

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 21

1911.



A GANG AT WORK PACKING APPLES IN AN ONTARIO ORCHARD

This illustration depicts a scene common at some time throughout the fall on practically every Old Ontario farm. In Ontario the apple orchard (it may be only a few trees) is a part of the vast majority of farms, and it has much to do with making farm life attractive and worth living as compared with those sections where grain alone can be grown. Until recently the orchards have not been managed, save in a few sections, so as to give the best account of how profitable they may be made. Modern methods of orchard practice and marketing the fruit have made of apple growing a new business, now about to vastly expand and greatly prosper.—Photo in orchard of A. Macklin, York Co., Ont.

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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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success depends on the make of Cream Separator he uses. The up-to-date dairy farmer will use none but the best. Are you up-to-date?

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that you can get in no other cream separator.

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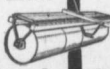
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No neck weight—Perfectly rigid frame—RUNS EASILY.

### The Bissell

Lead Roller will work any soil, no matter how hard and lumpy, better than you've ever had it done before. Write Dept. 900 for catalog. 54

## The Taxation Question

### Tax Reform Progressing

The rapid progress that is being made towards securing a reform of our methods of applying taxation, not only in Ontario but elsewhere in Canada, was shown at the second annual banquet of the Tax Reform and Direct Legislation League of Ontario, which was held in Toronto at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition.

In Ontario more than 250 municipal councils, 200 papers and 200 trade and labor organizations, have petitioned the Ontario Legislature for legislation that will make it possible for municipalities to lower the taxes on buildings and improvements and increase them on the value of land. British Columbia and other western provinces have this power and are using it extensively. So far this legislation has been refused in Ontario by Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, although it is advocated by prominent members of his party and by Mr. A. G. MacKay, the leader of the opposition. It is understood that the desired legislation may be granted at the next session of the legislature.

The officers of the League elected for the coming year are as follows: Hon. president, Mr. Joseph Fels, Philadelphia and London, England; president, Mr. John F. MacKay, of The Globe, Toronto. Vice-presidents: H. B. Bow, of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro; W. M. Southam, proprietor of The Citizen, Ottawa; Julian Sale, Toronto, and J. E. Atkinson, managing director of The Toronto Star; D. B. Jacques, secretary-treasurer, A. B. Farmer.

### Notes from Saskatchewan

W. A. Wilson, Supt. of Dairying for Sask.

Natural conditions for dairying in Saskatchewan during the present season have been all that could be desired. The spring months were warm and the growth of grass in consequence rapid and luxuriant. Good pastureage was provided somewhat earlier than usual, precipitation may providing sufficient moisture to obtain those conditions. June rains came at regular intervals, and we experienced very little extremely hot weather. July was cool, and with a surplus of moisture, splendid pasture conditions were maintained. August has also remained ideal. The season as a whole has been considerably cooler than usual, and there has been a noticeable absence of troublesome flies, which usually annoy the stock and affect the milk production.

Markets on the whole have been fairly good, although prices have ranged from one to two cents a pound of butter lower than in 1910. The buyers have been exceedingly careful in placing their orders, and their selection of goods with great delicateness was very close. For the welfare of the industry, however, this condition is commendable, as it brings the producers to a realization of the fact that if they are to meet competition year after year and obtain the best price for their product, greater precautions must be taken in handling the raw material in order to meet the trade demands. For ourselves orders have been frequent and heavy, and at the time of writing all butter up to the end of August has been placed.

One member of our cow testing association who thought one cow as good as another in his herd has found out that seven of those cows altogether only gave him an annual net profit of \$11.20. This is a poor price for the labor of a year.—C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa, Ont.

### Western Fair, London, Ont.

The Western Fair at London this year was generally considered to have been the best in the history of the association both in the matter of attendance and as regards the number and general quality of the exhibits. On "Farmers' Day" the attendance was said to have exceeded 40,000, a new record for the exhibition. Almost all classes of stock were well represented, the competition being particularly keen in horses. There was a large display of Percherons, Mr. John Havelthwaite of Simcoe being a leading exhibitor. The midway features were unusually extensive, but practically without exception were free from gambling schemes. This did not seem to prevent the operators from doing a good business.

The live stock buildings at London are differently constructed from those at Toronto and Ottawa in as much as the horses and cattle in each case established under one roof. This makes it unnecessary for the public to pass in and out of buildings to see the stock, and the convenience is appreciated both by the stockmen and the sightseers. The presence of water in the buildings is an added advantage.

### DAIRY CLASSES

In the dairy classes, Jerseys and Ayrshires were particularly strong, there being more exhibitors of each of these breeds and a larger number of animals than of Holsteins, which, however, made a very creditable showing. The stock shown in all three classes was composed largely of stock that had been shown the week before in Toronto. A number of the decisions at Toronto Exhibition were reversed in London in the case of all three breeds.

### AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires were shown by Messrs. Alex. Hume & Co. of Menlo, A. S. Turner & Sons of Ryerston, Farmer and Wm. Stewart & Sons of Menlo, all three of whom had shown at Toronto. The judge was Mr. E. C. Coohon, of Harrietsville. The principal awards were captured by Hume, although the largest prize winner was Mr. Turner, who was the principal exhibitor. Mr. Stewart succeeded in securing a good share of the prizes.

Among the animals of which special mention might be made was the sweepstakes bull Auchenbrain Hercules, Imp. shown by Mr. Hume. This is a very smooth bull, of good Ayrshire type and one which Mr. Hume expects will breed large dairy cows, he having obtained excellent results from the use of other bulls of the same conformation. Mr. Hume's sweepstakes cow, Clarkers Belle, Imp., had a hard tussle to gain the award over Mr. Stewart's grand three-year-old Dewdrop of Menlo, illustrated in our August 31st issue. Both animals possessed exceptional merit, being of type, of good conformation and carrying excellent vessels. The more mature cow was finally awarded the decision, although this completely judges might have placed the award differently without cause for complaint.

Mr. Turner showed a number of particularly fine animals, including several cows and heifers holding Canadian records of milk production. Among these was the cow Scotland 2nd, a seven-year-old with a record of over 11,000 lbs. in a year. Another animal of the same name but with a different number was short in the dry class. This animal had a record of 11,400 lbs. of milk in a year and 591 lbs. of butter fat. The three-year-old heifer Floss of Springhill also possessed decided merit. The two-year-old bull Lessnescock Forest King, which won third at Toronto, beating

(Continued on Page 6.)

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXX.

A Review of

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

No. 38

## SPECIAL INFORMATION ABOUT SELECTING CORN FOR SEED\*

A Review of Many Points Not Generally Considered, But Which Influence Greatly the Yield and the Profit From the Corn Crop

EVERYONE recognizes the value of using an ideal pure-bred sire, in breeding up his herd or flock. The latter bred a herd or flock becomes, the more money it yields to its owner. These recognized facts, concerning the breeding of stock, are just as true concerning farm crops; and when practised will often yield better returns. There are few farm crops which may be improved so economically and so quickly as corn.

Many have the idea that, to start in right and grow good corn, they must seed elsewhere and get some new fancy kind of seed. Those who do this are usually disappointed with their first crop or two. It takes some time for corn to become adapted to a change in climatic and soil conditions.

For that reason, it is usually best to secure a variety of corn that has been successfully grown in the locality for a period of years.

In case the variety is not large enough, or does not mature, these faults can be corrected only by a careful selection of seed ears. If a good local variety is chosen, one will be more sure of securing a crop; and by the end of two years (which would be necessary to acclimate the outside corn) he would be much nearer success than if the same amount of time had been spent with a corn brought from some distant locality. We do not discourage the introduction of new varieties of corn, but such varieties should be tried in a small way first.

### TO MAKE A FIELD SELECTION

In case one has no "special seed plot," in which his best and earliest maturing ears were planted, it is then necessary that his seed corn be selected from the field. The most practical method to do this is to go through the field with a sack tied across one's shoulder and select the choicest and best-matured ears. Two rows of corn may easily be examined at once. During the process of selection, consideration of the strength and character of the stalk, the height of the ear from the ground, and the size of the shank, should be noted. A stalk does not necessarily have to be large to be a big producer. A tall spindling plant lodges very easily. The

\*The information set forth in this article has been furnished Farm and Dairy by corn experts connected with the Minnesota Experiment Station. It applies especially to the selection of corn where a grain is used for ensilage or fodder; it is in view. In selecting seed for planting or for other purposes, the stalk must be given more special consideration.

stalk should be of good size and strong at the base, gradually tapering, and not necessarily tall.

Strong, vigorous stalks, of medium height, usually produce the best and earliest matured ears. The ear should be attached to the stalk by a medium-sized shank, which is long enough to allow the tip of the ear to hang down.

All ears in a cornfield will not mature at the same time. A variation of 15 days in maturing of ears in a field is not uncommon. One of the reasons why a good selection of corn can not be made from the shock, or from the field late in the fall, is that one is not able to tell the time the ear matured.

Desirable ears may mature 10 or 15 days later than the average maturing time; and, if those are selected, they will insure a late maturing crop. Again, if corn is left unhusked until late, the husks prevent the ear from drying out properly; and, as a consequence, it is likely to be frozen before it is husked, or at least before it has had time to dry out after husking.

It has been learned, by many tests, that ears of a certain form yield more than other ears different from the standard form. Ears of corn likely to give best results carry the butt diameter well towards the tip; they are free from indentations or other irregularities that would tend to decrease the yield of the ear; they have straight, regular rows of uniform kernels, and have kernels extending well over the tip and butt.

### TYPE EAR FOR SEED CORN

In the choice of corn for seed, one selects the ears that he believes will give him the largest yield of good corn the following year. It is a good plan to choose an ear of corn that is as near the type wanted as possible; then keep this ear from year to year, or until you get a better one. At any rate have a sample ear that you can look at occasionally to help you in following one type. Keep this type-ear handy when selecting corn in the fall; and in the spring, when the final selection is made, it is well to compare all ears carefully with the type-ear.

It costs just as much to grow an ear of corn that has kernels covering three-fourths of the cob as it does to grow one with kernels covering the whole cob. The kernel contains most of the feeding value. The cob is of very little value as

food, hence the rows of kernels should round well down over the tip (not necessarily clear over) thus insuring a good proportion of corn to cob. The rows should run straight from the butt to the tip; because, in crooked rows, there are more irregular kernels, and kernels of irregular size make it impossible to plant a uniform number in each hill.

### FURROWS IN THE EARS

In selecting seed corn, one should always have in mind securing a maximum yield. One cannot hope to secure a maximum yield of shelled corn if the furrows between the rows of kernels are wide and deep. On the other hand if there is severely any furrow, and the crowns of the kernels touch, it will be found that the ears are hard to dry. To be right, the furrows should be merely distinguishing grooves between the rows of kernels.

To get the most feeding value out of an ear of corn there should be no space between the kernels at the cob. It is the tip of the kernel—the end that contains the germ—that is richest in food nutrition. Pointed, chaffy tips indicate low feeding value and poor germinating power. Every precaution should be exercised to select seed corn that will grow and produce strong, vigorous plants. Space between the kernels at the cob, and lack of furrow, usually indicate a low proportion of corn to the cob, immaturity, and poor vitality. The tip of the kernel should be wide, allowing room for a long, broad and deep germ.

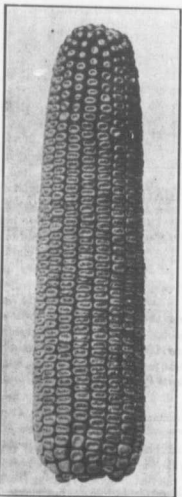
### THE KERNEL

Nothing will aid more in making a high yield of shelled corn than a deep, well-formed kernel. But do not select a too deep kernel; because the heavier the kernel the greater is the length of time required to mature it; and, above all other things, maturity is the first consideration. A good dent kernel will be somewhat wedge-shaped, about half again as broad at the top as at the bottom. Flint corn has a more rounding shape. Being often as broad or broader than deep. A corn-planter can plant a uniform number of kernels in each hill only when the kernels planted are uniform in size. To secure uniform planting, the kernels of selected seed corn must be all of nearly the same size, not only on one ear, but throughout the whole selection.

### THE CASE OF SHELLED CORN TO COB

Ears with large cobs are to be avoided, on account of being hard to dry. A great variation exists in the amount of corn to cob different ears will shell. The variation usually comes between 70 and 90 per cent. corn and 10 to 30 per cent. cob. From this it is seen that if one feeds one lot of hogs a bushel of corn that is but 70 per cent. shelled corn, and another lot a bushel which is 90 per cent. shelled corn, one lot will net 49 pounds of shelled corn and the other lot 63 pounds. Indications of per cent. of corn to cob are size of cob, depth of kernel, furrow space, and space between the kernels at the cob.

(Concluded on page 5)



Good Type Ear of Dent Corn

**Black Leg Exacted a Toll of \$500**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—As the season is fast approaching when that dreaded disease, blackleg, apparently is most prevalent, I thought I would draw the attention of Farm and Dairy readers to the seriousness of an outbreak, especially on a herd of registered cattle.

Previous to the fall of 1910 my experience with the disease was practically nil and my knowledge of this dreadful disease was limited to the idea that it was a kind of toll exacted from the farmer, here and there, and from which there was no escape because of no means of guarding against it or of curing an attack when it made its appearance.

Early last November, however, upon visiting my stable after breakfast I discovered one of my choicest yearlings apparently suffering from a chill and occasionally emitting a low moan. Notwithstanding the fact that the calf had disposed of his morning meal in apparent health and vigor, he was dead by noon. The length of time from the first symptom of disease to the fatal termination was about six hours.

The next morning a beautiful heifer about the same age (nearly one year old) seemed a little stiff in the right foreleg. By noon the lameness was quite pronounced and there was a prominent swelling at the shoulder. She succumbed the next morning about 24 hours elapsing during the progress of the disease. This heifer had all the most pronounced symptoms of blackleg.

During the illness of this latter animal another yearling, apparently all right late at night, was lying stiff upon our first visit to the stable in the morning. This calf could not have shown any sign of illness for more than five or six hours.

Number four, the last victim, survived for about 24 hours, as in a previous case that lasted for about the same period. The usual symptoms of blackleg (lameness in one quarter, swelling which when rubbed briskly emitted slight crackling sound of bursting air bubbles), were present. Post-mortem examination revealed a large supply of thick, black blood (tarry) in the affected quarter.

My experience throughout was that animals which apparently had the most severe attack of blackleg failed to display the common symptoms of the disease, thus making proper diagnosis of the attack more difficult. They merely stopped chewing cud, got mopeish, with a trembling, humped-up appearance, and occasionally gave vent to a slight moan, and when the disease was well advanced, there was the appearance of froth at the mouth.

As these cattle were registered, of superior breeding, and valuable, I secured the best veterinary advice procurable at the first notice of anything amiss, but for the foregoing reason and from the knowledge that there had never been a previous case on this farm for at least 40 years, blackleg was not at first suspected.

While in search of something bearing upon the conditions I ran across a reply to an enquiry re this disease in one of my farm papers and I immediately followed instructions and wired the Health of Animals Branch, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Anti-Blackleg outfit, and immediately upon its arrival I applied the remedy according to directions. Everything under two years old was vaccinated. I repeated it this spring and intend to continue keeping all young stock on the farm protected by this means. At a cost of only five cents per head it is the most reasonable form of insurance of which I have any knowledge.

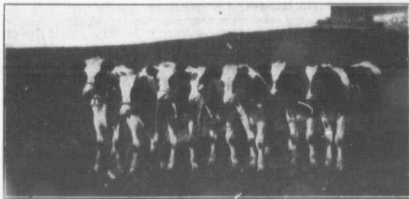
As practically the only cure for the disease is in prevention by Anti-Blackleg vaccination and lack of knowledge of this fact meant a loss to me of at least \$500 in five days, I would strongly urge all readers of Farm and Dairy to write up at once for an outfit and instructions, and so avoid the unnecessary loss sustained by the writer.

"ONE WHO DIDN'T DO IT IN TIME."

**Some Regrets Anent New Ontario**

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa

It is to be regretted that ignorant or unscrupulous seed dealers sent into New Ontario some



Some of These Valuable Animals Became Victims to Blackleg. An Ontario breeder of pure bred cattle passes along in the adjoining article from his own experience some valuable information of vital importance to every Farm and Dairy reader who keeps cattle.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

pusulous seed dealers sent into New Ontario some alelike seed last spring that was a disgrace to them. Had not the work of seed inspection headed off the sale ere it was sold it would have done irreparable damage. It contained from seven and a half to nine per cent. of catchfly. It is not at all likely that such an offence will be committed by these seed dealers again. It is only fair to the large wholesale merchants to say that none of them were guilty of such a sin against that new land.

It is also to be regretted that an Old Ontario firm sent up into New Ontario some fancy peas

**Farm and Dairy's Circulation Campaign**

August 21 the circulation of Farm and Dairy was	9,203
August 28 it was	9,267
Sept. 4 it was	9,334
Sept. 11 it was	9,401

By October 15 we desire to have the circulation of Farm and Dairy pass the 10,500 mark. Nearly 1,100 New Subscriptions are still required. Will you not help us by getting your neighbour or some friends to subscribe? Read our very liberal Premium Offers as given elsewhere in this issue.

to be grown for seed purposes. They sent up some of the short-strawed varieties, which the farmers were not prepared to handle, as it entailed hand labor and knee drill to harvest. The result was that pea growing of this kind got a serious setback. Had the longer-strawed varieties been sent in first and the farmers been educated in growing the shorter kinds, it would have proved a great boon to the settlers and the pea merchants generally. It is not too late to make amends, and there is no doubt about the conditions being favorable for the production of the finest quality of peas free from the pea weevil.

**Alfalfa vs. Timothy.**—The Wisconsin experiment station says that one acre of alfalfa yields as much protein as three acres of clover and as much as nine acres of timothy. When timothy hay is worth \$10 a ton alfalfa, in food value, is worth \$25, two and one-half times as much as timothy.

**A Plea for Dual Purpose Cattle**

H. E. Waby, Yale-Corribo Dist., B. C.

I have been asked repeatedly to take up the cudgels for the dual purpose breeds of cattle. While I do not feel able to do the subject justice, I will try to put the merits of at least one dual purpose breed of cattle before you so as to leave these cattis in a more enviable position than that in which they are held by some Farm and Dairy readers. We do not wish to detract from the merits of any other breed. The writer feels there is room and a place for all breeds. We breeders of Red Polls find a ready market for all our surplus stock. Nothing is to be gained by knocking.

I was interested in reading a short letter in Farm and Dairy by a British Columbia man who claimed a place for the low producing cow. Personally we don't want a cow that will not produce 6,000 lbs. of milk a year. Our cows are ranging through bush land which has never had a plow in it, and at present we are only milking six cows. One of them has been milking six months, one seven months, two six months, and other four months. One is a two-year-old heifer, one a three-year-old. The herd in a week recently averaged eight pounds of butter each. This, of course, does not seem much alongside of your Do Kals, etc., with 30 pounds, but I understand these cows are never fed a bite in addition to pasture and are rustling like the old-time Ayrshire was supposed to rustle in Scotland. More than this, these cows all look well.

Many men claim that there is no dual purpose breed. We have in our herd daughters and granddaughters of our championship cow at Winnipeg 1907, said to be one of the finest types of a dual purpose cow ever shown in Winnipeg. At the same show we won in open competition in the three-day dairy contest second and third with two full blood heifers. This may seem somewhat like a desire for free advertising, but we have nothing to sell and our only idea in writing these personal facts is to correct the idea that there is no dual purpose cow.

The Red Polled cattle have been bred for years in England for dual purpose qualities, and we have never yet had a cul milkier in our herd, and our bulls are of a type to suit the most acting dual purpose enthusiasts. Of course we don't claim to have best cattle that will draw as heavy as a beef Shorthorn or a Polled Angus, but we do claim to have it as good. We don't claim to make enormous butter and milk averages, but we claim to be able to produce it just as cheaply as any breed and a good deal cheaper than some. One of our cows, Ruby (21107), at two years and three months, without special preparation, averaged over 800 pounds of milk a month, and Queen (24106), at two years old, milked 42 pounds a day. We claim that a true farmer's cow, especially in the west, must be more or less dual purpose.

The Egyptian cow-goddess had spots "not us like clover," and her head, neck and horns were originally covered with gold leaf. There you have the whole story—cow, clover, gold. The historian does not tell us when the gold leaf disappeared from the head, neck and horns of the cow, but we would venture to guess it was about the time that clover-culture declined and before clover-culture was known. Clover-culture, cow-culture, go for the devotee, these follow as naturally as day follows night, if natural laws be not arrested or caused to deviate from their natural course. Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph.

Cow testing is the bed rock foundation of good dairying. It will do more to enrich the farmer than increased prices for his produce. C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa.

**Production of Alfalfa**

In some parts of alfalfa seed is becoming a crop of hay and dried in the same field seed production. The direction of alfalfa as those who actually the farmers who are which has been produced similar to that of the industry, last fall Prof. Agricultural College it, by corresponding copal farmers who are extensively.

In response to the when the crop is ready of \$1 reported that the crop by the color



**A Group**

The members and of the stock farm of E. S. Duncan, the District, at the morning session of the classes, which were and Mr. Alex. Hume were that they cut the lawn, they when the three-quarters of the when the pods were there were no green they determined the examination of the when the main stems when the leaves drop

**METHODS**

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The methods of cur the field is determined cutting and the amount crop. As a rule, the by those who use the bunches by those who the stock by those who

### Production of Alfalfa Seed in Ontario

In some parts of Ontario the production of alfalfa seed is becoming quite an industry. As both a crop of hay and a crop of seed can be produced in the same season, many alfalfa growers find seed production quite profitable. The production of alfalfa seed is important, not only to those who actually produce the seed, but also to the farmers who are thus enabled to secure seed which has been produced in a climate which is similar to that under which the crop is to be grown. Realizing the importance of such an industry, last fall Prof. C. A. Zavits of the Ontario Agricultural College made an inquiry regarding it, by corresponding with a number of our principal farmers who are growing alfalfa seed quite extensively.

#### WHEN TO CUT

In response to the enquiry as to how it is known when the crop is ready for cutting for seed, 30 out of 51 reported that they determine the maturity of the crop by the color of the pods. Fourteen stated

that they cut the crop when the pods were brown, 11 when the pods were black, one when three-quarters of the pods were brown, another when the pods were dry, and still another when there were no green pods. Seven reported that they determined the ripeness of the crop by an examination of the seed. One man cut his crop when the main stems became dead, and another when the leaves dropped off.

#### THRASHING

The threshing is done almost entirely with the clover machine, and any time from harvest until mid-winter. In the autumn it is preferable to have dry weather and in the winter to have cold weather, in order to obtain the very best satisfaction from threshing.

Twenty-three of the farmers reported that they have always obtained a good quality of seed, and the others have indicated that in one or more

well be imagined. The hard sod land is not in the best condition to make use of fertilizer of any kind.

The bulk of our manure goes to the hoe crop, mangels and turnips, except for the few loads in the fall that we use on the backward clover seeding. These are the two most profitable places on the farm to apply barnyard manure.

### About Selecting Corn For Seed

(Continued from page 3)

A few ears of yellow corn, in a field planted to white corn, means there is a mixture and that seed from that field will not be pure. Pure-bred corn, like pure-bred cattle, always sells better; not necessarily on account of superiority in the individual, but because it is well known that a pure-bred plant or animal will be likely to transmit its character to its offspring, while scrubs or mixed varieties may not. Intelligent crossing of either plants or animals often brings good results, but it is seldom that an unskilled cross brings increased production. Field mixtures of corn (crosses) are usually associated with decreased yields and anything but uniformity.

#### THE GERM IN CORN

Each kernel of corn has in it, near the tip, a little corn plant called the germ or embryo. When the kernel is placed in favorable conditions—that is, put in warm, moist soil—the germ will grow and produce a corn plant. The germ should be nearly white in color, and should cut free and clean with a sharp knife. If the germ is soft and cheesy, it indicates that the seed has not been properly stored; and, if dark, that it has been frozen. A germ containing a high percentage of moisture after October 1st indicates immaturity, and the seed will very likely be injured by cold weather. A desirable germ should be large on the surface, clear in color, and show indications of strength. Such germs are seldom found in kernels with pointed, chaffy tips.

After time has been spent selecting seed corn, it would be folly to store it in a place where it would not keep. Freshly-gathered seed corn should not be left in piles in a warm room, or on the floor. It will either sprout, mold or do both. Always store seed corn where there is a good circulation of air, so it will dry out quickly. Never leave it in boxes, in piles, on the porch or in the barn. It should be taken care of at once.

#### THREE POINTS ABOUT STORING

There are only three necessary conditions for storing seed corn; and, if these are followed, one may be reasonably sure that 95 per cent. or more of his corn will germinate, provided it was properly matured. First, there must be a good circulation of air about each ear, to carry away the surplus moisture. Second, a temperature must be maintained above freezing, until the seed is thoroughly dry. Third, seed corn must be selected early enough, so that it may have plenty of time to dry before cold weather.

Numerous tests of seed corn have been made. Of all the thousands of samples, those that were taken from a house attic, where there was a good circulation of air, gave the highest per cent. of germination. Second in per cent. of germination was seed corn stored in a cellar in which there was a heating plant. Cellars without furnaces are usually damp and undesirable for storage. Samples of seed corn stored in oat-bins, on porches, under the eaves of barns, and in open sheds have also been tested; and they usually gave tests too low for the seed to be of value for planting. It is easily seen that seed corn kept in an attic or an unused second story room can have the required conditions for drying, namely, good circulation of air, and an even temperature, above the freezing point.

Renew your Subscription now.



A Group of Ayrshire Cattle Breeders Out for a Day of Pleasure and of Profit.

The members and friends of the Men's District Ayrshire Breeders' Club as they met for a day together at the stock farm of Wm. Stewart Mevie, Ont., August 23rd, are here shown. The photograph was taken by E. S. Duncan, the District Representative at Port Hope, just after Mr. W. F. Stephen had given his lecture at the morning session. About 100 Ayrshire breeders and farmers interested in Ayrshire attended the lecture classes, which were conducted by Mr. Stephen in the afternoon. Cattle from the herds of Mr. Stewart Mevie and Mr. Alex. Hume were used as subjects for the judging classes.

that they cut the crop when the pods were brown, 11 when the pods were black, one when three-quarters of the pods were brown, another when the pods were dry, and still another when there were no green pods. Seven reported that they determined the ripeness of the crop by an examination of the seed. One man cut his crop when the main stems became dead, and another when the leaves dropped off.

#### METHODS OF CUTTING

In regard to the method of cutting the crop, 21 mentioned that they used the mowing machine, 12 that they used the mowing machine with a table attachment, nine that they used the reaper, and five that they used the self-binder. In a few instances, a farmer had used, at least, two different methods. The method of cutting seems to be determined by various factors; such as, the length of the plants, the uprightness of the growth of the crop, the presence or the absence of steep hillsides, etc. Some farmers speak of following immediately after the mowing machine with a rake so as to prevent the horses and the machine passing over the crop.

#### HOW TO CURE

The methods of curing the alfalfa seed crop in the field is determined largely by the method of cutting and the amount and the maturity of the crop. As a rule, the crop is cured in the windrow by those who use the mowing machine in the bunches by those who use the mowing machine the shock by those who use the self-binder. In

years of their experience the seed has not been of the highest quality. It seems quite evident that alfalfa seed of very good quality is being produced in Ontario.

### Top Dressing with Barnyard Manure

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

When it comes to making actual cash out of manure I do not know of any better place to put it than on the newly seeded clover fields. One load of manure judiciously applied with a manure spreader to the weak spots in the clover field will go further and bring greater results than three or four hauled out to the field and pitched around with a dung fork without any particular notice as to whether or not it is needed in that particular spot.

When riding the reaper at harvest time, I always notice carefully just where the clover plants are small and weak and in need of assistance. Shortly after harvest the manure that has been accumulating during the summer is spread at the rate of about three or four loads to the acre on these weak spots. If a rain comes soon afterwards, and it usually does in our moist climate, these weak and sickly clover plants get a new start and before the frost catches the clover in the fall the field will present a nice even stand.

This is the only top dressing that we do. We are getting away altogether from the old idea of spreading manure on old meadows that have been down long enough, in order to give them a year more of life. A more wasteful practice can not

## WINDMILLS

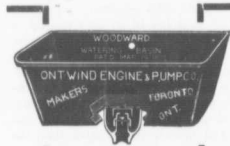
Towers Girted  
every five feet  
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Grain Grinders  
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Provide stock with a con-  
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## PUBLISHER'S DESK

## Our Circulation Campaign

Our people who have intentions of taking part in our circulation campaign are advised to start to work immediately, as the opportunity to win some of our valuable premiums much more easily than usual will soon have passed. Remember that our special offers, as listed again in this issue, are open only till October 15, by which time we are encouraged to believe we will have 10,500 subscribers. Just now is an ideal time to get your friends to take Farm and Dairy. You can see them readily at the fall fair and now that the evenings are drawing longer your friends and neighbors will have more time to read and thereby profit from the practical, interesting and helpful information given in Farm and Dairy from week to week.

Those who are at work getting new subscribers for Farm and Dairy are succeeding well. The following is a brief review of how some of them are getting along.

## MR. MORRISON'S SUCCESS

So far Mr. Morrison, of Brockville, Ont., has succeeded in securing 142 new subscriptions. He is working for a club of 1,000 Farm and Dairy new subscribers, for which we will give him \$1,500 as a premium. Mr. Morrison is meeting with splendid success, and he expects that it will not take him long to secure the remainder of his 1,000 new subscriptions.

## PIG OFFER IS POPULAR

Already we have received orders for five pure bred pigs; we have received also two and three subscriptions from many of our subscribers as part of clubs to win pigs. Mr. R. J. Smith of Colvinton, Ont., succeeded in securing a club of six new subscriptions for which he has selected and will get a pure bred Yorkshire sow pig.

Mr. Gordon Ellis of St. George has secured a club of six and will receive

for his efforts a Yorkshire sow. Other winners of pigs during the last week were: Mrs. E. Caven, Whittington, Ont.; a Yorkshire sow; Mr. Donald Snell, Lakeside, Ont.; a Yorkshire boar; and Mr. Jas. W. Darke, Hamilton, a Yorkshire sow.

## WON A PAIR OF POW!.

Mr. Melville McElm of Chateaucote, Ont., took advantage of our offer to give a pair of pure bred fowl of any of the standard breeds for a club of three new yearly subscriptions, and won the premium of a pair of Barred Rocks for one of the following: Messrs. Jno. M. Wilkinson, Napanee, Ont.; Ernest Michie, Sunshine, Ont., and Mr. G. W. Earl of North Augusta, Ont., each of whom, last week, sent us one of the following. This pen is a good one, and if you had one it would be most useful to you when signing cheques and attending to your correspondence. Get us one new subscriber and we will send you a fountain pen.

## WORKING ON CLUBS

Many of our subscribers are working on clubs of new subscribers in order to win some of our premiums. The following is a list of those who last week forwarded us one or more new subscriptions toward their club: Messrs. Thos. Gilmerly, Castleton, Ont.; W. E. C. Cheesville, Ont.; John Crozier, Coldwater, Ont.; Samuel Johnston, Trent River, Ont.; Mr. J. W. Wallace, Varney, Ont.; and Mr. Demester Lyon, Venenachar, Ont.

## A PETERBORO COUNTY WINNER

Mr. Harold Lees last week sent us 19 additional new subscribers, thus making a total of 51 new subscriptions for which he has succeeded in securing us since our campaign started. We still require about 1,000 new subscribers before October 15. We would like to have you help us get them. Write us to-day that you will give us your assistance, and state what premium or premiums you desire. Now is the accepted time. Will you set? Remember October 15th will soon be here. Write us and get busy to-day.

## Western Fair, London, Ont.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Hume's sweetstakes bull, was at London placed second to the latter by Mr. Cohoon. This is a fine, well proportioned bull showing a strong back, good constitution, and Ayshire type.

Mr. Turner's aged bull, Pearl Stone of Glenora, showed up to good advantage in the calf class four of his tags, as in the first and four others the third awards, eight fine young animals from him being shown. This bull has a great quarter, is well proportioned throughout and is long and ported.

Among the bull calves shown by Mr. Turner was one from Canadian Princess with a record of 11,377 lbs. of milk and 571 lbs. butter fat in 11 months. This bull was first in the junior class at Toronto. Another excellent young animal was one out of Snowflake, the cow which has made such an excellent record for some years and which was illustrated in Farm and Dairy early last summer.

## OTHER NICE ONES

Mr. Stewart's second prize cow, Maggie Mitchell, in the first class, was a little over four years old, but gave every indication of being likely to develop into an exceptionally fine dairy and show cow. She has good teats, an excellent udder and

good conformation. His yearling heifer, White Heather 2nd, which won third at Toronto in a class of 20, succeeded in capturing the first award. This animal was never beaten before she was shown at Toronto. The bull calf "Tam," shown by Mr. Stewart, which won second at Toronto in a class of 23, took the first award at London in a class of about 15. Both these animals are by Mr. Stewart's grand old bull, Queen's Messenger of Springhill. The young stock from this great bull did well, as has always been the case. Had it not been that Mr. Stewart was pretty well sold out of his calves, his awards would have been still larger.

## AYRSHIRE AWARDS

The Ayshire awards were as follows:

Aged bulls—1st, A. S. Turner & Son; 2nd, Wm. Stewart & Sons.

Bull, two years old—1st, Alex. Hume & Sons; 2nd, Stewart & Sons.

Bull under two years—1st, Turner; 2nd, Hume; 3rd, David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove.

[Bull calf—1st, Stewart; 2nd, Hume; 3rd, Turner; 4th, Hume.]

Cow, four years old—1st, Hume; 2nd, Stewart; 3rd, Turner; 4th, Hume.

Cow, three years old—1st, Stewart; 2nd, Dowd of Menzies; 3rd, Turner.

White Floss of Springbank; 4th, Turner, Edith of Springbank.

Cow, two years old—1st, Turner; 2nd and 3rd, Stewart; 4th, Hume.

Heifer, one year old—1st, Stewart; 2nd and 4th, Turner; 3rd, 2ume.

Heifer calf—1st, Turner; 2nd, Hume; 3rd and 4th, Turner.

Heifer, 2nd, Hume; 2nd, Stewart; 3rd, Turner.

Four calves under one year—1st and 3rd, Turner; 2nd, Hume.

## HOLSTEINS

With the exception of a couple of animals shown in the bull class, the only Holsteins brought out were shown by Messrs. Haley Bros. of Springford, and Mr. James Rettie of Cheshley, Ont. The first prize was won by B. Mallory of Belleville. The animals shown were the same as were brought out the week before in Toronto. Both exhibitors showed a high class lot of stock that did the breed credit. The awards were as follows:

Aged bull—1st, Arthur Piers, Springbank; 2nd, Rettie; 3rd, J. Williamson, Lyons, Ont.

Three-year-old bull—1st, Haly Bros.; 2nd, Rettie.

Bull calf—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Haly Bros.; 4th, Rettie.

Junior bull calf—1st and 3rd, Haly Bros.; 2nd, Rettie.

Cow, four years old—1st and 2nd, Haly Bros.; 3rd, 4th and 5th, Rettie.

In this class Mr. Haley's best prize cow at Toronto, a grand individual, Jantha Jean McEachin, 3rd prize cow, the list. Mr. Rettie's 3rd prize cow, Helton Bonheur Poeh, captured the third award, as she did in Toronto. Last year's champion, De Kol Pauline Sadie Van der Meer, 4th prize cow, a fine animal, Olive Schulling, Poeh was considered one of the best animals in the ring.

Cow, three years old—1st, Haly Bros.; 2nd, Rettie. (This animal has been sold to go to South Africa. She was brought out in nice bloom and showed depth and great capacity.) 2nd, Rettie, Ladoga (Idilina), Poeh (This is a nice strong cow, but she was not brought out in as nice shape as the winner); 3rd, Rettie, Bessie Poeh Neipow.

Heifer, two years old—1st, 3rd and 4th, Rettie; 2nd, Haly Bros.

Heifer, one year old—1st, Rettie; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Haly Bros.

Senior heifer calf—1st, 3rd and 4th, Rettie; 2nd, Haly Bros.

Junior heifer calf—1st and 4th, Rettie; 2nd and 3rd, Haly Bros.

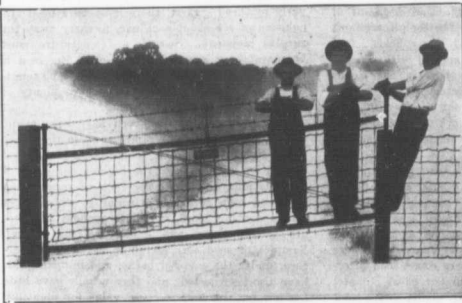
(Concluded on Page 1.)

## EXPENSE VS. EXPERIMENT

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen years?

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

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



Write for particulars of our sixty day, free trial offer

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.,  
GUELPH, ONTARIO

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

## FARM M

## Alfalfa of Th

I seeded two acres along with alfalfa. It stood well and it stands well. Would it please this alfalfa this fall? It is 12 inches high at places—D.B. Ostr.

Some grower of alfalfa stands the fine alfalfa that is cured from one-acre sowing. So far as the alfalfa of the stand was decided right, how falls after this? It makes but little gain of hard freeze.

The main difficulty grows with alfalfa plants through the top that your alfalfa of all probability, your section to your alfalfa.

If it is itself well off, should the snow spring and there terminate freezing is so hard on alfalfa that you do not have the start.

pastured since it is all of the protection alfalfa top and that can be secured safely through.

## Questions re

Should rod or staked fall-plowed the plow leaves it, mowed or disced or "after-harvest cut" in a short rotation with each course? Co. Ont.

Sod or stubble

## AM

## DURING Dairy

FREE for one description Dairy. Perfect or, a fine premium for

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Repeating Ad for Two Weeks. Sent post

FARM MANAGEMENT

Alfalfa of This Year's Seeding

I seeded two acres of alfalfa last spring with one...

Some growers of alfalfa have cut the stand the first fall and have secured from one-half to one ton and more an acre without untoward results...

The main difficulty experienced by growers with alfalfa is to get the plants through the first winter...

Questions re Fall Cultivation

Should sod or stubble ground which is deeply fallowed be left for winter as the snow leaves it, or should it be harrowed or disced or otherwise treated?

should be left untouched for the winter.

After-harvest cultivation cannot be profitably practised in a short rotation where clover is sown with each cereal crop.

Influence of the Moon

Has the moon any influence on crops? In regard to the turnip some claim they will be all tops if seeded in the new moon...

In recent years discussions of the influence of the stars and of the moon at which animals are killed, seeds sown or other operations performed seemed almost to have died out...

Careful experiments repeated year after year by observant farmers and also by experiment stations have demonstrated beyond cavil, as might have been expected by anyone exercising the least moiety of common sense...

In the particular case mentioned, where your correspondent's turnips seem to have gone to top, it would appear to me to indicate that a good crop may be expected if weather conditions from now on are fairly favorable.

able. Any farmer who has grown turnips knows that to get a good root development there must first be a great top development.

Let me conclude by assuring your correspondent that while the moon would not be responsible if the crop had been a failure, it would also be just as far from being responsible if the crop were a success.

Fall Preparation for Alfalfa

We have a best which we wish to seed next spring to alfalfa, but which has a few patches of "quack" grass and also a sprinkling of "wild buckwheat," "foxtail" and pigweed.

I would recommend that you either plow with a very shallow furrow, or probably better still, cultivate with a stiff toothed or spring toothed harrow.

Cultivation should be thorough and the field should be harrowed from time to time during September and October.

scription and keep the field well cultivated until about the last days of June, when the alfalfa should be sown without a nurse crop.

The method of after-harvest cultivation described in reply to the first question is the one most likely to destroy free seeding annuus.

Our Veterinary Adviser

LAME COLT—A filly, now two years old, when a yearling, got her hock hurt. An abscess formed and burst.

It is doubtful if either the hock enlargement or the puff on the fetlock can be removed entirely, but the lameness should be curable and the enlargements reduced by repeated blisterings.

It pays to advertise. Try it.

AMPLE REWARDS FOR LITTLE LABOR

FARM AND DAIRY'S LIBERAL PREMIUM OFFERS

DURING the next few weeks while our campaign is under way to increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy to 10,500 by October 15, we are making some unusually liberal premium offers.

A PURE-BRED PIG FOR ONLY SIX NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

More complete details of this offer are given elsewhere in this issue. We will also give a PAIR OF PURE-BRED FOWL FOR ONLY THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

FOR ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION

WE WILL GIVE

- A Buck Saw. A Fountain Pen. 14 Kt. Gold Point (worth \$1.00) Gardener's Knife (Extra Heavy). Pruning Shears (Eleven-Inch). Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairying (Your Choice of 4). Embroidery Stamping Outfit. ANY FIVE PATTERNS Shown in Farm and Dairy. The Canadian Horticulturist for One Year (Published Monthly, 60 cents a year).

FOR ONLY TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

- A Repeating Alarm Clock. Boy's Nickel Plated Watch. Boy's Nickel Dentist's Thermometer. Woman's Kitchen Friend.

FOR ONLY THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

- Roll Film Camera (See Illustration). Combination Repair Outfit. Best Domestic Carpet Sweeper. 10-Piece Toilet Set. Fish Net Lace Curtains, \$2 Inches Wide, 3 1/2 Yds. Long.

FOR ONLY SIX NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

- English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set (12 Pieces). (Hitherto we have asked 9 subscriptions for this set.)

FARM & DAIRY CAMERA

It is the best made camera for the price we know of. It is a Roll Film camera with a fixed focus box type, taking pictures 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches. For three New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm & Dairy at \$1.00 each.

BOY'S NICKEL PLATED WATCH



FREE, post paid, for only six new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Good time keeper, and will please every boy should have one.

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

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

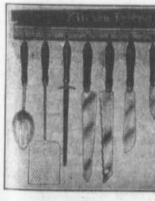
Start in right away; others will start To-day.

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

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

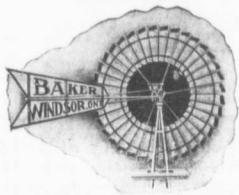


FREE for only One New Subscription to Farm & Dairy. Perfect time keeper, a fine premium; worth working for.



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

## THE 'BAKER' BEAK-GEARED WIND ENGINE



Is Built for Heavy Duty, Neat and Compact in Design, Do Perfect Work, Because they are Built on Principles that are absolutely correct, and the Eastern Running Mill Made.

The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result, there is less friction and the hub will never become worn and cause the wheel to sag toward the tower.

'BAKER' wheels have large numbers of small sails, without rivets, as compared with other makes.

The small sails develop the full power of the wind and enable 'BAKER' mill to pump in the lightest breeze.

The engine is so constructed that the sails cannot wear out of mesh and all working parts are covered with a coat of iron shield, thus protecting same from ice and snow.

We make a full line of Steel Towers, Galvanized Steel Tanks, Pumps, Etc. Write for Catalogue.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO. WINDSOR ONT.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any man over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available public 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, at his option, select a section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a parcel of land pre-empted in certain districts. Price \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. OOKBY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

## Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines of horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any machine can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N. Y.

### FOR SALE

A Six Horse Power Gas or Gasoline Engine, in good running order. Gould, Shapley & Muir, 1001 Dundas St. W.

R. B. MOORE, REALTY, ONT.

### FARM FOR SALE.

150 Acres. West half of lot 15, Con. 2, Smith township, adjoining the town of Caledon. Farm for 30 years. Good state of cultivation. Full price and terms apply to J. H. RUTHERFORD, ITHACA, N. Y. R. R. No. 4.

## POULTRY YARD

### Have the Turkeys Blackhead

My turkeys have apparently some kind of bowel trouble. Will you kindly inform me through Farm and Dairy what to do for them; some have died, others showing signs of weakness they but a few days; they seem to die from extreme weakness! Have given some castor oil, wild straw berry, spices and chalk, but these do not seem to cure. They are 10 weeks old, have free range, most out of doors, and have been fed shorts mixed with, or rather dumped with, boiled milk and wheat. They are not keizers, would like to raise them if possible.—G. McE. Northumberland Co., Ont.

We are under the impression that the turkeys are affected with blackhead; to make perfectly sure you are advised to send in one of the sick turkeys to the Bacteriological Laboratory at the O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., where they will examine it free of charge, and send a report. You are requested to notify the Department when the bird is sent.

### Remedy for Feather Pulling

What can I do to prevent chickens pulling each other's feathers? My chicks are powdered once a week, so the trouble cannot be lice.—R. B. Calgary, Alta.

We would advise your subscriber to give his hens more exercise, and not to keep them in too crowded quarters. He can find the birds that do the mischief he might pare down their beaks with a piece of glass until they get so soft that they cannot pull feathers, and then send them in their mash. The main thing, however, is to give them plenty to do in the way of work.—M. C. Herner, O.A.C., Guelph.

### How about the Vermin?

"During the hot weather most people content themselves with a little violent exercise as would carry them on from one day to another," says a writer in "Feathered Life." "I have studiously avoided any labor that could be put off until the morning (or the next cool day), and I fear my sine have been visited upon the hens, for whilst I have been taking things easily insect pests must have been having a ripping time. Personally, I do not so much object to fleas, which you can easily wipe out of existence in a holocaust of nest-boxes; but as retiring red mite and house fly are the most successful and to wagesuccessful war against his kind you need to pursue a carefully-planned campaign.

You must remove every stick of furniture and every bit of litter from the house, dust away the cobwebs, and then give every inch of the interior a heavy dressing with Penetrax, Sideroleum, or whatever preparation you use (and be sure they are all very much alike, in effect, at any rate), dabbing it on thickly in corners and perch sockets, and taking special care to get it into all cracks and crevices, where the red mite takes his midday siesta. If you have done everything of woodwork inside and out—perches, nest-boxes, and other utensils—you can go home and get the stuff off your hands and clothes, content in the knowledge that the red mite host is routed and the hens will sleep sounder for the future.

## ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM

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

J. H. RUTHERFORD

Box 52

Caledon East, Ont.

## Why Import Poultry Products?

J. W. Clark, Brent Co., Ont.  
From being an exporting country in poultry lines, Canada, in the last few years, has developed into an importing country. We import eggs by the carload. It is up to us farmers to produce more eggs and poultry. The farmer is the only one who can successfully raise chickens. Poultry plants cannot begin to supply the demand for poultry, and such plants are often a failure financially.

There can be no question as to the profits in poultry. My friend Professor Graham, at the Ontario Agricultural College, has demonstrated that it costs no more to produce a pound of flesh on a pound than a pound of pork; yet a first-class chicken will sell for 25 cents a pound, while pork sells for only about seven or eight cents. Why import poultry?

### Poultry Pointers

Fresh, pure air is essential to poultry health.

Do not keep stock not wanted for breeders again.

Keep an eye single to the destruction of lice.

It is the hen with vigor, health and proper food that lays.

All grain is not a balanced ration, so feed meat and mineral food.

Do not fail to keep fresh water in clean fountains before your fowls.

Fresh clean eggs of an even color, put up into clean baskets, are good sellars.

Black head in turkeys is a germ. Never use stock for breeders that have had it.

Do not feed your fowls too much at once, nor is it advisable to feed one ration until the poultry tries to die.

Improper feeding, too much bottom heat and poor breeding stock are the prime causes of leg weakness in chickens.

Fresh, pure air is very essential for poultry. The dark side of poultry can be clearly exemplified on a rainy day. Many of its hardships can be avoided if ample house room is provided.

Nothing but vigorous parent stock will produce eggs that hatch chicks worth the bother of rearing, and while there will be some puny chicks from the most vigorous flock, they will be a small minority.

Clean out all rubbish, burn this; whitewash the hen houses both inside and out; burn the nest material, refill them with fresh straw. Bi sulphide or carbon placed in an earthen jar is the best method to drive out the lice and mites.

Many farmers feed the half-grown, old hens and cocks all together, the big birds trampling on the smaller ones and the larger getting more of the food. This is a poor way; you had better make a pen that will just let the smallest size in, and then they can secure their feed and will not have to run any chances of being trampled on. You can do this if you can not separate them in flocks of the same size.

### His Fowls

I received the pair of pure bred white Leghorns from me by Farm and Dairy for securing four new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. They are a pair of fine birds. I admire Farm and Dairy and always say a good word for it, when possible.—S. A. Peterboro, Co., Ont.

## HORTICULTURE

### Horticultural Notes

Pruning shears can be used every month of the year.

Grade the fruit. By using a large table it is possible to grade fruit of all kinds.

A lack of peach yellow is fatal to a tree. At the very first sign of the disease dig up the tree and burn. Stop infection of other trees.

Apply the gold rule in packing fruit: if you do this, and find the size and kind of package that suits the trade, more success will be yours.

### How to Pack Apples in Barrels

As to preparing a barrel for packing apples, an expert packer has handed Farm and Dairy the following instructions: Drive all quarter hoops down firmly and nail with three nails in each upper quarter hoop. Then drive the hoops well on to that end of the barrel having the post hole head, and nail with three nails. Then head line by using four nails in each headliner. Exercise care in heading, and drive the nails in on the slant.

If a nail shows through to the outside of the barrel, do not clinch, but take out and drive right so it does not show through. Now, take out the other end of the barrel and clinch the quarter hoop nails. Use one and one-half inch wire nails. Next steel the barrel. Now you are ready for packing.

If using a paper head, place this in the end of the barrel. With great care pick out the stem the facers; select the largest but the average size of grade you are packing. See that every apple is a perfect one with the very best color and shape.

The sorting must be done in size in the facers; but if there should be, place the smaller apples in the outside row and the larger ones in the centre. A full many are packed on each side of the opposite corners. Always place the stems down, with the exception of long shapely varieties, as Gilliflower and Bellflower, in which case lay the stems down. Reject all apples with worms, scabs, bruises, and unshapely apples for both No. 1's and No. 2's. Now, place the barrel on a plank and give each barrel several quick, short shakes. We will have to be governed according to the size of the apples we are packing as how fast to fill the barrel will vary with the quality. At times level the contents, so that room will be left to take one row, blossom buds, and so on, to fill the barrel. At the end up, the apples then being about one-half inch apart, proceed in racking the apples down. Nail and headline the barrel and it is ready for shipment.

"Little Peach."—[Towards of 2000 peach trees in the Niagara District have been destroyed during the last few weeks on account of being affected with the disease known as "Little Peach." It has been common for some years in the state of Michigan. As yet no satisfactory means of dealing with the scourge has been discovered, although uprooting and burning the affected trees has proved effective in the States. One grower at Grimsby, Mr. A. G. Pettit, has recently been awarded a grant of 1000 acres on account of Little Peach. The disease also affects plum trees.

Farm and Dairy is all right. In it are the very good things and much valuable information.—Ralph Watson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

## Ayshires

A battle royal in the Ayshire club Exhibition. In all entries were numerous quality. Judgment

pointing and in fourth or fifth prize standing merit stood first in anything class company in themselves.

Mr. R. N. Reed, D. McArthur, N. Que., and Hector

Que., were the large divided the major prize money. G. D. Mod

had a nice bunch of milking kind out

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sons, Fries.

Mill, 2 years old-1

Gilley King, 2. Gordon

Waters, 3.

Mill, 1 year old-1

Whitely Free Trader

Waters, 4 and 5.

bank Duke, 4 and 5.

Mill calf, over 6 mo

Bloom of Maple Hill

Waters, King; 3. W

Woods Clefwin, Whit

Bonnie Rose Guarante

Mill calf, under 6 mo

do, Stee-horse Winter



**Ayrshires at Ottawa**

A battle royal was the competition in the Ayrshire classes at the Ottawa Exhibition. In almost every class the entries were numerous and of fine quality. Judgments were given on the points and in many cases the fourth or fifth prize animals were of outstanding merit and would have stood first in anything but the high-class company in which they found themselves. The well-known exhibitors were: R. Ness, Howick, Que.; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que., and Hector Gordon, Howick, Que., were the largest exhibitors and divided the major portion of the prize money. G. D. Mode of Vanhook Hill had a nice bunch of the right heavy milking kind out. D. Cumming, Russel, Ont., and D. A. McFarlane, Kelso, Que., were also on hand with some splendid animals, but they were in too strong a company to come far up in the money. It is a distinct credit to these breeders that they made such a favorable showing in the money class. The Ayrshires at the National Milkman, the Toronto champion, again took the first honors, with Ness' Barcheskie Copstone a good second. Ness got first on his two-year-old bull, his Hobbs' Gipsy King winning over Gordon's Auchenbrae. His Eminence by virtue of his daughter lines, better depth and a generally nicer finish. Another bull getting much favorable comment was McArthur's, Bloom of Maple Hill, the junior champion at Toronto. This calf is possessed of wonderful constitution and finish and was considered by many to be the best topped bull in the show. This bull was purchased by Professor Rutherford to go to the Saskatchewan Agricultural College.

In females the money was divided between the three principal exhibitors. Auchenbrain Fannie 9th, owned by Ness, was first in the mature cow class and the champion. The strongest dairy cattle class ever judged at Ottawa were the two-year-old heifers in milk. Nine bonnie Ayrshires faced the judge, and there was not a poor one in the lot. Every placing was difficult to decide and another judge might have placed them otherwise and still have been right. Gordon won out with a beautiful type of heifer, Toward Point Curving.

Judge Kains had a difficult and delicate task which he handled generally to the satisfaction of all. His placing of the aged heids, however, came as a surprise; McArthur, with Netheral Milkman at the head and first prize cow, was picked by the onlookers for first place, but the honor was given to Gordon. In his herd were the second prize two-year-old bull, three second prize females and the first prize two-year-old. Ness got second and McArthur's bunch of winners was put down in third place. The awards in full follow:

**THE AWARDS**

Bull, 3 years old and upward—L. P. D. McArthur, Netheral Milkman; 2, R. E. Ness, Barcheskie Copstone; 3, Mode, Egan Matus Penryn; 4, Cumming, Dairy Prince.

Bull, 2 years old—1, Ness, Hobbsland Gipsy King; 2, Gordon, Auchenbrain His Eminence.

Bull, 1 year old—1, 3, Gordon, Bruce, Whitehill Free Trader; 2, Ness, Toronto Main Pasture; 4 and 5, McArthur, Cherrybank Dairy Jim, Juno of Hickory Hill.

Bull calf, over 6 months—1, McArthur, Bloom of Maple Hill; 2, Ness, Burnside Rosema King; 3 and 4, Gordon, Stonehouse Chieftain, White King; 5, Mode, Bonnie Line Guarantee.

Bull calf, under 6 months—1, 2, Gordon, Stonehouse Winter King, Stars Alfa;

3, Cumming; 4, McArthur, Reliance of Elmshade.

Bull, any age—McArthur, Netheral Milkman.

**FEMALES**

Aged cow in milk—1 and 3, Ness, Auchenbrain Fannie 9th and Orange Blossom; 2, Gordon, Barcheskie Bluebell; 4, McArthur, Prim of the Willows.

Cow, 3 years old—1 and 4, McArthur, Luna of Cherrybank, Queen 3rd of Elmshade; 2, Gordon, Floss of Lancaster; 3, Ness, Burnside Lady Pearl.

Cow, 3 years old, Canadian bred—1 and 2, McArthur, Bright Smile of Elmshade; 3, Cherrybank Jess; 4, Macfarlane, Pearl of Kelso; 4, Ness, Aditia.

Cow, 2 years old, in milk—1, 3 and 4, Gordon, Toward Point Curvy, Hobbsland Pansy and Palmerston Bursie; 4, Ness, Barcheskie Orange Blossom 4th.

Yearling heifers—1, McArthur, Cherrybank Queen; 2 and 3, Ness, Stonehouse Brown Queen.

Senior heifer calf—1, Ness, Burnside Orange Blossom, Burnside Diana; 5, Cherrybank Luna 2nd; 4, Gordon, Stonehouse Snowbird.

Junior heifer calf—1, Gordon, Stonehouse Leading Lady; 2, McFarlane, Dairy Queen of Kelso; 3 and 4, McArthur, Cherrybank Milkmaid 2nd, Cherrybank Gem Dry cow—1, 2 and 4, Ness, Pinlayton Marys; 3, Nellie Burns and Barcheskie Luckie Girl; 3, McFarlane, Stately of Kelso.

Dry heifer, 2 years old—1, Gordon, Palmerston Hyacinth; 2 and 3, McArthur, Cherrybank Milkmaid.

Cow, any age—Ness, Auchenbrain Fannie 9th.

Aged herd—Gordon, Ness, McArthur, Cumming.

Junior herd—Ness, McArthur, Gordon.

Pieterts, Girl; 2, Sangster, Rhoda's Queen Princess.

Junior Yearling heifer—Sangster, Rhoda of Pleasant Valley.

Senior heifer calf—1 and 3, Sangster, Lyla of Pleasant Valley, Lady Loris; 4 and 4, Bell, Pauline Sylvia, Camilla Sylvia.

Junior heifer calf—1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Bell.

Female, any age—Sangster, Verona.

Junior and senior heifer—Sangster; Special prize (silver cup), by H. F. Association, for champion grade Holstein cow—Sangster.

**Items of Interest**

The International Milk Dealers' Association will meet in Milwaukee during the International Dairy Show in October. The Association is made up of the leading milk dealers of the country. In its membership are included such men as Horton of New York; Hood, of Boston; Binham of Ontario; Potter of Toronto; Wils of Philadelphia; Peck, of Chicago; Le Feber of Milwaukee, and others.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the executive of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association: "The Executive of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association at their meeting held in October, at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds hereby unanimously endorse the action of their president, Mr. Thos. Delworth, in opposing, through the press and on the platform, the Reciprocity agreement, which will

work incalculable injury to every one engaged in the production of vegetables in the province of Ontario, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the press."

**Western Fair, London, Ont.**

(Concluded from Page 6.)

Sweepstakes bull—Haley Bros.

Sweepstakes cow—Haley Bros.

Herd prize—1st and 2nd, Haley Bros.

Four calves under one year—1st and 2nd, Haley Bros.; 3rd, Rettie Bros.

Mr. Haley won with four excellent bull calves that showed constitution, length and depth. Mr. Rettie showed four grand heifer calves which might have been placed first without cause for complaint. These were four of the finest heifer calves Mr. Rettie has ever shown.

**JERSEYS**

Jerseys were shown by Bull & Son of Brampton, David Duncan of the Don, Messrs. Lawrence and Nicol of London. For the most part the animals were brought out in good form, the principal awards going to Bull & Son, although Mr. Duncan figured prominently in the winnings. Several awards were taken by the other two exhibitors. Most of the classes were well filled, the stock shown being of distinct merit and true Jersey type.

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

**Holsteins at Ottawa**

Holsteins at the Ottawa Fair last week were below their record in point of numbers, and in many cases the animals were not in show yard trim. Most of the entries, however, were good, strong looking animals that gave every indication of being producers. Neil Sangster of Ormstown, Que., whose Holsteins did so well on their first trip to Toronto this year, got the best part of the awards, but he had no major competitor in W. F. Bell of Britannia Bay, Ont. Mr. Bell has an exceptional herd of producers, but his animals were not fitted all. Some of his young things in particular would if placed higher than they were had they been in letter fit. In addition to these two there were a couple of other exhibitors, each with individual exhibents.

Aged bulls brought out three good animals, W. J. Parnell of Spring Road, Que., getting first honors with a strongly constituted bull of good length and fine legs, a good type of dairy and bred type. The best type bull shown, however, was Pleasant Hill Korndyke Pontiac, the two-year-old grand champion owned by Sangster. It is doubtful if there is a better bull of his age in Canada. Sangster also won the female championship on Verona, a strong cow of great length and depth and giving indications of exceptional udder development when fresh. The awards are as follows:

Aged bull—1, Parnell; 2, Bell, Jem Tensen Sylvia Prince; 3, Geo. Mansfield, Mantick, Ont.

Bull, 2 years old—Sangster, Pleasant Hill Korndyke Pontiac.

Bull, 1 year old—Sangster.

Senior bull calf—1, 2 and 3, Sangster, Merrill of Pleasant Valley, Sparring of Pleasant Valley, Milton of Pleasant Valley; 4, Bell.

Junior bull calf—1, Sangster, Wilbur of Pleasant Valley; 2 and 3, Bell.

Bull, any age—Sangster, Pleasant Hill Korndyke Pontiac.

Aged cow—1, 2 and 3, Sangster, Verona, Rhoda's Queen, Madam Dot's 3rd; 4, Camille Ormsby.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Bell, Eugene Tidy Moreena; 2, Sangster, Midsummer of Ormstown.

Cow, 2 years old—Bell, Cora May.

Senior yearling heifer—1, Bell, Daisy

**The Galt Shingle**

The purpose of a roof on your barn is to protect it and its contents from rain, snow, storms, lightning and fire, isn't it? Wood shingles can't do this. They warp, crack, curl and rot, leak, and blow off. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles on the other hand give you the protection you want—protection from rain snow and storm as well as from fire and lightning. The patented locks fit so perfectly that not even a ray of light can penetrate the joints. Wind can't loosen them because they're locked all round and nailed on two sides as well—they stand rough weather like a stone wall.

Don't spend a cent on roofing—for new or old barns—until you have investigated the "Galt" Shingles. Do this now! The whole story is told in our book "Roofing Economy" which we will send you free if you write us today.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited.** GALT, ONT.

Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

**LAST CALL**

**WE** can ship one of our **Ideal Green Feed Silos** as soon as we receive the order.

Don't waste your corn, send us the order. A couple of days will set up one.

**The Oldest Company in Canada Building Silos**

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



**The Exhibition at Ottawa**

In spite of the weather man, who was not friendly to the management of the Ottawa Exhibition last week, the fair was a success. The attendance was as well up to last year. The first days of the week were cold and on Friday it rained. On Wednesday 45,000 people attended, which makes a new record for attendance in one day at the Central Canada Exhibition.

If the Ottawa exhibition is to continue to grow as it has done for the last 25 years, more room will be needed for all classes of stock. The quarters were crowded this year to an uncomfortable extent, and the model dairy stable at the Howick Pavilion had to be used to accommodate the overflow. This fair has a reputation among breeders as a good place to sell stock, and with good accommodations provided the fair management may look with confidence to still greater successes in the future.

The exhibition management are deserving of credit for the many educational features of the fair. It is to be commended, however, in that the sale of the educational features were obscured by a midway, of such size as to draw and hold such a large proportion of the people. The midway was largest at this fair than that at the Toronto Exhibition. Side-shows of a most immoral character were permitted. No less than five shows were "for men only." Several of the performers in these shows were arrested for indecent and immoral practices, but the shows still went on. These side-shows were a disgrace to the fair and to its management.

**DAIRY EXHIBITS**  
Dairy cattle took first place both in numbers and in quality. Five dairy breeds were represented. In addition to the Ayrshires and Holsteins fully dealt with on another page, there were Jersey, Guernseys and French Canadians. B. H. Bull & Son of Brampton had practically no opposition in Jersey circles and made a clean sweep. There were two herds of Guernseys, those of Guy Carr, Compton, Que., and J. M. Stevens, Bedford, Que. Carr carried off the best part of the prizes, including both milk and cheese championships. The show of French Canadians was large and the best of the breed was represented. Arsene Denis, St. Nobert, Que., had individuals in his herd that are dairy type would compare favorably with the best of other breeds. This breeder won most of the money. J. G. Colombo, St. Nobert, and Pierre Sylvestre, St. Simon, also had some good individuals of the breed on exhibition.

The beef cattle were represented by Shorthorns and Polled Angus. Some of the shorthorns of merit were shown by W. J. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., and W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont. J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont., showed Angus cattle. The majority of the entries were inferior in conformation and finish.

**HORSES**

The horse exhibit was one of the largest and best in the history of the fair. Light horses predominated. Mr. Yeats of Simcoe, Ont., was one of the most successful competitors in these classes. In Clydesdales Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and Bolt, Nepean, Howick, Que., divided honors, the grand championship going to Nees' Sir Spenser. Porter Bros., Appleton, Ont., carried off almost everything in Shires with their Toronto winners. Percherons were shown by B. Hogate, Weston, and J. E. Arnold, Greenville, Que., who divided the prize money.

**SWINE AND SHEEP**

There were 500 hogs on exhibition; this department has never before been so well as at any show in Canada. Tamworths were particularly

strong, Douglas of Mitchell, Ont., and Harvey, Freiligsburg, Que., being the principal exhibitors. Berkshires and Gloucester Whites were strong both in numbers and in quality. In Yorkshires the well-known breeders J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont., got the best of the money. Mr. Caldwell, Newcastle, Ont., who placed the awards, said that in his opinion the swine exhibit at Ottawa this year was ahead of that at Toronto.

The sheep exhibit was fully twice as large as last year. Some very good Shropshires, Southdowns and Leicesters were shown. Some of the entries, however, were of such poor quality that one would wonder why they were there.

**FRUIT EXHIBITS**

The variety of fruit grown at the Central Experimental Farm and displayed in the Horticultural building was an eye-opener to visitors from the fruit districts of Ontario. Fruit in the competitive class was good also, although most of it was scarcely mature.

There were 500 more entries in poultry than last year. Most of the entries were from in and around Ottawa.

**New Ontario Farm Exhibits**

Considerable interest centered on the exhibits made by the New Ontario districts, Temiskaming, Algoma, Manitoulin Island and Thunder Bay, which exhibits were quartered in a wing of the Horticultural building at the Canadian National Exhibition, which closed two weeks ago in Toronto. The great range of farm products grown in these districts, and the great assurance of the growth was a surprise to many of the exhibition visitors. Many people were quite astonished to find that apples of excellent quality and size are being produced in Algoma and on Manitoulin Island. The corn, roots and vegetables, together with clovers and grasses and grain, from these various districts were tastefully arranged and showed to good advantage in the respective exhibits of each of these districts.

Most of the visitors had heard considerable and were tolerably familiar with the agriculture of Temiskaming district. They knew more or less about Manitoulin and about Algoma, but most of them had little idea that Thunder Bay had any special agricultural possibilities. The main part of the exhibit from the Thunder Bay district was produced in the Slate River Valley, which lies adjacent to the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur. Canadians and others who have travelled over the C.P.R. through the Thunder Bay District see little of the fertile valley the Slate River, which is but a few miles northwest of Fort William, and hence do not know of the excellent and diversified agricultural products produced in that valley.

**PRODUCTS FROM THUNDER BAY**

Notable amongst the various products in the exhibit from the Thunder Bay district were O. J. No. 2 barley estimated to produce 70 bushels to the acre, being 15 bushels above the common Mandscheuri barley grown in the same district, alfalfa of this year's seeding, some 18 inches or more in length; alfalfa of last year's seedling which had produced a splendid crop this year; and corn over nine feet tall and on which were produced good ears, these all having been grown on the farm of J. R. Hutchison, B.S.A., who has been in the district about five years.

There were also in the Thunder Bay exhibit samples of Red Eye wheat which yielded this year over 50 bushels to the acre; tobacco of good quality, but not large, grown in the district by one who has grown it for four or five years and this year has about one-quarter of an acre in tobacco; samples of alkale clover of

(Continued on page 12)



**A BLOCK HEAD**

Never appreciates SOLID FACTS.  
But with you, the superiority of the

**De Laval**

**Cream**

**Separators**

Must stand unquestioned because 98 per cent. of the professional butter-makers of the WORLD use and endorse it. Over 1,300,000 sold to date.

Send for list of prominent users and handsome catalogue.

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WINNIPEG - - - VANCOUVER

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY!**

**ONLY 6 (IT HAS BEEN NINE) 6 ONLY**

For the next few weeks, during the progress of our special campaign for new subscribers to Farm and Dairy we will give a pure bred pig, registered, either sex, Yorkshire, Berkshire or Tamworth




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

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

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

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

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

**FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

## Creamery Department

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

### Dairy Exhibits at Ottawa

The cheese and butter exhibits at the Ottawa Exhibition last week did not take as much room as they required in 1910, but entries were more numerous and competition was keener. In the cheese department one cheese constituted an entry, while in previous years each exhibitor sent two cheeses for each section in which he competed. With the exception of creamery butter the quality was superior; in most cases finer than in previous years. The dairy exhibits were judged by Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, and Mr. Frank Singleton, of Kingston.

Mr. Barr singled out the cheese to be the smoothest-textured and best-flavored that he had seen at Ottawa in the three years he had judged there. Mr. R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont., carried off the best of the awards in cheese.

The entries of creamery butter were good, but not as good as last year in body or in flavor, nor were the entries as large. The dairy butter entries were more numerous than last year, and the quality was exceptionally fine. Two or three lots of dairy butter were extra well made. In body the dairy butter was superior to the creamery. The butter making contests were centres of interest and must be numbered among the best educational features of the Fair. The awards were as follows:

**CREAMERY BUTTER**  
Sec. 1—Two tubs of not less than 50 lbs. each.—1, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que.; 2, A. Lappalmé, St. Hugh, Que.; 3, A. Serrail, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 4, J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que.  
Sec. 2—Prints or fancy packages, not less than 10 lbs.—1, W. H. Stewart, Frontenac, Que.; 2, W. H. Stewart; 3, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, Ont.

Sec. 3—One tub of creamery butter (gold medal)—J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que.  
**DAIRY BUTTER**  
Sec. 4—Two tubs, not less than 10 lbs.—1, M. A. H. Wallace, North Gower, Ont.; 2, Alex. Meldrum, Wyman, Que.; 3, S. H. Pugh, Milverton, Ont.; 4, Mrs. Thos. Langford, Stalmans, Que.  
Sec. 5—Five packages or prints, not less than 10 lbs.—1, Mrs. Alf. Wallace; 2, Alex. Meldrum; 3, Mrs. Thos. Langford; 4, Mrs. Chas. Hinson, Carleton Place, Ont.  
Sec. 6—Gold medal or \$30 for best lot of dairy butter—Mrs. A. H. Wallace.

**CHEESE**  
Sec. 1—August cheese, colored.—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, Geo. Empey, Newry; 3, S. Hough, Scotch Line, Ont.; 4, R. E. Anderson, Armprior, Ont.  
Sec. 2—August cheese, white.—1, A. S. Walker, Douglas, Ont.; 2, A. H. Park, Beachburg, Ont.; 3, Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.; 4, J. Stadelhauer, Listowel, Ont.  
Sec. 3—To instructor from whose district came the most prize cheeses.—R. E. Elliott, Carp, Ont.; 2, Jas. Burgess, Listowel, Ont.  
Sec. 4—Best factory cheese exhibited, gold medal.—R. A. Thompson.  
Sec. 5—Special Windsor salt prize.—1, R. A. Thompson; 2, A. H. Park.

### Butter Making Competition at London

The awards in the Butter Making Competition at the Western Fair, London, Ont. last week are given in the following:

Amateur Class.—1, Miss B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 2, Mrs. Walter Hill, Park Hill; 3, Miss Maggie Scott, Vanhook; 4, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood.

Free for All.—1, Miss Maggie Johnson, Bowood; 2, Miss N. Carrik, Galt; 3, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 4, Mrs. Walter Hill, Poplar Hill; 5, Miss Patton, Newborough; 6, Miss C. E. Jayne, Cobourg.  
Sweetstakes.—1, Miss Patton, Newborough; 2, Miss C. E. Jayne, Cobourg; 3, Miss Maggie Scott, Vanhook; 4, Miss Carrik, Roseville; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 6, Mrs. Walter Hill, Park Hill.

### History of Dairying in Canada

An altogether interesting and instructive publication relating to dairying has been issued from the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch at Ottawa. It is entitled "The Dairy Industry in Canada," and is an historical and descriptive account of the dairying industry of this country written by Mr. J. A. Rudolph, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

The work has been prepared with a view towards making a permanent record before it is lost to the more important events connected with its early history of dairying in Canada, and particularly of those events which relate to the factory system to which Canadian dairying owes so much. Much valuable information pertaining to all branches of dairying in the various provinces of the Dominion is set forth in an interesting and most readable style in this bulletin and anyone on reading it will place themselves in possession of many facts they will treasure for years to come.

Illustrations of the best breeds of dairy cattle, of cheese factories, creameries, dairy schools, and farms in the several provinces; portraits of men engaged in the industry of the early history in Canada, as well as portraits of some of our leading dairymen of the present day, enliven the work and make it of home interest. Three photographs of the famous, old cheese made at the Ingersoll factory in 1866 and at Perth, Ont., in 1869, are given; these will prove of special interest to our younger dairymen of to-day.

Every reader of Farm and Dairy will wish for a copy of this bulletin, and may have the same free on application to the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa, who has done himself credit in the general excellence of this interesting and attractive bulletin.

### How to Retain Patronage

A. H. Halls, Garretton, S. Dakota.

In selling to the home creamery, the patrons receive many small courtesies. They get their milk always tested, so that they can sell their poor ones and keep only their best. There are also many other small favors they can get in selling to the home creamery which cannot be got by selling to an outsider. The patrons take great interest in seeing their own creamery grow by selling their cream there.

Some creamery men might say, "Those things are not the work of a buttermaker," but I have learned that if we want to keep our local creameries running and the strong, shrewd competition of outsiders must have our patrons with us. I try to do the work in the creamery well, but I would not lose the opportunity of explaining a point to a patron in order to attend to some routine work in the creamery. It is much easier to hire someone to do the bulk of the creamery work, than it is to hire a man to attend to the field work. The creamery work and field work are both important and interdependent, but the patronage must be retained, otherwise the creamery cannot prosper.

The patrons of the Garretton creamery are loyal to their local institution, and so long as they remain so the local creamery will prosper. This

may be said of every other creamery, I say, therefore, that to keep the local patronage is a most important work, if not the most important work of a buttermaker in a local creamery.

### Types of Improved Milk Pail

Most troubles with milk and defects in dairy products, cheese, cream and butter, have their origin in the bacteria-laden dust, hairs, and so forth, that gain entrance to the milk at the time of milking. Bacteria by the tens of millions fall into the ordinary open milk pail and hence into the milk every time such a pail is used under a cow.

The greater part of this contamination can be gotten over by using a partially covered milk pail of which there are several types that are quite satisfactory. The small illustration inserted in this article shows a modified Loy pail, which is a great improvement over the open pail. The right hand illustration is another cut herewith shows a type of the Freeman pail, which is eminently satisfactory and which when held in a tilted position under the cow, in which position it would be used by the milker, the shield on the pail would hang over the opening in such a manner that practically all of the dust or dirt that might fall from the cow would drop past the opening without gaining access to the inside of the pail.

Partially covered milk pails are fast gaining favor with all enlightened



A Market Contrast in Types of Milk Pails

The day of the wide-open milk pail is not so soon past into history. If we could but see again the dust and filth such a pail catches while the milk is being drawn from the cow it would stagger our belief.

dairymen. When the day comes that these modern milking pails are in general use a great step will have been taken in overcoming troubles arising from contaminated milk.

### New Ontario Farm Exhibit

(Concluded from page 11)  
extraordinarily luxuriant growth; and red clover of which a farmer cut eight loads—all his horses could draw from two acres. This clover was almost too coarse to make feed of quality, and it was so heavy on the soil that it was not considered possible to rake it and it was pitched straight from the swath after being cured. Samples of timothy hay, samples of several grains such as samples of fine, grade, timothy better than words of the possibilities of the district. Some Golden Vine peas measured seven or eight feet in the vine and were heavily podded. Samples of Black Tartarian oats that yielded over 104 bushels to the acre (individual heads of these oats had upwards of 250 kernels) and samples of fine, grade, timothy and so forth, demonstrated beyond dispute that Thunder Bay, as well as the other better known districts of the great north-west, offered possibilities in agricultural work.

Pure bred fowls, any standard variety, given away in return for no subscription to Farm and Dairy.

## Cheese

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for consideration. Address letters to Cheese Department.

### Cheese and

The cheese and butter exhibits at the Ottawa Exhibition last week did not take as much room as they required in 1910, but entries were more numerous and competition was keener. In the cheese department one cheese constituted an entry, while in previous years each exhibitor sent two cheeses for each section in which he competed. With the exception of creamery butter the quality was superior; in most cases finer than in previous years. The dairy exhibits were judged by Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, and Mr. Frank Singleton, of Kingston.

Mr. Barr singled out the cheese to be the smoothest-textured and best-flavored that he had seen at Ottawa in the three years he had judged there. Mr. R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont., carried off the best of the awards in cheese.

The entries of creamery butter were good, but not as good as last year in body or in flavor, nor were the entries as large. The dairy butter entries were more numerous than last year, and the quality was exceptionally fine. Two or three lots of dairy butter were extra well made. In body the dairy butter was superior to the creamery. The butter making contests were centres of interest and must be numbered among the best educational features of the Fair. The awards were as follows:

**CREAMERY BUTTER**  
Sec. 1—Two tubs of not less than 50 lbs. each.—1, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que.; 2, A. Lappalmé, St. Hugh, Que.; 3, A. Serrail, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 4, J. H. Leclerc, Foster, Que.  
Sec. 2—Prints or fancy packages, not less than 10 lbs.—1, W. H. Stewart, Frontenac, Que.; 2, W. H. Stewart; 3, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas, Ont.

Sec. 3—One tub of creamery butter (gold medal)—J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que.  
**DAIRY BUTTER**  
Sec. 4—Two tubs, not less than 10 lbs.—1, M. A. H. Wallace, North Gower, Ont.; 2, Alex. Meldrum, Wyman, Que.; 3, S. H. Pugh, Milverton, Ont.; 4, Mrs. Thos. Langford, Stalmans, Que.  
Sec. 5—Five packages or prints, not less than 10 lbs.—1, Mrs. Alf. Wallace; 2, Alex. Meldrum; 3, Mrs. Thos. Langford; 4, Mrs. Chas. Hinson, Carleton Place, Ont.  
Sec. 6—Gold medal or \$30 for best lot of dairy butter—Mrs. A. H. Wallace.

**CHEESE**  
Sec. 1—August cheese, colored.—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, Geo. Empey, Newry; 3, S. Hough, Scotch Line, Ont.; 4, R. E. Anderson, Armprior, Ont.  
Sec. 2—August cheese, white.—1, A. S. Walker, Douglas, Ont.; 2, A. H. Park, Beachburg, Ont.; 3, Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.; 4, J. Stadelhauer, Listowel, Ont.  
Sec. 3—To instructor from whose district came the most prize cheeses.—R. E. Elliott, Carp, Ont.; 2, Jas. Burgess, Listowel, Ont.  
Sec. 4—Best factory cheese exhibited, gold medal.—R. A. Thompson.  
Sec. 5—Special Windsor salt prize.—1, R. A. Thompson; 2, A. H. Park.

### Butter Making Competition at London

The awards in the Butter Making Competition at the Western Fair, London, Ont. last week are given in the following:

Amateur Class.—1, Miss B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 2, Mrs. Walter Hill, Park Hill; 3, Miss Maggie Scott, Vanhook; 4, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood.

### Free for All

Free for All.—1, Miss Maggie Johnson, Bowood; 2, Miss N. Carrik, Galt; 3, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 4, Mrs. Walter Hill, Poplar Hill; 5, Miss Patton, Newborough; 6, Miss C. E. Jayne, Cobourg.  
Sweetstakes.—1, Miss Patton, Newborough; 2, Miss C. E. Jayne, Cobourg; 3, Miss Maggie Scott, Vanhook; 4, Miss Carrik, Roseville; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 6, Mrs. Walter Hill, Park Hill.

### History of Dairying in Canada

An altogether interesting and instructive publication relating to dairying has been issued from the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch at Ottawa. It is entitled "The Dairy Industry in Canada," and is an historical and descriptive account of the dairying industry of this country written by Mr. J. A. Rudolph, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

The work has been prepared with a view towards making a permanent record before it is lost to the more important events connected with its early history of dairying in Canada, and particularly of those events which relate to the factory system to which Canadian dairying owes so much. Much valuable information pertaining to all branches of dairying in the various provinces of the Dominion is set forth in an interesting and most readable style in this bulletin and anyone on reading it will place themselves in possession of many facts they will treasure for years to come.

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

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**Exhibit**  
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**Cheese Department**

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese. The prize list suggests subjects for discussion. Address all letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

**Cheese and Butter at London**

The cheese exhibit at the Western Fair, London, Ont., last week was exceptionally large and of fine quality, particularly the flavor; in fact, the judges pronounced that uniform good flavor was very marked. The prizes as awarded follow:

- Section 1-1, C. A. Barber, Woodstock, Ont., score 96.49; 2, John Cuthbertson, Segrinville, 96.33 won on flavor; 3, L. E. Snyder, Bostock, Ont., 96.33; 4, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 96.16.
- Section 2-1, George Umper, Newry, 96.6; 2, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 96.49; 3, John Cuthbertson, Segrinville, 96.33; 4, Donnelly, Staffordville, 96.16.
- Section 1-1, R. A. Thompson, Attwood, 96.33; 2, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.33; 3, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, 96.49; 4, F. Howes, Attwood, 95.33.
- Section 4-1, J. Cuthbertson, Segrinville, 96.16 (won on flavor); 2, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.16; 3, D. Mount, Mileworth, 96.76; 4, R. A. Treleven, Ladbay, 96.5.
- Section 5-Collection-1, C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, 2, R. A. Thompson, Attwood; 3, R. S. Phelps, Birnam.
- Section 6-Dairy Instructors-1, James Ferguson, Listowel, points 18; 2, A. E. Grazer, Woodstock, 12; 3, George M. McGenie, Ingersoll, 9.

**PRIZES FOR BUTTER**

- The butter on exhibition secured high in flavor and was of fine quality all through.
- Section 1-1, H. J. LaClerc, Foster, Que., score 97; 2, J. A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., 95.3; 3, H. M. Player, Walkerton, 95.5; 4, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que., 94.5; 5, R. Almonte, Silverdale, Que., 94.5.
- Section 2-1, J. H. Martin, St. Valentine, Que., 95; 2, H. LaClerc, Foster, Que., 96.5; 3, John Anderson, Renfrew, Ont., 96.4; 4, H. M. Player, Walkerton, 95.5; 5, J. R. Almonte, Silverdale, 95.33.
- Section 3-1, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Brussels, 96.5; 2, Mrs. R. Wilson, Lobe, 96; 3, Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth; 95.5; 4, R. Hugh Wilson, 95.
- Section 4-1, S. P. Pugh, Milverton, 96; 1, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Brussels, 95.75; 3, Mrs. Cyrus Sutton, Scottville, 96; 4, Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth, 94.5.
- Section 5-1, Mrs. William Armstrong, Brussels, 95.25; 2, Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth, 95.75; 3, Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Springford, 83.5; 4, Mrs. G. A. Hogg, Thameford, 83.

**Dairy Exhibition at Ingersoll**

The prize list for the Winter Dairy exhibition to be held in connection with the Dairyman's Association of Western Ontario, which meets in con-

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

**HARDWOOD SHES**-Best fertilizer in use-George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED**-A line for every home-Write us for our choice list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada today. No outside necessary. Apply B.T.G. Co., 225 Albert St., Ottawa.

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

**SILF-PULPING FOUNTAIN PEN**, Agents Wanted. Send 1/2c for sample, or \$10 for Dollar-Andrew Specialty Co., 23 Scott St., Toronto.

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE** for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for new time. Work Easy. Experience, not required.-International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.

vention at Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 10 and 11, 1912, has been issued and may be had on application to the Secretary of the W.O.D.A. Mr. Frank Hertz, London, Ont. The prize list is an attractive one, the regular prizes in the various classes ranging from \$25 for first to \$5 for the fourth prize. In addition to the regular prizes a large list of special prizes donated by leading firms-Heller, Merz Co., New York; R. M. Ballantyne, Stratford; C. H. Slawson & Co., Ingersoll; J. Ford Co., Mississauga; The Canadian Salt Co., Windsor; The Western Salt Co., Mooretown; Marshall Dairy Laboratories, Madison, Wis.; Imperial Bank of Canada-and the Cheese Buyers' Trade-should attract plenty of competition.

Cold storage for October butter, for which there is a class in the prize list, has been arranged for at the London Cold Storage. The Association will pay cold storage charges and the express charges on the October butter from the London Cold Storage to Ingersoll. Exhibitors are to pay express charges on butter from original points of shipment to London Cold Storage.

Arrangements have been made with the Ingersoll Packing Company, cheese exporters, Ingersoll, to receive and care for any cheese which makers may wish to place in cold storage for the Winter Dairy Exhibition. For further particulars, prize lists and entry forms, apply to Frank Hertz, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, Ont.

**Weak Points in Ontario Cheese**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.-In my judgment, it requires a pretty close scrutiny to discover any improvement in the quality of cheese that we are handling from year to year. During the present year we have had a good deal of hot butter and the first half of July cheese in particular were probably the poorest cheese turned out in Canada for several years; the character of this particular half month's cheese being a lean, hard, dry cheese of impoverished texture, with more or less bad flavors.

I also note conditions around some of the factories visited which are not attractive as a place for making nutman food of a high order, not offering this criticism for the purpose of finding fault with the inspectors, but would wish it more particularly to apply to makers, who are careless or indifferent. Two of the causes of defective cheese are, I believe, within the control of the factoryman.

The first defect is due to the habit that we have got into in shipping the cheese very green, before they have time to show their defects. Take for instance cheese that is made up on Sunday night being shipped out the Monday or Tuesday morning which I have known to be done in a number of cases in Western Ontario; the rinds cannot even be dry and more or less unsatisfactory conditions are most likely to develop in such cheese later on.

The second cause of bad cheese is the practice of makers in Western Ontario particularly of adding more salt when the weather gets hot. This practice simply adds to the defects. Any maker knows that fast working milk and hot weather cheese are sure to be lean, hard cheese, requiring a large quantity of milk to make a pound of cheese, which shows that the cold lacks butter fat. To add to these defects, the maker piles on more salt with the idea of his going to make better keeping cheese. Such a practice may improve the keeping qualities, but it certainly does not help to produce a better cheese. A number of the makers, however, that I have been advocating the discontinuance of this practice for several years past and it was certainly en-

couraging this year to be told by two or three makers that they had found out at last that what I said was true.-I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, Ont.

**Small Factories a Curse**

"In the territory over which I am dairy instructor, a syndicate only 20 miles square, are 80 cheese factories. These numerous small factories are a curse to the dairy industry; the solution of the problem is difficult. I am not in the worst syndicate, but it is certainly bad enough." In these words Mr. C. W. Norval, Dairy Instructor in Dundas Co., Ont., recently expressed his opinion on the small factory problem of Eastern Ontario to an editor of Farm and Dairy.

"Most of these factories are privately owned," continued Mr. Norval. "These men have been induced to put their money into these factories and they are struggling to make a living and hold what they have. They are usually unable to put their property into the state that it should be in for the manufacture of cheese.

"It is the farmers' own fault. They will insist on having factories close at hand. We have a country admirably adapted to large factories. Practically all the farmers are into dairying, and a large amount of milk is

produced in a small area. But still we have the small factory. A pleasing feature of the situation, however, and one which some day may offer a solution of the problem, is that few men can now be induced to put their money into small factories."

**Pay Good Makers Well**

R. W. Ward, Peterboro Co., Ont.

One factor that has contributed to the well-known quality of Peterboro cheese is that most of the factories here the makers remain from year to year. In some cases the makers own the factories, but many of the joint stock factories have had the same maker for years.

Cheese makers are better paid in Peterboro County than in most other sections of Ontario. It is a good thing to have a man well paid, for when a man is making money he takes an interest in his work. When he is ground down, as some cheese makers are, he soon loses heart. It is hard to estimate the value of an interested, enterprising maker, and when a factory gets such a man they should be willing to pay him. Most Peterboro patrons are willing to pay their makers.

It pays to advertize. Try it.

**REMEMBER WHY SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators ARE THE WORLD'S BEST**



Then you will run no risk of buying some separator which Tubulars put out of date over ten years ago. Tubulars are later than and different from all others. Read and remember the following easily proven facts:

**Dairy Tubulars Contain No Disks.** Absolutely nothing inside. Tubulars except one small, smooth piece about the size and shape of a napkin ring.

**Tubulars Have Twice The Skimming Power** of others, and therefore skim faster, skim twice as clean, and repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose.

**Tubulars Wear a Lifetime.** are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on the continent. A regular hand-driven Tubular recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Total cost for oil and repairs only \$12.50. Write for illustrated record showing how the parts of this Tubular lasted wear.

In view of these facts, how can any other separator be as profitable, durable, or easy to care for as the Tubular? Why bother with any other? You will finally have a Tubular, so get it now.

**Ask To See A Tubular.** If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalog 257.

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

**WESTERN LAND FOR SALE**

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

**SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA**  
250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

**F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.**  
Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:-North Battleford, Sask.  
During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.



NEVER bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

—E. E. Hoe

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a C.P.R. section man living in Milford, Man., receives a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman who had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unmissed blessing. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests moving the family onto a farm to which John Watson agrees. We are introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, in a game of alimony, intentionally chaps Libby Anne Cavers, for which he is thrashed by Bud Perkins. Libby Anne does not dare to say the blow was intentional, as her father owes Mr. Steadman money. Bud Perkins is angry, but forgives Libby Anne, as he understands the circumstances. In the meantime the Watsons are getting established on their farm.

"WELL, I should say not. His wife had some money; but you bet, she has it yet. She was a Hunter; they're as tight as the bark to the tree, every one of them—they'll fight for the hide and tallow. Well, I'll just tell you, she lent him forty dollars to buy a cow with the first year they were in this country, with the understanding he'd pay her back in the fall. Well, the crop didn't turn out well and he couldn't pay her, so she sold the cow, and the kids had to do without milk. Well, I must be goin' now to see how things are goin'. I don't work much—I just kinda loaf around and take care of the stock. How would you like a yoke of oxen to plow with? I got two big husky brutes out there in the pasture that know how to plow—I got them on a horse deal—and they've never done a stroke of work for me. Come on over with me and I'll fix you up with harness and all. I got the whole thing."

John Watson looked at him in grateful surprise and thanked him for such welcome help.

"Oh, don't say a word about it, John," Mr. Perkins said genially, "I'll be glad to see the beggars having to work. Look out for the black one—he's a sly old dog, and he'll do me like an ox that would keep friends with a man for ten years to get a good chance to land a kick on him at last."

When John Watson went over for the oxen, Mrs. Perkins came out bare-headed to make kind inquiries for his wife and family. From within came the mellow hum of the cream-separator, as Martha, the steady member of the family, played a profitable tune thereon.

That night Pearl called all her family to come out and see the sunset. The western sky was one vast blue lake, dotted with burning boats that ever changed their form and color; each shore of the lake was slashed into innumerable bays, edged with whitest gold; above this were richest shades of pale yellow, deepening into orange, while thick gray mountains of clouds were banked around the horizon, bearing on their silken

faces here and there splashes of color like stray rose-petals.

John Watson watched it silently, and then said, more to himself than to anyone else: "It is purty, ain't it?"

### CHAPTER IX.

#### MRS PERKINS'S TURN.

Tell you like I like the best Long about knee-deep in June . . . . . Some afternoon Just to git out and rest And not work at nothin' else.

—James Whitcomb Riley.



The Home of a Well Known Stockman in Eastern Ontario

This illustration shows the home of Wm. Stewart, an Ayrshire breeder of Northumberland Co., Ont., at which place was held a meeting on August 23rd, of the Montic District Ayrshire Breeders' Club.

—Photo by E. S. Duncan.

Out in the poplar grove behind the house, on a fine, sunshiny Saturday afternoon, Pearl Watson and Billy were busy making a hammock under Aunt Kate's directions. They had found an old barrel in the scrub, and Aunt Kate was showing them how, with the staves, they could make the loveliest hammock by boring two auger holes in each end and running ropes thro' the holes.

When the hammock was completed and swung between two big trees,

Pearl ran into the house for her mother.

"Ma," she said, "we've made this hammock mostly for you, and you're to go in first." She took a quilt and pillow off one of the beds and brought her mother out to the hammock, which was now held down by the four youngest boys. By a quick movement Pearl applied her hands on the grass and, spreading the quilt on the staves, soon made her mother comfortable.

"Now, Ma, here's where you're to come every afternoon," she said. "Aunt Kate'll see that you do it when I'm not here to watch you; but, anyway, I know I can trust you. Look up to the clouds and listen to the birds and think of the nicest things you ever heard, and forget that there ever comes holes in the little lads' pants, and forget that you ever had to wash for other people, and just remember we've a farm of our own and the crops' growin', and so in the garden just as fast as if you was up watchin' it."

Aunt Kate, standing by, looked in wonder at her little niece.

"Faith, Pearlie, you have quare ways," she said. "Ye're as much like yer Uncle Bill as if ye belonged to him. He'd have taken great comfort of you ever heard, and forget that speeches if he was here, poor fellow."

"He's in a better place, Katie, dear," said Mrs. Watson piously.

After a pause, Pearl said: "You see, Ma, a person has to get soaked full of sunshine and contented feelings to be able to stand things. You've just got to lay in a stock of them, like a squirrel does the nuts for the winter, and then when trouble comes you can go back and think over all the good times you're had, and that'll carry ye over till the trouble passes by. Every night here there'll be a lovely sunset, all blue and gold, like the streets of heaven. That ought to help some, and now the leaves are comin' and new flowers every day nearly, and the roses'll be here in June, and the cherry Lossoms will be smellin' up the place before that, and at night ye'll hear the wild ducks whizin' by up in the air. They'll all keep us heartened up more'n we need just now, but we better be settin' it away to us when we need it."

"Look! Who's yon?" Aunt Kate

went forward and introduced her to her mother and Aunt Kate, with due ceremony.

Mrs. Perkins was a short, stout woman, whose plump figure was much like the old-fashioned churn, and was less was it of modern form improved. Mrs. Perkins's eyes were gray and restless, her hair was the color of old rust, and it was combed straight and rolled at the back of her neck, a little knob about the size and shape of a hickory nut. She was dressed in a clean print dress, of that good old color called "blue," it had little white daisies on a striped ground and was of that peculiar shade that people call "clean looking." It was made in a plain "back" with buttons down the front, and a plain, full skirt, one which she wore a white, starched apron, with a row of insertion and a flounce of crocheted lace.

"Pearl brought out her chairs. "Well, now, you do look comfortable," said Mrs. Perkins, with just a shadow of reproach in her voice that did not escape Pearlie. "It must be nice to have nothin' to do but to laze around."

"She's done a big day's work at ready," Pearl said, quickly. "She worked all her life raisin' up, and as she's goin' to take a rest one in a while and watch us rustle."

"Well, upon my word, you can talk some, can't you?" Mrs. Perkins said not altogether admiringly.

Aunt Kate gallantly interposed a Pearl's behalf by telling what a fine help she was to her mother, and so the conversation drifted into an amiable discussion of whether or not peas should be soaked before they are planted.

Then Pearl and Mary went into the house and prepared the best meal that the family supply of provisions permitted. They boiled eggs hard, and spiced them the way Pearl had seen Sammie do, and they fried up some of Aunt Kate's home-made bread as she saw she could, and buttered it; she brought out from the packing bag that they were still in, one of the loaves of pease-seed old Mrs. Gilbert's tea. She and Mary covered the table with a clean white flour-sack; they filled a glass jar with ferns and anemones for a centerpiece, and set it on the table as daintily as they could, even putting a flower beside each plate.

"Land alive!" Mrs. Perkins exclaimed, when they carried the table out under the trees, where she sat with Aunt Kate and Mrs. Watson. "I haven't et outside since we used to have the picnics in Milford in old Major Rogers' time. I mind the last one we had, see old Mrs. Gilbert just fillin' the stuff into her basket, and I do believe she took more home than she brought, though I ain't the one to say it, because I do be thinkin' against a neighbour, though there are some as say it right out, and don't even put a tooth on it."

"Don't you go to the 'Picnics' picnics, now?" Pearl asked, as she poured the tea.

"No; I haven't gone since Mrs. Burrell came. I don't like her, she ain't what I think a minister's wife ought to be, mind you; she said at awful queer thing at our place the very first time she was there. She was askin' me why we didn't get on to eatin' and drinkin' and tellin' her about all the chores we had to do, milkin' and feedin' the stock, and that, and she didn't say much, but when she got down to pray before she left, she started off all right, and I wasn't really noticin' what she was sayin' until I hears her say: 'Lord, take away the cows and the pigs and the hens from these people. It is to be the cows and the pigs and the hens that keepin' them from attendin' church; for it is better for them to do without milk or butter or eggs all their lives than to be eternally lost.' Them was her words."

(Continued Next Week.)

## OUR HOME

### Clad to Be

I have in mind things aged about 10 or 12 years, but I tell you why that particular article should be to my mind except to remember that age of other. If you are a little beyond, I can feel it. It seems I was a 10-year-old child, vividly remember that eventful morning, when I went about just below the turkey and breakfast. I felt beneath "a man," year-old mark was between boyhood and I resented with a of a barefoot, healing "tied to mother and being compelled wash dishes and run to work around the cows and work in the snow. Now I am not a bit if you feel just the same, that way is one that a farm boy privileges is just within attention to.

Sometimes you peep boys in the towns or better time than 2



**OUR HOME CLUB**

**Glad to Be A Farm Boy**

I have in mind the boy on the farm aged about 10 or 12 years. I can't tell you why that particular age comes to my mind except it be that I can remember that age better than any other. If you are about that age or a little beyond, I can appreciate your feelings. It seems just yesterday that I was a 10-year-old farm boy. I can vividly remember just how I felt on that eventful morning the 28th of June, when I went down to the old shed just below the barn to let out the turkeys and give them their breakfast. I felt that such work was beneath "a man." I felt that the 10-year-old mark was the dividing line between boyhood and manhood.

I resented with all the enthusiasm of a barefoot, healthy farm boy being "tied to mother's apron strings" and being compelled to herd turkeys, wash dishes and run errands. I wanted to work around the horses, milk cows and work in the fields.

Now I am not going to sould you a bit if you feel just that way. Feeling that way is one of the privileges that a farm boy has, and his many privileges is just what I want to call attention to.

Sometimes you perhaps feel that the boys in the towns or the cities have a better time than you do. That is

where you are badly mistaken, and when you get to feeling that way just remember that I know about the fun that both city boys and country boys have and if I could be a boy again I would choose to be a farm boy every time.

The town boy can't even make a noise without disturbing his folks, the neighbors and perhaps the policeman. He can't trap groundhogs, because there are none to trap. He can't go hunting and fishing without a permit from the owner of the land where he wants to fish, and even then it is likely some older person will have to go along to see that he doesn't get his clothes dirty or fall into the creek. He knows very little or nothing about the horses, cows, hogs, sheep and the crops, knowledge that will do you a whole lot of good when you are older.

He is to be pitied, not envied. While you might be wishing you were in his place he is longingly looking toward the country and wishing he could get out and ride the horses, get the cows from pasture and even herd the turkeys. Boys, the farm is the best place you will ever find and you should go right out in the front yard and turn a handreaping and feel happy that you are a farm boy and not a city lad.—"Uncle Peter."

**Some of the Finer Things of Life**

It's such an easy thing for all of us to become so engrossed in our work that we don't take enough time to

give thought to the finer things of life. Of course work is a fine thing—we are all thankful that we are able to work and contribute our mite to that great creative force which feeds and clothes the world and makes for improvement of general social conditions.

You nor I would not choose to belong to the idle class, "a drone in the hive of Nature," yet we should so plan our work that we may be able to appreciate what our work means to us and to our fellow men.

Perhaps all of us are inclined to get so busy chasing the almighty dollar that we don't find time to enjoy some of the things that money can not buy. Perhaps we sometimes make the mistake of forgetting that there is no pleasure in money—that pleasure can come only through the proper use of it. A little of it will bring more real pleasure to one person than a thousand times as much will bring to another.

We can only get satisfaction and pleasure from its use according to our capacity rather than the extent of our financial resources. Would you exchange your capacity for pleasure with John D. Rockefeller for all his treasures? I wouldn't.

The person who finds real pleasure in life works and enjoys his work too. True, he is laboring for a financial reward, but the acquiring of money is not his chief aim. He wants to acquire money as a protection for his loved ones and himself. He does this with a light heart, happy because the

motive which spurs him on is one of those things that money can not buy.—"The Son."

**To Restore Black Kid Gloves**

Draw on the gloves carefully, pour a little castor-oil into the palm of one hand, and rub over and into the other glove; vice versa with the other; rub well into the kid, as I say, and when the oil is all absorbed your gloves are as good as new—a fine soft black—every spot and discoloration gone.

**Much Interest Taken**

The women readers of Farm and Dairy are taking much interest in the third Annual Household issue of Farm and Dairy, which will appear on October 5. Several very fine articles have come to hand from our women folks for this special issue, and we want more still. Good photographs of your home, both interior views, as well as the exterior, floor plans, some descriptions of your pet hobby, or household help, all and everything of interest to women. Why not write us to-day? Address our Household Editor, and then watch for the issue on October 5. Send names of your women friends that are not subscribers, and we will gladly send them sample copy.

Put a tablespoonful of milk into the water in which old potatoes are boiled. This will prevent them becoming discolored.—E.T.M.



**"Listen, Rose."**  
**Bud reads:**  
**"Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.**  
**"For nearly one mile it travels through**  
**"hygienic automatic processes—more**  
**"and more spotless.**  
**"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into**  
**"clean new packages, filled full-weight by**  
**"infallible machinery—sewed automatically."**  
**"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.**  
**Bud reads eagerly:**  
**"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest**  
**"bit of machinery is bright—polished like**  
**"those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is**  
**"healthy flour, wholesome, none like it.**  
**"Unbleached, too."**  
**"Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose.**  
**Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.**

**Five Roses Flour**

**Not Bleached**  **Not Blended**





OUR FARMERS' CLUB Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC

COMPTON CENTRE, QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, Sept. 15.—We are having lots of rain here now, which will help the springs and wells that have been dry. Apples coming in a good crop this season, especially the early varieties. Some of the fruit is rather small but of the best quality as to quality and flavor. Much talk is heard here regarding reciprocity, some being in favor of it, but there are more who are not.

ONTARIO

GLENGARY, ONT.

GLENGARY, Sept. 8.—The quality of our milk this year is not as good as last year, owing to the hot summer. As a result the make of cheese has not been of a gilt-edge quality. The make of cheese is below that of last year, owing to the drought which prevails in the section. Pastures were simply burned out and cattle were most cruelly tortured by flies. About 400 cows were milked at this factory, as against some 500 last year. Water is also very scarce. In some cases cattle had to be driven two miles to a river for water.—J. A. M.

RUSSELL CO., ONT.

CLARENCE CREEK, Sept. 11.—Corn crop is not half of what it was last year. Mangos, carrots and turnips are very poor; cause—dry weather. Pastures are dry, and milk is about two-thirds of last year.—G.

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

CHARLEVILLE, Sept. 16.—Threshing is about half done, and there is a fair amount of grain with an abundance of straw. Filling silos is supplies crop day. Corn is about an average crop. Pasture is in good condition owing to frequent rains. Fork, \$6.75; eggs, 26c to 28c; butter, 25c to 26c; potatoes, 75c; bag, hay, \$10; bran, \$24; shorts, \$27.—G.M.C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Sept. 12.—There is no record of crop of clover. The little that was left from last spring has made no growth. Pasture is very short, and cows are milking well. Water is scarce. Some orchards are fairly well loaded, but many are not. Apples are coming in. They are offering \$2.00 for Spys, Russets and Kings on the tree and \$2 and \$1.75 for other varieties. We have had a very remarkable summer, extreme heat, light rain fall and heavy thunder storms. No damage has been reported in our immediate neighborhood, but a heavy rain severely a storm but we hear of buildings being burnt four or five miles away. A barn and a house were struck in this neighborhood, but not fired, and no damage done. We had a good crop of potatoes, but not fired, and no damage done.

NORTHERMBERG CO., ONT.

DEVILLE, Sept. 15.—The frost of yesterday morning killed the buckwheat crop in the valley, but not otherwise. This crop was largely new. This will be quite a loss, as the ground was white with the blossoms at the time of the frost.—H.

YORK CO., ONT.

NEWMARKET, Sept. 9.—Corn is a very good crop; it has stood the hot, dry weather better than other crops. Potatoes are very poor, and other root crops will on the whole be very much below the average. Very few silos have been erected this year.—W. K.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

RIORA, Sept. 12.—Farmers are busy threshing grain; the yield is very light, except the oats, which are about an average. Barley is fair, and generally of good color. Pastures are green and well watered. Last year I saw a few cars here; they are moving out; a few cars have left the station here at 2 1/2 a bushel. It is a high for turnips, but if the muen does not "bust" they will be 25 per cent more than will be expected. Stockers are dear. Not nearly so many cattle will be fed as formerly. Not so many hogs are shown high prices and brisk markets. Hogs are \$9.50 f.o.b.—G. W.

OKFORD CO., ONT.

GOULDSPIE, Sept. 11.—The threshing is mostly done; grain has turned out better than people thought it would. 100 Wheat on Woodstock market calls for \$9

cts. New, 75 cts. Oats (old) 80c, (new) 85c. Eggs, 22c, and butter 28c. Live hogs, \$6.00. Beef cattle are going at a good price. For \$2.50 to \$3.00. The weather is rather dry again, the pastures need rain badly. The mangel crop is fairly good.—A. M. McD.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

FROME, Sept. 15.—Silos filling has started and will be a big job, as corn is a good crop. A few years ago we could probably grow 500 silos. All our silos, as so few of the neighbors, are still help back for that purpose, but that number has vanished, and we have to turn some help. We do practically all the work by exchanging with the neighbors.—H.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

TREDFORD, Sept. 11.—Corn, which has done very well, is being cut. We have an average crop, though not up to last year, which was a bumper crop, though members well. We may experience some shortage in hay; otherwise feed will be quite sufficient. Pasture is picking up well.—N. J. K.

HURON CO., ONT.

GOBERGICH, Sept. 12.—Crops have been fed up to the average crop, and a harvest is expected. Enough rain fell all summer to keep the crops growing, but exceptionally hot weather retarded the ripening of the oats, and as a result much of the grain is light. Fall wheat and barley yielded well, about the usual average of fall wheat has been sown. Corn is a heavy crop, while mangolds and potatoes are good average crops. Apples are scarcely a third crop, some late and early winter varieties are very well loaded, but Baldwins are a failure.—G. S.

GREY CO., ONT.

HAVENNA, Sept. 8.—The merry hum of the threshing machine is heard once more. The crop of corn is a good one, well, although the straw is not such a good crop, owing to the drought in the rear part of the country, early dates half a crop. The best crop seems to be the corn. It is ahead of former years. Some trees are going to spray the benefit by having a dry crop. It pays to spray.—O.P.

TEMSKAMING DIST., ONT.

WAR-PAT-REG, Sept. 9.—This past summer has made a record for hay. Hay was cut as good as usual owing to the dry weather, but still it is a fine crop. Oats, wheat, and barley are first-class, both in straw and head. Potatoes are excellent, some weighing two pounds. All the garden truck turned out well. On the whole this country easily beats Old Ontario for growth. Under Mr. H. Hewitt and Mr. O. Woodward, gangs have been at work on the colonization roads. There is about eight or 10 miles open now. We hope more roads will be opened next year. Mr. Wm. Good and Mr. S. Freidburger are framing a large barn on the Government model farm at Monteth. They are also building a new house, may be raising his shack. Mr. Wm. Burnett is living for the time in a tent, until he can get lumber to build his house to replace that lost in the fire of G. M.

MANITOBA.

MARQUETTE DIST., MAN. KEELOE, Sept. 11.—The weather has cleared and looks fine to-night, although it rained a little this morning. About half of the farmers are through cutting the others expect to finish the latter end of the week, and the threshing gangs are preparing to start soon westward. Potatoes are an excellent crop, and also all garden stuff, with the exception of tomatoes and cucumbers, which do not thrive in damp seasons. We have had three light frosts up to date, not more than one degree, so no harm is done.—L. J. N.

GOSSIP

F. R. Mallory, secretary of the Belleville Holstein Breeders' Club, announces their second annual consistent sale to be held on April 3, 1912.

We would call the special attention of Farm and Dairy readers to the advertisement of E. J. Dreyer, 25 per cent more than will be expected. Stockers are dear. Not nearly so many cattle will be fed as formerly. Not so many hogs are shown high prices and brisk markets. Hogs are \$9.50 f.o.b.—G. W.

The directors of the Cobourg Central Fair, Sept. 22 and 23, are doing their best to make this Exhibition the best in that district. They are offering large prizes for live stock, agricultural and horticultural products and the handwork of the busy housewife. In the line of special attractions they are offering good purses for speeding in the ring and a tug-war.

Watch for our Household number! It will be devoted wholly to the interests of our Canadian women who live on farms. Many illustrations and much interesting and valuable information in regard to Women in Canadian Agriculture will be published in our Household Annual, out October 1, 1911.

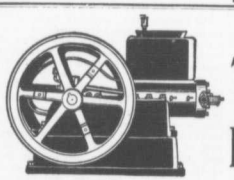
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN MILK

(Concluded from last week) Princess Susie of Malahide (3885), at 4y. 11m. 14d. of age; 13.87 lbs. fat, equivalent to 32.59 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Thirty-day record at 4y. 11m. 14d. of age; 72.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 99.78 lbs. butter; 226.59 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Heavy Bark 2nd (9504), at 4y. 6m. 7d. of age; 13.39 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22.97 lbs. butter; 458.4 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 4y. 6m. 7d. of age; 71.59 lbs. fat, equivalent to 89.76 lbs. butter; 1958.59 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lvn. Ont. Sara Jewel Hengeroed 2nd A (9411), at 4y. 6m. 11d. of age; 15.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 30.14 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Thirty-day record at 4y. 6m. 11d. of age; 65.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 81.26 lbs. butter; 2311.2 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lvn. Ont. Jingle Abbecker DeKok (7052), at 4y. 11m. 20d. of age; 14.12 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.68 lbs. butter; 394.5 lbs. milk. Owned by G. C. Brown, Lvn. Ont.

Belle Dowdrop 6th (10133), at 3y. 6m. 18d. of age; 17.66 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.33 lbs. butter; 469.75 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 3y. 6m. 18d. of age; 65.77 lbs. fat, equivalent to 82.22 lbs. butter; 2005.75 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Sadie Kent 2nd (10796), at 3y. 6m. 14d. of age; 14.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.52 lbs. butter; 385.21 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 3y. 6m. 14d. of age; 56.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 70.14 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Calvitt; Jane Ormsby (13679), at 2y. 2m. 4d. of age; 16.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.05 lbs. butter; 411.79 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 2y. 2m. 4d. of age; 59.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 74.28 lbs. butter; 1710.78 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Calamity Teale DeKok (1121), at 2y. 2m. 21d. of age; 13.86 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.33 lbs. butter; 373.39 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 2y. 2m. 21d. of age; 54.18 lbs. fat, equivalent to 67.73 lbs. butter; 1521.59 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Winona Pauline DeKok (14686), at 2y. 2m. 25d. of age; 12.50 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.62 lbs. butter; 322.13 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Lady Princess Hiawatha (13677), at 2y. 1m. 4d. of age; 15.49 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.36 lbs. butter; 302.25 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 2y. 1m. 4d. of age; 45.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 56.57 lbs. butter; 1243.28 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Beauty Hank 2nd B (11624), at 2y. 11m. 8d. of age; 12.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.33 lbs. butter; 439.3 lbs. milk. Owned by W. F. Brown, Lvn. Ont. National Queen DeKok (10134), at 2y. 2m. 25d. of age; 11.06 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.83 lbs. butter; 306.52 lbs. milk. Thirty-day record at 2y. 2m. 25d. of age; 21.85 lbs. fat, equivalent to 26.74 lbs. butter; 615.53 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. Rose DeKok (11016), at 2y. 11m. 15d. of age; 9.35 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.70 lbs. butter; 335.63 lbs. milk. Owned by A. H. Peepie, Currie's, Ont. Queen DeKok Abbecker (11010), at 2y. 11m. 27d. of age; 9.06 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.22 lbs. butter; 302.5 lbs. milk. Owned by A. H. Peepie, Currie's, Ont.—G. W. Clemens, Secretary.



This Engine Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.

IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine. A positive guarantee given with every day's trial—in fact, we will return every cent of the purchase price if you are not satisfied. Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson power has a reputation for reliability and speed you have for all engine work. Write for our power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. Big money for Agents—write for prospectus.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD. 101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

SECOND ANNUAL TOWN FAIR STOCK SHOW UNION STOCK YARDS TORONTO MONDAY AND TUESDAY DECEMBER 11-12, 1911 ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 1, 1911 PREMIUM LIST, ENTRY BLANKS, ETC., Apply—J. H. ASHCRAFT, jr., TORONTO, General Manager.





## Good Paint Is Not An Expense

A good paint does a great deal more than beautify a building. It protects the surface, seasons the wood, and hardens and prolongs its life.

Paint is not an expense, but an investment. Not an extravagance, but a saving, for it lengthens the life of buildings.

This is not a theory, but a proved fact.

Moore's House Colors are the best paints to use—and the most economical.

## Moore's House Colors



These paints are made by paint-makers who have no superiors in the world. The linseed oil in Moore's Paints is pure. It is chemically tested. When the price of linseed oil is high, adulteration is prevalent, and the individual purchaser (who is not able to subject the raw material to chemical test) is apt to be "stung." Moore's Paints and Varnishes for every purpose.

**MURESCO.** We also make Muresco, for wall and ceiling decoration. Send for literature describing Muresco.

**BENJAMIN MOORE & CO.**  
Brooklyn, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.  
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Carteret, N.J.  
Toronto, Can.



Ontario Provincial

## WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

December 11 to 15, 1911

Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle,

Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry

**\$16,000 IN PRIZES**

For Prize List apply to—

A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, TORONTO

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

Mrs. Kate McCrane, of Mowbray, Ont., writes:

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

For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Healing Oil is a quick, safe and wonderful healer. Keep a bottle on hand for times of need. In 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles, at your dealer's or from the International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.



## Our Telephones Chosen by Majority Of New Systems

**I**N Ontario where the fight for business is keenest—where all telephone manufacturers enter into competition—this company has assumed a commanding position. This year The Majority of municipalities and new companies entering the independent telephone field selected our telephones and equipment.

### QUALITY WINS

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. SUPERIOR QUALITY won us the victories.

Our telephones were selected not only by new systems, but by those who had been using other makes, because they were proven to be the clearest-talking, strongest-ringing, simplest and best constructed. They were given the severest tests, the most minute and rigid examinations. They established their superiority beyond question.

### BUSINESS DOUBLING

Between 400 and 500 Independent Canadian Telephone Companies are buying their supplies from us. Our business is again repeating last year's record, when it doubled in volume. What better guarantee of satisfaction

could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

### 10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.



### NO. 3 BULLETIN

Our latest book on telephones has just been printed. It contains the latest, most authentic information on construction and operation of telephone lines. Also shows the most up-to-date equipment. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

If you haven't a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone," profusely and graphically illustrated by a leading artist, we will be glad to mail you one, too.

### FREE TRIAL

If your company is going to replace some old phones with new ones, or is just starting a system, ask us about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, whereby the quality and efficiency of our telephones can be judged before spending a dollar.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

24 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

## 160 ACRES of LAND —FOR THE— SETTLER

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

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

For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

**The Director of Colonization**  
Department of Agriculture,  
TORONTO

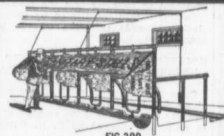


FIG. 200

### B. T. SANITARY BARN EQUIPMENT

BT Stalls give cows absolute protection and freedom of movement. They will mean greater profits for you, as they cut down your expenses and increase the production of each cow. There are five exclusive features on BT Stalls which we would like to tell you about.

If you are building or remodeling send us your name and we will send you our new catalogue free.

**BEATTY BROS.**

Fergus, Ont.

## HAVE YOUR BARN RIGHT INSIDE

When you build or remodel your barn make sure that you get the best results in interior arrangement for the comfort and health of your cows, as well as for your own convenience and profit. To insure these results the careful business farmers use