c a basket; picking lettuce, 75c to \$1 a basket; Spanish onions, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a crate. On the farmers' market, vegetables are selling as follows: Cauliflowers, 15c to 15c a bushel; cabbages, 5c to 10c each; rhubarb, 4c to 5c a bunch; new beans, 15c to 30c a doz.; dry onions, \$1.50 to \$1.60 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is a marked decrease in the receipt of eggs on the local market, and prices are consequently higher. Hens' eggs are quoted by dealers at 24c to 25c a dozen, and second quality at 21c to 22c. On the farmers' market, new laid eggs are selling at 20c to 30c a dozen. At country points in Ontario there is a corresponding shortage of eggs. The Peterboro market prices last week were being sold by farmers at 20c to 30c a dozen. Montreal prices quoted by dealers for selected lots are 23 1/2c to 24c a dozen, whilst straight from producers are quoted at 19c to 19 1/2c a dozen. Poultry prices on the local market are the same as quoted last week: turkeys, 14c to 15c a lb.; chickens, 15c a lb.; fowl, 10c to 12c a lb.; ducks, 12c to 13c a lb. On the farmers' market, turkeys are selling at 20c to 25c a lb., dressed chickens, 15c to 20c a lb.; fowl, 12c to 14c, and spring ducks, 15c to 20c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

There is more hay coming into the market, and dealers quote lower prices than were current last week. Choice timothy, \$12 to \$12.50 a ton; clover and clover mixed, \$10 to \$11.50 a ton, on track, Toronto. Baled straw, \$7 to \$7.50 a ton in trucks. On the farmers' market choice timothy is selling at \$13 to \$20 a ton; clover and clover mixed, \$10 to \$12 a ton; straw in bundles, \$15 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, \$8 to \$9 a ton. Canadian timothy, wholesale market quotations, \$12 to \$13 a ton. Canadian clover choice No. 1, \$10 to \$11.50; clover mixed, \$8 to \$8.50, and baled

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straw at \$5 to \$5.50 a ton on track, Montreal.

HOPS

The Montreal Trade Bulletin quotes wholesale prices for hops as follows: B.C., 5 lb. cask; Hawaiian, 5c, and Bohemian, 37c, delivered in Montreal. Canadians are quoted at 25c.

HONEY

Prices for honey remain the same and are as follows: 10 lb. tins, 8c to 10c; 5 lb. tins, 9½c to 10½c a lb.; comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 a dozen; second quality, \$1.50 a dozen. Market for clover honey, 14c to 15c a lb.; darker grades, 11½c to 12½c a lb.; white honey, 10½c to 11c a lb., and buckwheat honey, 7c to 7½c a lb.

HORSE MARKET

There has been a fair amount of activity in the horse market during the past week, and prices have ranged as follows: Choice drafters, \$220 to \$250; general purpose horses, \$180 to \$230; drivers, \$100 to \$200; expressers, \$170 to \$230; seriously sound horses, \$50 to \$100 each.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of cattle have been very heavy during the past week, but the quality was not by any means up to the proper mark, and the consequence was that prices on certain grades declined. Best quality beef cattle fetched first class prices, however, and butcher cattle sold as high as from Choice to \$5.00, in some instances. Good feeders were scarce.

Choice milk cows and springers are in demand, however the price and the supply is not great. There has been a plentiful supply of sheep and lambs of excellent quality, and lambs are consequently slightly low than last week's quotations. The following prices are quoted by local dealers:

Choice export ewes—46.50 to 46.75; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5 a cwt.

Choice butcher cattle—\$5.75 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ordinary, \$4.25 to \$5 a cwt.

Choice feeders—\$5 to \$5.50.

Choice steers—\$4.50 to \$5.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$4.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Wool—choice, \$50 to \$55; medium, \$35 to \$45; springers, \$30 to \$35; calves, \$3.75 to \$7.50.

Sheep, choice ewes—\$4.50 to \$4.75; bucks, \$5 to \$5.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Hogs, f.o.b., \$8.65 to \$8.75; fed and watered, \$9 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, September 24.—The market for live hogs that week opened with a decidedly weaker feeling manifested, but the offerings were lighter than generally expected, and towards the close of the week prices were advanced a quarter of a cent a pound, and the market closed with selected lots selling at 89.25 a cwt., weigh-in cars. There is no change in prices ruling for dressed hogs, fresh killed abattoir stock being quoted at 81 to 83.50 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, September 24.—The strong tone noted in the market at the close of last week has continued throughout this week, and country markets have risen at a higher rate than has been the case for months. Nearly every market in Ontario sold at 11c, and in some cases a little more. The reason for the advance this week is the increased demand coming from Great Britain for September. The market, which has always been an attractive proposition in a speculative way. How long these prices will be maintained, remains to be seen, but in the face of an increased market and steadily increasing stocks of Canadian cheese on both sides of the water, and also in the face of an increased production of cheese in New Zealand during the season which is about to commence there, it is doubtful if these prices can be maintained.

The make of cheese in Ontario will probably be much heavier than it was at this time last year, owing to the favorable conditions prevailing in all sections of the province. Reports from some parts would indicate an increased make of 20 per cent. greater than at this time last year. The output in the province of Quebec on the other hand, will be considerably less, but hardly sufficient to make up for the increased make in Ontario.

The butter market has also displayed considerable strength this week, and prices have been advanced at this time last year. The dealer generally are asking 25¢ a lb. for fancy Eastern Township creamery, and in some cases as high as 26¢ a cwt. Some of the goods coming in having cost 20¢ at the factories.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbelloff, Sept. 20.—1000 boxes were offered, all of which sold at 11c.

Medon, Sept. 21.—610 boxes boarded, and all sold at 11 1/4c.

Woodstock, Sept. 21.—1266 white and 400 colored cheese offered; 10 1/2c bid; no sales.

Winchester, Sept. 22.—822 boxes registered, 23 colored, the balance white; 11c offered; none sold on board.

Belleville, Sept. 23.—100 boxes of colored, and 245 boxes of white offered. All were sold on the board at 11c, 1 1/4c and 1 1/2c, which is an advance of 1/2c over last week.

Kingston, Sept. 23.—135 boxes of white and 40 boxes of colored cheese boarded, and the stock cleared at 11c.

Brookville, Sept. 23.—1855 boxes of colored and 560 boxes of white offered; 450 boxes of colored and 350 boxes of white sold at 11c.

Vancouver Hill, Sept. 23.—1266 boxes of white and 274 boxes of colored boarded; price offered, 11c, and all were sold.

Russell, Sept. 23.—453 cheese boarded; all sold at 11 1/4c.

Listowel, Sept. 23.—3025 boxes white and 195 boxes colored cheese boarded; practically all sold at 11c.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—1011 boxes offered; 467 white and 544 colored; all sold at 11c.

Pictou, Sept. 23.—1643 boxes boarded; all colored, 115 boxes of white sold at 11 1/2c; 47 boxes at 11 1/4c; balance unsold.

Napanee, Sept. 23.—430 boxes of colored, and 220 boxes of white boarded; sales 245 boxes at 11 1/2c.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical French or English cure inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The only veterinary medicine wanted in every county. Write for a free trial 8c bottle. This offer only good for 500, limited to good bottles.

the Beef Cattle Department. Formerly Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus competed together as also did Galloways and Devon. The latter breed has been dropped from the list, and the remaining three breeds each has its own class. The sections are the same as last year, and the Fair Board gives \$125 in prizes to each class. The prizes for Herefords are made very attractive by the addition of \$220 from the American and Canadian Hereford Breeders' Associations. The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association is also prepared to add \$50 per cent. to all the prizes won by animals sired by Hereford bulls in the open class for Grades and Crosses. The better prices for beef Shortorns have been increased by \$7 in each of the three sections.

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Henry H. Albertson, Butcher, N. Y. writes: "My new stanchion sold greatly to the comfort of my cows."

WHY TORTURE your milk rich stanchion? Buy for yourself or agent of inexpensive yet sanitary Crumb's Improved Warriers Cow stable to

Canadian order filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. Write in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

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Canadian order filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office. Write in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corluth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. 15-7-11

TAMWORTH and SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Colwell's Choice, Canadian's Champion Cow 1907-8 and '95, recently bred to young stock hog. Also a few yearling and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First class pedigree. Excellent milk making. Prices right.

If A. A. COLLWILL, Box 9, Newcastling, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Aro Bred at "CHERRY BANK"

A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.

P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station on G. T. Ry. Que. 15-7-11

"La Bole de la Roche's" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strain of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best bacon types. Also BULLOCKS, BULLOCKS, FLEISHERS, DOTTES and BARRED ROCE POINTS.

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Ayrshires of the right stamp for production, combined with good type and quality. Write for prices with 10c post.

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GLOVER LEAF HERD

Owing to making changes in our business, we have decided to sell our entire herd of 32 head of Holstein cattle. The lot consists of advanced registry and E. O. S. Also choice heifers bred to such noted bulls as Mr. Adlam's "Herald", sire of world's champion two year old.

A. E. SMITH & SONS, Milngrove, Ont. HAMILTON or DUNDAS STATIONS

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giving prices and ages of pigs

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J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by the great young sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker.

Dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, butler 7 days, 28.44. Sire, Dutchland Colantha 4th, Johanna, butler 7 days, 25.82. Average of dam and sire's dam, 41.8 lbs.

Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 25½ lbs. butler in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS

17-3-11 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, cow sired by a son of King of the Fontaine, dam daughter of King Sagar. Record, 12.27 lbs. butler, 7 days. **J. J. SALLEY**

6-10-10 1 Lachine Rapids, Que.

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We are now offering for sale a 13 mo. old son of "Conat D. Kol Presterij Paul" out of a 30 lb. dam; also one son of Blaz Henerveld Korvyska, from an 18 lb. sow. Both choice individuals, fit for service. **2-3-11 BROWN BROS., LVA., ONT.**

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

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



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

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

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

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



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