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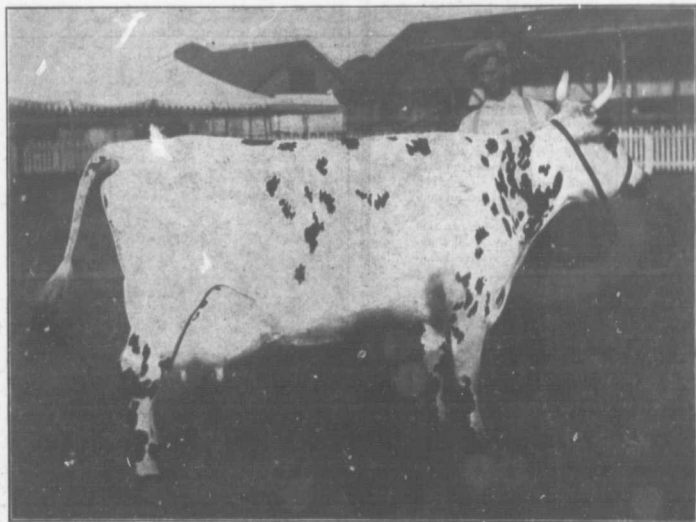
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The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

Reubens, J. A.
(Ed.)
(Dept. of Agriculture)

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 7, 1908



A CHAMPION AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

This cow, Barboigh Big Nancy 2nd (imp.)—24749—owned by R. Hunter & Son, Maxville, Ont., won first in the four year old class. She also won the Ayrshire Female Grand and Female Senior Championships. She is a grand cow and a heavy producer.

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Can't See it That Way?

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—In your issue of August 10th is a letter from "Fair Play," criticizing my claim that improvements should be free from taxation, and only the land assessed at its value. I pointed out that a few years ago all personal property on farms was freed from taxation, and that another step should now be taken, freeing all improvements on farms from taxation, and assess or value only the land and, of course, in case an incorporated village is situate in a rural municipality, the same mode of assessment should apply to the village, that is, only the lots, used or vacant, to be assessed at their full selling value.

"Fair Play's" letter is very welcome. It shows clearly that he has not considered carefully. I do not blame him. I used to think just as he does—that is, I did not think at all.

We have three governments, federal, provincial, municipal. Each taxes or "takes," so much out of the people every year, but we are now dealing with municipal taxation only.

Our council appoints an assessor, and he is supposed to go around and value each farmer's property, that is, his farm, plus improvements. To do this correctly, he must value two things: first, the land; second, the improvements on the land. We claim that only the land should be valued, and assessed, and the improvements left out. Is that not a simple thing to do? If our assessors do not know how to value land, is it not up to them to learn how? Is that not what they are paid for doing?

The term, "fairness," means land, plus improvements, and, between these two kinds of property, there is a world of difference. That is why one kind should be taxed, and the other kind should not be taxed.

LAND IS COMMON PROPERTY

Land means the spot of earth, the part of our national estate. It is, in a peculiar way, a common property of all. Smith owns a bit of land, that is, he owns a title deed from the government, giving him "private enjoyment" of that spot of earth. And he owes the government a yearly rent, for that privilege. What he owes the government for that privilege is ground rent, but commonly called a "tax," and as soon as Smith refuses to pay that tax his place is sold on him. The condition of his having private enjoyment of a certain spot of the country is, that he must pay a tax for that privilege. The federal government "taxes" the things used on a farm, instead of collecting "ground rent." If a man holds a place idle or unimproved, he buys nothing out of the stores, so the federal government does not get anything out of him. In that way the man who holds land idle, unimproved, gets out of paying "federal" dues that he would be paying were he using and improving his "spot of earth." That explains how it is that those who speculate in wild lands often reap princely fortunes while those who "use" land are kept poor.

TAXES AND RENT

The municipal government is the only government that collects a "direct" tax from landholders. What I pay on my "improvements" is "tax," but what I pay on the value of my "spot of earth," is "land rent."

Improvements are labored for, land is not. Improvements are destructible, land is not. Improvements are done by the private individual, but the value of my "spot" depends on what my neighbors and the general public do. Improvements are wealth, but land, and the value of land, are not wealth. "Land" means opportuni-

ty. If I have a spot of earth, I have the "opportunity," or chance, to employ myself making a living; that opportunity has a value according to its situation. Crusoe's island afforded him a bare living, but if he could have picked it up and put it in New York harbor, close to the mainland, then it would have afforded him millions of dollars a year in income, ground rent," and he would not have had to do any work. That "ground rent" that would have enriched him, rightly belongs to the public treasury, to be put there by honest taxation. It is the situation of a "spot of earth" that gives it value.

No, land should not be assessed the same, because all land is not of the same value. If I own no land, am one of the "landless," then it is wrong for the government to tax me. Those who own the country should pay the expenses of running the country. But if I own "none" then I should pay no taxes.

Improvements should not be taxed, because they are "mine," created by my favorite labor, but the "spot of earth" is not my private creation, neither is its value.

VALUATIONS NOT PERMANENT

"Would valuations be permanent?" No; a school is built on my farm this year, and the value of locations are raised according to distance from school. A hundred dollars is spent making a road along the side of my farm, and that raises the value of my place, and other places, more or less. A railroad comes, puts the station and town site on my farm, and its value is increased a thousand-fold.

A farm is five miles from town, a school on its corner, a gravel road alongside. No; that land will not grow in value. It will produce no more twenty years hence than to-day.

Land is immovable, puts the station and town site on my farm, and its value is increased a thousand-fold. A farm is five miles from town, a school on its corner, a gravel road alongside. No; that land will not grow in value. It will produce no more twenty years hence than to-day. Land is immovable, puts the station and town site on my farm, and its value is increased a thousand-fold.

THEY HAVE BEEN TAXED

Yes; the bricks in your house have been taxed; your lumber also. They were labored for. Laborers had to eat, drink and consume while making bricks and lumber. And on all things consumed, there was a very heavy indirect tax. If there were no tax on sugar we would get 30 lbs. for a dollar, but seeing that we only get half that amount, we have an idea of how heavy the tax is on that item also.

Yes; "The Almighty made stones," but labor lifted them and set them, and labor is taxed to make multi-millions every year.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, "Fair Play" was much confused when he "could not see it that way." The question needs a little consideration. Let him think over the matter, and, if he remains in doubt on any point, let him come again.

"Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."—"Interested Reader."

Our Live Stock Offers

Have you noticed our live stock offers? They should attract attention to every farmer at this time of the year. We draw your attention to these prizes just now, as this is the time to get started on canvassing work of any kind. The rush of harvest work is over and there are odd spare moments which might be profitably employed. We have prizes, pigs, poultry as premiums for new subscribers and we fully guarantee all premiums to be pure bred stock.



THE WEEDS OF ONTARIO AND HOW TO CHECK THEM

T. G. Rognor, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Persistent Nuisances that Demand Persistent Efforts for their Control—The Farmer, the Municipality and the Government Must Work Together in the Fight Against Them

PERHAPS never in the history of farming in this province have the farmers been more awake to the danger of noxious weed life than now. Not only are weeds a topic of conversation for the farmer, but the commercial traveller, the tourist and nearly everyone who goes through the country, village, town, or city, remarks on the prevalence of weeds and suggests that something more should be done to prevent their spread. In this article the object is to give the names of a few of our worst weeds, and to say something about their distribution and the means already available, or that might be used for their extermination.

TWITCH OR COUCH GRASS

Perhaps the most cosmopolitan weed we have in the Province is one that is known by a variety of names such as quack, couch, scutch and twitch grass. When once located in the soil in quantity it is very hard to eradicate; in fact, it is almost impossible to get free of all the underground stems as they will lurk along the fences, around stumps and stone piles, and are trailed by the implements of cultivation out into the fields. It only requires a year or two in grass for it to spread and get a pretty good hold of the soil again after it has been almost cleaned out. It requires very persistent and thorough cultivation to kill it; such as a bare fallow, hoe crops, part fallow and the buckwheat crop or millet, or some smothering process, as plowing down deeply, or plowing under buckwheat, etc. Its wide distribution has doubtless been effected through commerce in hay. It is an early maturing plant and is often fully seeded when timothy hay is cut. When this is the case the seeds of the couch grass shake out and in numerous ways get mixed with the stable manure and in this way reach the fields and pollute them as certainly as though the stems themselves had been trailed around. A simple remedy or preventing its distribution by seeds would be to cut hay containing this plant in quantity, early, before the seeds have ripened sufficiently to prove vital.

What has been said about couch grass and its distribution may be remarked about a number of other weeds more or less noxious with certain modifications.

TWO THISTLES

There are two thistles, which also have a very wide distribution viz: the Canada Thistle and

the Perennial Sow Thistle. Of these two the Canada Thistle seems to be quite easily controlled by the clover plant where it is used frequently in a rotation. The Perennial Sow Thistle is more persistent but does not thrive so well in as great a variety of soils. The latter has a great affinity for heavy soils, as clays and clay loams. It is much harder to eradicate than the Canada Thistle. The wind distributes the seeds of both these plants in great quantities every year. Perhaps there is no weed which has spread more rapidly during recent years than this Perennial Sow Thistle which to-day is so much in the farmer's eye, as well as on his mind. It would



The Aftermath of a Labor Shortage.

The illustration represents what should have been a profitable crop of turnips. Owing to neglect the weeds gained the ascendancy. Fields left in this way are a menace not only to their owners but are a source of perennial danger to their neighbors. Those farmers who advocate special legislation to control weeds have strong ground for the stand they take in instances of this kind. Photo by our special representative.

appear, that if there is any weed, to which the law of the land should apply, more than it does at present it is this one, for none are more difficult to eradicate, excepting perhaps Field Bindweed and Bladder Campion, or more easily distributed both by wind and through the commerce in seeds.

BLADDER CAMPION

Another weed which is widening its constituency every year and quite rapidly too, is the Bladder Campion, also called by a variety of names, such as rattle box, bell weed, and white cockle, etc. It is a very deeply rooted perennial, and is found in nearly every section from Lindsay to the town of Perth in quantity, while its presence is also noted in nearly every part of the Province. Its

distribution has been facilitated mostly by commerce in hay containing it, and in seeds, both small and large. There is no law at present to check its spread in any way, and certainly it should be added to the twenty-three black listed weeds of the Dominion Law, known as the Seed Control Act.

HIND WEED

Field Bindweed or wild morning glory, is perhaps the most obstinate weed we have to dislodge from the soil and it can be found in small patches in nearly every community, yet it is not a very rapid spreader. It should be better known by farmers, and its eradication effected by very thorough cultivation, smothering processes, etc.

We need not refer to the host of other weeds more or less common in our cultivated fields as wild mustard, worm seed mustard, ragweed, catchfly, false flax, fibgrass, burrs, wild oats, etc, all of which may be held in check or entirely eradicated by a proper rotation of crops, thorough cultivation of soil and the use of pure seed.

WEEDS IN WASTE PLACES

Besides the weeds which flourish more or less in the cultivated crops, there are those which are road side, waste place and broken land commoners. Most of them are unsightly, very hard to eradicate and are rapid spreaders. Among the worst are the ox-eye daisy, chickory, blue weed, orange hawk weed. Less frequently seen, are elacampagne and teasel. Neglect in preventing them going to seed on the public highways and railroads is largely responsible for their spread to the broken and uncultivated lands. It is 'too true, however, that some farmers are careless and thoughtless enough not only of their own, but their neighbors' interests, to sow the screenings containing all the rubbish of the grass and clover seeds they may grow on any fallow ground they may happen to have, expecting to get good results from the good seed which may be in it, but often reaping a harvest of weed life, that years of patient and persistent effort on the part of themselves or others, is unable to overcome. It also becomes a menace to adjoining lands, where broken lands obtain, are overrun with one or more forms of noxious weed life. Many examples of this might be instanced if space permitted.

In most instances where noxious weeds have spread in these ways, someone might have prevented it by a little knowledge and persistent effort. The highways over which hay and grain are carried is a continual source of danger from weed infestation. The railroads it may be said to their credit are carrying out the law in destroy-

ing weeds before seeding on their premises more than are the municipalities through their officers on the public highways. Why farmers are so careless in this matter it is hard to conceive, and why the law is not better enforced it seems hard to understand.

It may be asked "why enact more stringent laws to prevent weeds, certain kinds at least, from spreading, when the good laws we now have are so frequently ignored?" There is reason for the remark. It may be that many officers of the municipality this year did not know that the law relating to the destruction of weeds on the highways had been changed back to what it was a few years ago when it was the duty of the pathmaster or road overseer to see that the weeds on his road-beat were destroyed. Placing the onus for their destruction on the owner or occupant of lands adjoining roadsides was somewhat unjust and hard to enforce. It is to be regretted this year that so many roadsides have been neglected. Officers of the law should look after this matter more closely. In very many instances a mower to cut a swath or two would have done the work.

The Ontario Legislature could not pass a better law to check the spread of weeds or aid in their destruction than to control more effectively the multiplication of the roadside curs, to the prohibition point almost, and encourage the breeding of sheep, and even allowing them the privilege of foraging on the public highways where practicable. There is no more useful agent in weed destruction than sheep. Breed more sheep and less curs, and the weeds will fast disappear.

EDUCATION ON WEEDS

In the fight against weeds, there are not a few who advocate educating the public in weed life and their destruction. It may be said that both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are doing a good deal along that line. The bulletins on weeds showing the cuts of a number of them in colors such as the one on farm weeds sent to the rural public schools and libraries throughout the Dominion by the Seed Branch and the one sent out by the Provincial Department, of which there was a second edition published, are great helps in moulding public opinion. Our hope is in the youth of our country and too much cannot be done to make them wise on this important question; but if we stopped at education we would fail to accomplish the ends sought, the checking of their spread and their entire eradication. We must have effective laws and the proper machinery to enforce them.

What good will education do unless it enlightens the conscience, very rapidly indeed, in checking the introduction of some weeds common in the western provinces of Canada, but which are being more or less introduced and distributed through the purchase of feed grain and screening by flour and feed men, millers, and even farmers during the past winter? Surely it is high time the Provincial Legislature made some restrictions on the wholesale introduction and destruction of weed seeds from the West, which is now going on and will continue to go on, if the strong arm of the law does not interfere.

What about that notorious Perennial Sow Thistle too? Are we to wait for enlightenment and let the careless and ignorant farmer allow his crop of thistles to mature so that the wind will pick them up and distribute them indiscriminately all over the neighborhood where they are found? There is nothing on our Ontario Statutes now to prevent this being done. The law as it now stands prevents a municipal officer from destroying any kind of weed in a crop where, destroying the weed, the grain would be injured. We need this law broadened somewhat to cover at least the Perennial Sow Thistle along the lines adopted by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

The Dominion law known as the Seed Control Act needs amending to be more effective in pre-

venting the commerce in weed seeds both in the small and large seeds. The law has already had a good effect in preventing the wholesale distribution of weed seeds in this way; yet in allowing the sale of as many as five noxious weed seeds per thousand it admits of the sale of too dirty seed, as at that rate it allows about 1,450 to be sold in a pound of Red Clover seed. The law allows of the sale of a grade of seed bordering on screenings which while not containing many of the prohibited weed seeds, may contain very large quantities of seeds of foxtail, sheep sorrel, stickseed, lady's thumb, pig weed, lambs' quarters, etc., of which nearly every farm now has more than its quota.

Space forbids of the greater elaboration of this question. What is most to be desired, however, in this fight to a finish against weeds, is the hearty co-operation on the part of all concerned, the farmer to use and grow only pure seed, the dealers to handle only such goods in a retail way at least. Let the rubbish be burnt, the inferior grades exported, and the very best kept for home



Weeds.

Owing to a shortage of labor, the weeds were allowed to take possession of this orchard during the past summer. When photographed by our representative, these weeds had fully matured their seed. Such instances as this go a long way in support of those farmers who are agitating for special legislation to control weeds in Ontario.

This coupled with the use of good farm implements to which are attached strong horses and the whole outfit directed by brains will tell most effectively in the warfare against weeds. We appeal to the young people on the farms to help us.

Harvesting and Storing Potatoes

J. O. Laird, Kent Co., Ont.

Not a few boys have felt very much like leaving the farm, when made to pick up potatoes on a cold wet day the later part of October, or perhaps even in November. Potatoes should be dug in September, or at least during the early part of October. If a farmer is raising 10 acres or more, it would pay him to invest in one of the best known potato diggers,—although good work can be done with a potato plough, an ordinary plough, or the old fashioned shovel plough. When a plough is used, every second row is dug and picked up, before the remaining rows are dug.

Care should be taken not to leave the potatoes exposed too long to the sun, if the weather is very warm. The potatoes may be taken to the barn or place of storing in bags or in bulk in a wagon box, or a very handy way is to have some crates made for this purpose, holding a bushel each.

Potatoes are usually stored in a cellar, or in pits. The cellar for storing is perhaps the least risky, if it is warm enough to keep out the frost in the most severe weather. The cellar should be cool rather than one that has a high tempera-

ture owing to the presence of a furnace or something of that nature.

When the potatoes are placed in the cellar for winter it is a good plan to sprinkle a small quantity of air-slacked lime upon them. This dries up any moisture, and the potatoes will always come out in the spring very fine and crisp.

If the potatoes are pitted, they should not be placed in the pit until cold weather. It has been found that long narrow pits are the most satisfactory. The ground should be excavated to a depth of about two feet. The pit should of course be placed on land that is drained, naturally or otherwise. After digging the pit, place about three or four inches of straw in the bottom, and then put in the potatoes, leaving them about a foot and a half above the surface of the ground, and nicely rounded off, so that when the pit is covered it will shed the rains freely. The covering consists, first of fine or six inches of straw, and then about four inches of earth, and then the pit might be left this way until the weather becomes pretty cold, when an additional six or seven inches of earth should be put on, and about six inches of manure on top of the earth. This covering should keep out the frost in the most severe weather. After the very cold weather is over in the spring, it is well to remove the manure, and as soon as the hard frosts are over and the spring more advanced, they should be removed, because if allowed to remain too long, they may heat and sprout—badly, or even spoil entirely.

A Dairy Farm Run on Business Principles

A farm from which \$12,000 worth of milk is sold in a year is one that has to be run on up-to-date principles and which requires good business management. Such a farm is that owned by Mr. J. Ernest Caldwell, of Carlton Co., Ont. Mr. Caldwell makes a specialty of selling milk in the city of Ottawa. Eight to 10 men are kept employed by Mr. Caldwell all the time, either working on the farm, or delivering milk in the city. Up to this year, Mr. Caldwell farmed 810 acres. This year, he purchased an adjoining farm, comprising 93 acres. Sixty-five head of cattle are kept summer and winter. Two rigs are required to deliver the milk in the city, three men being kept busy, delivering milk all the time.

Mr. Caldwell buys his cows each year. "I buy them," said Mr. Caldwell, to a representative of The Canadian Dairymen and Farming World, who visited his place recently, "because I can get a more even supply of milk. We have to have the same amount of milk the year round. My cows average 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk each last year. They are kept anywhere from three months to two years depending upon their value as milkers. As a rule, they are kept nearly a year. Most of them are bought in February, March and April. They are sold for beef purposes shortly before they become dry, and as I sell them, I buy others. In the spring, as a rule, I sell about five and replace them with three fresh milkers. In the summer, I purchase enough additional animals to keep up the flow of milk."

GOOD WATER SUPPLY A NECESSITY

Mr. Caldwell was born in 1862, on the farm which he now occupies. His father settled on it in 1847, and had to clear the land. Mr. Caldwell has been running the farm for 30 years. He is a great believer in the value of a good water system on the farm. "I regard a water system," said Mr. Caldwell, "as one of the prime essentials of a home, not to say of a dairy farm. The water should be absolutely pure, that is free from contaminations of all kinds. On a farm such as mine, where so many cattle are kept and where so much water is required for washing the milk cans and dairy utensils, I estimate that a good water supply is worth a thousand dollars a year. Not that I would pay that for it, but an inadequate supply would lose me that much. Every farmer knows that in a dry season, the production of his

cows falls off ten to twenty-five per cent. It is impossible to secure anything like as large a flow of milk from cows in winter if they do not have plenty of water.

"It is very foolish to try and bore a well on top of a hill near the house, when it is possible to dig or bore a little further away and get a better supply. The cost of 100 feet of piping does not amount to much. Unless the water is free from contamination, it may cause typhoid fever in the house. A case or two of typhoid fever is generally sufficient to prove a severe lesson as to the value of good water."

AN EXCELLENT WATER SYSTEM

The well that supplies Mr. Caldwell's house is located in a field about 300 feet from the house, and about 600 feet from the water tank in the barn. The water is forced by means of a wind mill into the house and into the barn. There are water basins in front of every cow. The house is piped and the water is used in the kitchen by means of taps. A big water trough is kept in the horse stable. An out-house, that was formerly used as a wash-house, has been converted into a bathroom. There is a brick furnace in it that is used for heating water for the washing of cans in summer. It thus is possible to get hot water for bath purposes. The cost of installing this water system was about \$500. When the wind mill does not work, a gasoline engine is used to pump the water. It is a two-horse power engine and cost \$160. A grindstone has been attached to the gasoline engine, which is used to grind the knives, sharpen the corn cutter, and for other similar purposes.

A WELL-MANAGED FARM

Mr. Caldwell's farm shows evidence of good management. For 90 years he has been putting in tile drains at intervals and he finds them the best investment possible. Some 3,000 tile were used last year and Mr. Caldwell claims that they will pay for themselves this year in the corn crop. The total cost of laying this tile was about 40 cents a rod. The crops grown this year, included 34 acres of corn, 70 acres of hay, 30 acres of barley, 18 acres of rye, 25 acres of oats and 10 acres of turnips.

Mr. Caldwell does not believe in ploughing large quantities of land unless the plow can be followed immediately with the cultivator. It is better to plough a little and to cultivate close after the plough. He believes that land should be well worked up in the spring.

"I am a thorough believer in hiring corn-cutting and threshing," said Mr. Caldwell. "It does not pay the average farmer to invest considerable money in an engine that he can use for only a few days in the year. If, however, I had large quantities of milk to separate, I would keep a gasoline engine."

When asked how he maintained the fertility of his soil, in view of the fact that he was selling such large quantities of milk, Mr. Caldwell replied: "I buy enough gluten meal and bran to make up for the loss of soil fertility. The land on my farm is richer to-day than it used to be."

The system of rotation followed consists of two or three crops of hay, followed by corn, then barley, after which the land is seeded down. Mr. Caldwell used to grow wheat, but when the market for it fell off, he commenced growing barley and has found it to be more profitable, although he does not consider that it seeds down as well as wheat.

AVOID BOGHOLE

"On dairy farms," said Mr. Caldwell, "care should be taken to avoid bog holes. If cows have to walk through bogholes, their udders become covered with dirt and it is hard to keep the milk clean. For that reason, I do not envy farmers whose pastures are located by rivers."

"I do not take much stock in what some farmers call 'cow-hay.' Cows need good hay as well

as horses. Last winter I fed ensilage, turnips, barley and gluten meal. Not much bran was fed as it was too expensive. When bran is \$30 a ton and gluten meal \$25, I considered that the gluten meal is the cheaper feed. This year gluten meal is starting off at \$30 to \$32 a ton and I do not, therefore, think that I will feed much at this price. I have been thinking of trying cottonseed meal if I can secure it at satisfactory prices."

Mr. Caldwell is a great believer in the value of ensilage. "There is about the same difference in the value of a crop of corn and the ordinary little crop of grass," said Mr.

Caldwell, "as there is between sky-scrapers and original houses. Corn is a good crop to grow on dear land."

"Some farmers," he continued, "complain about the difficulty they have in keeping their hired help. In most cases, the farmers are as much to blame as are the hired men. If a farmer would show the right spirit towards his men, he is likely to get more work out of them than he will if he tries to drive them too hard, and thus cause them to resent their treatment."

Mr. Caldwell does not believe that the price of milk advanced in proportion with are

that price. "This winter it may reach one cent a quart, which Mr. Caldwell estimates will last year's milk sold in Ontario at eight cents a quart. Prices of other farm products, until last year."

RURAL DELIVERY

In 1904 Mr. Caldwell was the Liberal candidate on the County of Carleton, which has an unbroken Conservative record since before Confederation. He was defeated but he has since had the usual experience of defeated Government candidates in regard to patronage. He has contended that all rural post offices should receive a daily mail, but he has been afraid that the cost of "free mail delivery would be too great. Speaking on this subject to our representative, he said: "The articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery that were published in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World have shown me that there are two sides to this question of Free Rural Mail Delivery, and I am now inclined to think that we will be justified in trying Free Rural Delivery in our thickly settled farming centres."

The Brood Mare

One of the greatest drawbacks to profitable horse-breeding throughout the country is the large proportions of inferior mares which are being used for breeding purposes. Many farmers do not seem to believe in the adage that it pays to "breed from the best." They have good mares but they are not breeding them and those that they are breeding are frequently very far indeed from being the "best." They are too often the worst; in many instances, so bad that they are quite useless for any ordinary purpose and if they had been geldings would have been destroyed but, because they are mares, they are used to perpetuate their species.

The brood mare should always be a well bred animal, but, altogether aside from good breeding, she should possess certain qualifications before she should be used for breeding purposes. First, she should be reasonably sound, she should at least be free from any of those diseases and blemishes known to be hereditary,—such as spavins, ring-bones, certain forms of blindness, and roaring,

any of which are likely to be transmitted from parent to progeny generation after generation. While it is quite possible for a horse to suffer from any of those weaknesses as the result of an accident or injury yet in the great majority of cases those blemishes are due to hereditary taint and should disqualify an animal for breeding purposes.

Secondly, a mare should be of good conformation. It is easily possible to find mares that are quite sound and yet entirely unfit for breeding because of bad conformation. A horse of poor



Harvesting Corn at the "Stadicona Stock Farm."

When Quebec dairymen, with the climatic disadvantages of their region, find that it pays to grow corn for the silo, our Ontario farmers should grow more and more of this great forage plant. The photo was taken on the farm of Mr. Gus Langstaff, Oak House, Que.

conformation is always an undesirable animal and nothing can be done to improve him. The blemished horse is often restored to usefulness by treatment but the one with any marked weakness of form must go through life just as he is. There is no help for him. Consequently, a mare of weak conformation should not be allowed to reproduce her kind for the reason that she is almost sure to transmit her own weakness to her progeny.

Vice is also hereditary. Breed from a vicious mare and you stand a good chance of raising horses with the same vice of the dam. And yet, how many mares are being used as brood mares simply because they are too vicious for any kind of work?

If the farmers of Ontario would weed out the inferior breeding mares and use only well-bred, sound animals of good conformation, the value of the horse-breeding product of the country could be increased to a very great extent in a very few years.—"Centaur."

"Breeding cattle, like everything else, can be learned only by slow degrees. It is better," concluded Mr. Stewart, "for a farmer who intends to breed pure bred stock to buy only a few to start with. He is bound to make some mistakes, and it will not cost him as much to make these mistakes with two or three cattle as it will if he buys a whole herd. After he has got a good start with a few animals and feels sure of his ground, he is better prepared to launch out and increase the size of his herd."

It is high time that an alteration was made in the method of assessing farm property. The present method tends to keep farmers from improving their houses and buildings, and it does not give them much encouragement.—F. E. Anderson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Dairy cows should be liberally fed as 60 per cent of what a cow can eat goes to sustain her body. He who would willfully withhold the other 40 per cent would be foolish indeed.—N. J. Kune-man, Man. Agri. College.

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Our Financial Position Sound

Speaking at a directors' luncheon at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, pronounced the financial position of the country to be sound. "In the west," said Mr. Fisher, "we have had the greatest crop on record. In the east, a drought has affected somewhat the country within a couple of hundred miles around Ottawa but nevertheless crops have been fair and the prices that have been paid for our dairy products have been unusually high all year. We have heard a great deal in some quarters about hard times and a financial depression but the majority of our farmers do not know what the commotion is all about. They are well off and as well able to buy now as they ever were.

"It is true that some of the men who have been dabbling in stocks and mining ventures have been pinched as many of them deserved to be but the conservative, sensible manufacturers of the country are in good circumstances financially. The fact that the financial position of Canada is sound and we need not be apprehensive about the future."

New Brunswick Fair

(Continued from last issue)

Hogs made a smaller showing than two years ago but were of fine quality. Yorkshires were most numerous, Stonycroft, Goodfille, and Roper Bros., Wm. Mallin, St. John, being the exhibitors. Stonycroft were the pen prize. Tamworths were a good lot, shown by Roper Bros., Sir Wm. Van Horne and H. W. Corning. Berkshire were shown by Logan Bros. and H. W. Corning, Duroc Jerseys by J. E. Baker and Ed. Baker, Baronsfield, S. Chester Whites by H. W. Corning and Poland Chinas by H. W. Corning, Geo. A. Symes and Chas. Symes.

SHEEP

Sheep were numerous and of high quality. In long wools, Lincolns were shown by A. Boswall, Jr. and G. Boswell, P. E. L.; Cotswolds by H. W. Corning, Donald Innes, Tobique, and H. H. Churchill and Leicester, the best exhibit in the long wools, by Albert Boswall and S. L. Boswell P. E. I.

In the Short Wools, Shropshires were numerous and of fine quality. Logan Bros., Geo. Boswall and Cephas Nunn were the exhibitors. Oxford Downs were shown by J. E. Baker & Sons and Ed. Baker; Hampshires by Cephas and Oliver Nunn; and Suffolk by P. H. and J. L. Lane, all of P. E. I. Southdowns were shown by Robert Furness and Cephas Nunn. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., passed the awards on the sheep classes.

President Skinner was most courteous to the exhibitors and visitors while Manager Arnold and his efficient staff had everything well in hand, so that everything worked smoothly. St. John lacks room for their stock exhibit which is necessarily cramped and does not show to advantage. The weather was fine throughout and the exhibition was well patronized by the St. John citizens and the farmers of New Brunswick.—W. F. S.

Summer Fairs in Manitoba

N. J. KENNEDY, M.A.C., Winnipeg

The summer fairs which were conducted throughout the province from about July 7 to August 7 were a great success. There was a very marked improvement all round in the increase and number of entries as well as in the management. Greater interest was taken than ever before. The reason may be attributed to the fact that outside judges were supplied by the Government. As a general thing, these judges gave satisfaction. Formerly before the Government took hold of this matter, local judges officiated. They usually showed favoritism and many exhibitors became disgusted

and would not patronize or attend the fairs. This is all changed now and confidence is again restored. All fairs are beginning to improve and it is safe to say that many of these will supply some of the larger fairs with some gilt-edged exhibits in the future.

TRACTION ENGINE CONTEST

A great deal of interest was taken in the gasoline traction engine contest at the Winnipeg fair this year. Many farmers came in from all parts of the province to witness the test as well as from many points to the east and south of us to witness these trials. The judge was Mr. A. R. Greig of the Agricultural College and was run through a very thorough test, hauling, plowing, etc.

Judging from the interest taken, many farmers are anticipating using this system of motor power on their farms in the near future.

Ottawa Show in January

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show was held in Ottawa on September 23rd. Mr. Peter W. Penelope, 2nd, was elected president and Mr. N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, vice-president. It was decided to hold the next show at Ottawa on January 15th to 22nd, 1909. The principal changes made in the rules and regulations governing the show are as follows:

1st. That competition in the live stock department shall be open.

2nd. That the age of beef cattle shall be computed to the first of September.

3rd. That the Dairy Test shall continue for three days instead of two, the test to start at 5 o'clock Saturday morning prior to the test.

4th. Large increases were made in the amount of prizes offered in different departments. The total amount of cash offered for competition at the next show is over \$7,000. This is divided between the departments for beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, seeds and poultry. To emphasize the value of the prizes offered at this show it might be noted that a single steer can win \$90. A wether or a barrow could win as many as \$30. The classification is so large and the prize money is divided up sufficiently to allow any well fitted animal to win a generous share.

Harvesting Mangels

There are a great many farmers to-day who would grow more mangels if it was not for the amount of labor required to handle the crop, including, not only the summer work of hoeing and cultivating, but the harvesting and storing for winter use. From experience I find that a good way to pull them is as follows: Take three rows at a time, pull and top by hand by twisting off over a slatted grate to get off any earth that may be more easily decayed.

Having gone across the field in this way, turn and take the second row, putting these with the previous rows; thus making six rows in one row of piles.

This will leave the rows of topped mangels just about the right distance apart to allow the wagon or cart to go through to load. By this method, also, two rows can be loaded at the same time. Haul in the same day as pulled unless there is no danger of frost. A good plan when unloading is to run the mangels over a slatted grate to get off any earth that may be adhering to them.

They will keep better when free from earth, as the earth will more or less in the free circulation of air through them.

The safe-keeping of roots of any kind under a great deal upon proper ventilation. It is well to leave open any windows that may be in the root cellar; or if they are put in from the top by trap doors, leave those open, until cold weather sets in.—A. Helper.

The Ottawa Exhibition

(Continued from last week)

There was a splendid display of Ayreshires when the aged heifers were brought out. Unlike Toronto, the herd was not a grand herd but consisted of a bull and four females. The first two prize herds included four cows in milk in each. These were owned by Hunter & Sons, and Ness, and the competition between them was very close. The herd of Hunter & Sons, which finally took first place, included the champion cow at Toronto and also the cow that won the championship at London & Ottawa. The uniformity of this herd was very striking. The cows all showed splendid udder development and strong dairy type. The herd was headed by the champion bull. The cows all gave indication of being heavy milkers but notably lacked a little in uniformity. Had Ness showed his very strong prize winning three-year-old in his herd it would have strengthened his chances of winning.

Third prize went to Hector Gordon, a young breeder in whose lot were included the first prize two-year-old and first prize yearling heifer which had defeated Toronto winners. Auchenbrain herd, the herd bull headed the herd. It was a very even lot and strong enough to win at many big exhibitions.

A. Hume, of Menie, took fourth and might have done better were it not for the fact that his old champion cow was not at her best. The first prize Canadian bred cow and the first prize two-year-old heifer at Toronto were in this herd.

The young herd, brought out the herds of Ness, Clarke and Senator Owens, the former winning easily. Senator Owen taking second place.

First place for dry cows went to P. D. McArthur on a typical Ayshire cow showing splendid milking qualities and Ness was 2nd, Owens 3rd, and Gordon, 4th. The judging was done by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., whose work appeared to give general satisfaction.

HOLSTEINS

The Holsteins exhibit was not as large as it should have been, there being only two exhibitors. Some of the large breeders claimed that they were very well sold out of stock that they had little occasion to show and that they purpose paying more attention to official testing. Whatever the reason it seemed unfortunate that the breed was not more largely represented, as many who were interested in this class of stock were disappointed that a larger showing was not made.

The quality of the stock was good. The only exhibitors of pure bred were Messrs. Brown Bros, of Lyn, Ont., and J. H. Caldwell, of Fallowfield, Ont. The former showed some 20 head and Caldwell about 15 animals.

In aged bull Caldwell won first with a splendid, a well mated animal in good show form, showing the best constitution, dairy form and conformation. The bull, Count de Roi Pieterje Paul, shown by Brown Bros, was not as well fitted, and while showing good quality, being a much younger animal was shown at a disadvantage. This is a well bred bull, being a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count de Kol, unquestionably the greatest sire of the breed being the only bull that has sired two bulls with records of 30 lbs. of butter in a week.

In the bull classes one of the best animals shown was an animal owned by Mr. Caldwell.

In the female class the majority of the first prizes went to Brown Bros. All the cows shown by this firm were in the record of merit.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th prizes in the aged cow classes were taken by Brown Bros. The first prize went to Sara Jevell Hengerveld, the noted cow that recently gave 100.04 lbs. of milk in one day in an official test. The second prize went to Dr. Born de Kol, a

former sweepstakes winner at the Toronto exhibition. This cow showed splendid dairy qualities. She had an official record of 20 lbs. of butter in a week. This cow went to Caldwell on an excellent type of a dairy cow.

Brown Bros. captured first and gold medal on the old herd and first and diploma on the young herd. Every animal in the young herd had won first prize in its respective class, and all had been sired by the herd stock of Caldwell. The 1st prize was won by the stock bull and by the four prize winners in the aged cow class. Caldwell took second for both old and young herds.

Other placings were: Two-year bull, Caldwell; one-year bull, Brown; bull under 1 year, Caldwell, bull under 6 months, 1st and 2nd, Brown; 3rd and 4th, Caldwell; best bull any age, Caldwell; three-year cow, 1st Caldwell, 2nd Brown; two-year heifer, 1st and 2nd Caldwell; 3rd Brown; one-year heifer in milk, 1st and 2nd Brown; one-year heifer, 1st Brown, 2nd and 3rd Caldwell; senior heifer calf, 1st Caldwell; junior heifer calf, 1st Brown, 2nd Caldwell.

The special cup offered by the Holstein Friesian Association for the best made dairy cow was won by a grade Holstein cow owned by Mr. Caldwell. This cow showed great milking qualities. Her milk veins extended nearly to her fore legs with several milk veins on both sides. Her udder was well carried up and elastic and she was strong over the kidneys. The depth behind the shoulders showed great constitution.

The Holsteins were judged by J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, whose placings gave general satisfaction. After the judging it was found that the placings corresponded closely in the cow classes with the milking qualities of the animals.

JERSEYS

About 60 Jerseys were shown comprising most of the prize winners from Toronto and London. The herds competing were those of D. Duncan, Don; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, and Wm. McKennie, Kirkfield. The quality of the stock was of the best and it was brought out in fine show condition.

The bull and McKennie herds were composed for the most part of imported animals. The Don herd showed that Canadian-bred stock can hold its own with the best. Although composed of some bred animals it won a large share of the prizes including the gold medal and diploma for herd consisting of one bull and four females over one year, as it did in Toronto.

Aged bull went to McKennie on Kirkfield Pearl, the bull that won at Toronto and London, including sweepstakes. Second, Bull, 3rd, Duncan. Bull under 6 months—1st, Duncan on Fontains Boyle, winner at Toronto and London. This bull is a son of the Golden Fern Lad, half brother of eminent bull that sold for \$10,000. Second, Bull, 3rd, Duncan. Bull one-year old—First Bull, 2nd and 3rd Duncan.

Bull under 6 months—First Bull, 2nd Duncan, 2nd Bull. The first prize bull was the winner at Toronto and London.

Bull under 6 months—First Bull, 2nd Duncan, 3rd McKennie.

FEMALE CLASSES

Cow 4 years and upwards—First and sweepstakes went to an imported cow of Bull's that was first and sweepstakes both Toronto and London. Second, Lady Primrose, Duncan, also the second prize winner at Toronto and London. Third, Duncan. Cow 3 years old—First, Duncan on Rosetta, a winner at Toronto and London. Second, McKennie.

Heifer 2 years old—First, Bull, 2nd Duncan, 3rd Bull; 4th Duncan, 5th Heifer, 1st Duncan, 2nd and 3rd McKennie; 3rd, Bull.

Heifer calf over 6 months and under a year—First and 2nd, Duncan, 3rd Heifer, 1st and 2nd winners at Toronto and London. Third, Bull.

Heifer calf under 6 months—First, Bull; 2nd and 3rd, Duncan. These animals were all placed the same at Toronto and London.

SWINE

Swine were a good exhibit in all classes. Although in some classes the competition was limited to two exhibitors. The quality generally was of high order. The largest and strongest class was the large Yorkshire. Tamworths were a good second with Berkshires third in point of numbers. The exhibit all through was better than in former years.

(Continued on page 11)

"I consider The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World a good farm paper."—Mr. Chas. A. Johnston, Grenville Co., Ont.



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HORTICULTURE

Annapolis Valley News

By J. Messenger, Annapolis Co., N.S.

Nova Scotia fruit is of better quality than for years past. Even the much-abused Gravenstein is growing almost clean in orchards that have not been sprayed. "A great Gravenstein year," says everybody. The weather has been almost ideal for ripening and coloring. The writer has Gravensteins almost as red as Astrachans. Kings have dropped badly and do not seem to be coloring so well, but are clean and of good size. Ribstons and Blenheim are smooth and of good size, likewise Baldwins. The same old game is beginning again, the farmer picking a splendid lot of fruit, handing it to the crowd of monopolist vultures who are waiting to fatten on the proceeds and handing the buck to the producer, a small fraction of what the consumer pays. They are less ready to buy this year but anxious to act as agents for consignors. They have not yet closed their lamentations over the exaggerated losses of last season, but are more than ever ready to rake in their commissions and rebates and any other little steal they can without being found out. A few sales have taken place. Gravensteins have been bought for \$1.90, \$1.25 and a few private lots at as high as \$1.50 for No. 1. Ribstons also were bought at \$1.40 per bushel. The first Gravensteins were shipped to England on the 10th. Another lot of green apples to still further militate against the reputation of Nova Scotia apples. The tree-fruit method of buying apples and the greed of speculators have, in the past two or three years, made a splendid combination to ruin the name of Nova Scotia apples. However, we hope the better prices, clean fruit and few tree-fruit speculators will combine to send only good fruit over this season and help win back our good name.

Ontario Horticultural Association

At a meeting of the executive of the Ontario Horticultural Association held at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition it was decided to recommend that in the division of the Legislative grant no horticultural society be entitled to receive more than \$800 during a year. The following resolutions were passed:

Moved by W. B. Burgoyne, seconded by H. L. Hutt, that in view of the great value of the Ontario Horticultural Association to the individual horticultural societies of Ontario, and in procuring legislation advantageous to the work of the various societies, and in having been instrumental in securing the printing and circulating among the members of the annual report of the association, with the many valuable papers submitted; that the Superintendent of Horticultural Societies, be requested in his forthcoming circular to societies, to urge them all to affiliate with the association by paying the nominal fee of \$2.50 and sending delegates to the annual meeting.

Moved by W. B. Burgoyne, seconded by R. B. Whyte, that this meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Ontario Horticultural Association, desires to express to the Minister of Agriculture its great satisfaction with the splendid report of the last annual meeting as issued by the Department of Agriculture and trusts that further reports will be maintained at the same high standard.

Moved by H. B. Cowan, that this association, having looked over the data on plants and shrubs grown at Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, including place of origin, height, season of

blooming and color as prepared by Roderick Cameron, as a result of over 20 years' work and recognizing in it a report of exceptional value, the equal of which has not hitherto been published in Canada, be it therefore, resolved that our corresponding secretary request the Minister of Agriculture to arrange for the purchase of same from Mr. Cameron and to publish same in the annual report of the association for the benefit of the amateur florists of the provinces.

The meeting drew up the following program for the annual convention to be held in the City Hall, Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 10th and 11th:

NOVEMBER 10—AFTERNOON SESSION

2 p.m.—President's Address. 2:30 p.m.—Report of Secretary-Treasurer. 3 p.m.—Report of Superintendent. 3:30 p.m.—Laying Out and Planting of Small Gardens, (with diagrams), by Roderick Cameron, Assistant Park Commissioner, Toronto. 4:15 p.m.—Window Boxes, Baskets and Botanic Stands, by Wm. Hunt, O. A. C., Guelph. 4:45 p.m.—The Best Methods of Keeping Summer-Flowering Bulbs and "Tender Plants," by J. McPherson Ross, Toronto.

EVENING SESSION

8 p.m.—"Some Gardens Visited in England and Scotland," by R. E. Whyte, Ottawa.

"The Civic Improvement Movement in Ontario" (with lantern slides), by Professor Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

NOVEMBER 11—MORNING SESSION

9:30 a.m.—Election of Officers. 10 a.m.—"The Necessity of an Increased Legislative Grant," by Mr. W. Burgoyne, St. Catharines. 10:30 a.m.—Question box, grievances, etc.

11 a.m.—"Results of Distribution of 'Tender Seeds to School Children,'" by Mr. C. A. Hesson, St. Catharines.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2 p.m.—"Best Half-Hardy Tub Plants for Ornamentation of Grounds in Summer, and How to Keep Them During Winter," by Roderick Cameron, Toronto. 2:30 p.m.—"Triennial Borders," by Professor Macoun, C. E. F., Ottawa.

3 p.m.—"Labor Saving Tools for Garden Work," by H. Simmers, Toronto. 3:30 p.m.—"Notes on Some New Peonies," by R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

4 p.m.—"Increasing Membership," by a member of Galt or Brampton Society.

Harvesting Potatoes

H. A. Blunden, Lambton Co., Ont.

Potato harvesting operations are governed entirely by what the crop is intended for, whether for early or late market. For early market, the potatoes should be dug, as soon as they are of good size, with a four-tined potato fork or one of the well-known potato diggers. No more should be dug at a time than can be safely marketed, at the latest, the following day. There is no vegetable that will deteriorate in quality and reduce in price so quickly as an early potato. Late or main crop potatoes in Ontario should be harvested by October 15th of each year.

In storing potatoes, whether for

family use, future market or seed, the grower is entirely governed by circumstances. The handiest method is by putting in bins in a dry, cool cellar before severe frosts set in. If cellar room is not available, the best of all tried methods is to put the potatoes in light, wooden boxes or barrels, holding from five to ten bushels each, nailing on a cover so as not to press on the potatoes. Place the boxes in rows on an elevated piece of ground and cover them on top and sides with a good layer of dry straw, followed by about six inches of earth. Before the severe frosts of winter set in, cover again with stable manure. This last operation will have to be done ac-

ording to the growers' own judgment. Too much manure might injure the potatoes by heating.

When pulling curled dock, it should always be carried off the field. The plant food in the root is sufficient to mature the seed and if thrown down, the work is practically lost.—T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Dept., Ottawa.

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POULTRY YARD

Preparing Pullets for Laying

After the trials, troubles, and losses of early chicken days are over there is nothing pleasanter than to watch the young pullets grow and develop in symmetry and beauty. After they have replaced their chicken feathers with fresh, smooth, clean plumage, and begin to show a reddening of the comb and wattles, we begin to realize that they have powers and possibilities all their own and our own. There is nothing particularly attractive about a demure maiden hen that has begun to exhibit motherly ways. We like to hear such an one beginning to talk, in her quaint way, of laying eggs, of adding to her beauty the proof of her ability.

Often times the amateur poultry-keeper is impatient and thinks the pullets he has raised or purchased ought, at command, to begin to produce the much desired eggs. The hens seem large enough, they are big enough; they have their keeper's best care and attention. Why don't they lay? Well, because they are not ready. They are not egg-mature, although man tries his best to make them such. They are living, organized beings, and they are taking the necessary time to develop normally and completely the organs of egg production, with a definite purpose to bring into the world feathered beings like themselves. To this the interval reproductive organs, the ovaries and connections, must first be fully formed and perfectly developed.

The pullet has a right to keep making eggs containing yolk and white to be gobbled as a delicacy by hungry mortals. Her strength and beauty are actually turned in large part into the developing of the minut but all important, germs of the eggs, each of which shall contain all the force, stamina, hereditary quality, and resources necessary for the production of a new chick that shall grow and thrive and mature, and in turn reproduce its kind. This is not a mad scheme, it is life development. It is Nature's work, deliberately done with definite purpose.

DON'T HURRY THEM TOO FAST

At the same time that the pullet is preparing to furnish the eggs for future flocks of chicks, the fact is being completed the formation of her own bones, muscles, feathers, etc. Considering all that the pullet has to accomplish, she is really doing a great work. Although much can be done to hasten the process, the veteran poultry-keeper does not seek to hurry the growth of the pullets too fast, but waits well that if he should succeed in getting eggs extra early, especially in the summer, they will be liable to be extremely small in size, and there will very likely come a reaction, resulting in the interruption of egg production in a month or two, perhaps premature moulting, and, possibly, no more laying of eggs in springtime—the natural breeding season of fowls.

The secret of the genuine success is to keep the pullets developing steadily in a natural, healthy way that shall insure perfect bones, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, lungs, digestive system, and reproductive organs. And the sexes are separated to provide for the pullets sufficient shelter, but do not overdo this part of the

business. Close confinement during either day or night is not desirable. As the birds increase in size, the number in each house should be regulated so that there will always be room enough and no crowding. Comfort and ample, well-balanced rations are wonderfully helpful factors in seeking to promote early and rapid egg production. Exercise is essential to the best gradual development.

VALUE OF GRASS AND INSECTS

Green grass, insects, pure water, and grit are desirable for moulting pullets. Fresh growing grass is the best of green food, and the exercise needed in getting the insects and grass is the best of aids to good digestion and steady, healthy growth. If the grasses where the pullets range get tough and withered, fresh green food may be provided by cultivating a part of the yard or range, and planting oats, rye, or barley. A special word of caution as to the drinking water is in order here. See to it that the pullets have pure, fresh water all ways supplied, and that there is no impure or stagnant water where they can get at it. Pullets show considerable aversion to water, and even stop to drink from filthy ditches, sink-drains, and other vile places.

Mineral and oata are the best grains for growth, adding maize as the weather grows colder. Nutritious mashas fed once a day will hasten egg production. A mash may include wheat, bran, and middlings, with a little linned-meal, adding maize-meal as the season advances.

SKIM MILK IS VALUABLE

Skim-milk is exceedingly good food to promote growth and early maturity. It is a food that contains a certain valuable protein nutrient which can be utilised in producing eggs. Any supplies of the by-products of milk which are available to the farmer on a dairy, should be utilised if available and economical to obtain and use. The proportions of the food-stuffs may vary according to conditions and cheapness in obtaining them. What feeding stuffs are available and economical. Keep in mind the proper balance of the protein and carbonaceous nutrients, and the amount of ash constituents, studying first the standard for a maintenance ration; second, the proportions of the standards for growing chicks, and finally adapting the diet to the standard for laying fowls. If insects or skim-milk are abundant, the pullets will get their protein nutrient without further care, and beef scrap will not be needed. Sun-flower and hemp seed in small quantities give variation to the diet which is beneficial. Remember the value of bran, because of the phosphate of lime this contains, which is useful in the protein and ash frames, and is considered constructive for maturity. As laying time approaches, or to hasten its coming, fresh-cut green bone may be used. Feed per pullet, at first one-fourth ounce per day, increasing gradually to one ounce daily. It is very nutritious and stimulating, and, probably, can be fed at this time with greater effect than at any other time in life of the fowl. If the fresh bone is difficult to get, or is only obtainable and prepared at a distance, the dried bone may be used, or dried scrap, meat-meal, or dried blood may be used in addition to granulated dry bone or bone-meal. Use only the finest of these concentrates. Feed ing-stuffs to balance the ration according to the standards. When the demand comes for carbonate of lime, of which the fresh bone is so mainly composed, it is easily and cheaply supplied by means of crushed oyster-shells or well broken egg-shells.

Do not use condiments like red pepper, mustard, and preservatives and other forcera of egg-laying, unless you wish to cause inflammation of the digestive tract and the organs of reproduction. Excessive exciting of

these organs does not pay, because a reaction is sure to come, and the tissues are then liable to attacks of disease germs which in health and vigour they would resist and reject.—F. L.

Early Moulting

J. K. Johnson, Essex Co., Ontario

As my subject implies I put a great deal of stress upon the care of hens at this time of the year so as to bring them into early moult. Thus they are ready for that important function, of winter egg production. To do this we must assist them in every known manner. In the first place, one question arises, how can we assist them, in this particular working to the best advantage? My method has been during the first half of July to feed sparingly for two weeks. In fact, compared with the feeding at other seasons of the year, you might call it starving. Then after this I feed heavily, say one-half pound of winter green food they will eat. For this purpose I grow a patch of cabbage. I have now all of my old hens in the moult, and that of my male birds, which I have away from the hens. I never let them run together.

After the middle of July, during the time they are making new feathers, I give them all the animal food I can conveniently get hold of, such as ground bone, slaughter house offal, or, if this cannot be got, I feed bone-meal or dried beef scrap, softened by pouring boiling water over it. It can then be mixed with ground feed of any kind. The result has been just what I have always had more eggs from hens during the early winter. My flocks have been healthier and the result has been all that I could desire. My birds are making eggs with few exceptions, ready for the fall shows, having all or most of their new feathers. The method which I now adopt if I were raising chickens on a farm would be to confine my hens in a yard, for a period of 10 days or two weeks, just giving them enough feed to live on. If I had not a yard I would make one. I would then let them out, for a free range of the grain fields after the sheaves are gathered, giving them a little feed in addition. The ration I have given above. This treatment will give you more winter eggs, less sickness, and it will help your young chickens to develop. I have referred to the pullets more than to the cockrels. Cockrels should be separated from the pullets just as soon as the sex can be determined. If you have not already done something along this line, you may start at once. The old adage of "Better late than never" will apply here to advantage.

If you have a surplus of skim milk on your farm, or whey or buttermilk, use it for wetting your ground grain or meat meal, plus water. I have tried it will give better results, and will amply repay you for any loss your hogs may sustain by turning their food into manure. I have tried several systems with the above objects in view, but have forsaken them all for this one. It has worked out very satisfactorily.

I appreciate your effort in supplying a good journal for farmers and wish you every success in your undertaking.—Mr. G. Stranger, Halton Co., Ont.

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE

Room 366 Metropolitan Bldg., 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

GIVE A LARGER APPROPRIATION

There still seems to be need for us to advocate the extension of the work of cow testing associations. Evidently some men misconstrue the objects and aims of the Department in this matter. Farmers are invited to become members on remarkably easy terms, no entrance fee, no monthly dues, but merely their promise to weigh and sample each cow's milk regularly right through the full period of lactation.

Just an occasional weighing is practically useless as indicative of a cow's annual yield. The total income from milk must be balanced off against the year's expenditure. The value of the record increases as it is permanent index of the production of each individual. More money can be obtained from a prospective buyer when the attractiveness of the cow is supported by her detailed record. More interest is added to the natural dignity of farm

labor when this collective and individual performance is systematically noted. More value accrues to the district and county as the individual excellence of each cow is improved. More benefits will result to the farmer himself as well as to the community than can well be told in a few words.

Such work as this is a singular combination of values—educational, commercial and national. It was a happy idea of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to inaugurate the movement for it is one of immense permanent benefit in strengthening and building up our national industry, dairying. The nation in the aggregate prospers as the component units prosper. The individual dairy farmer is a most important factor in this calculation.

We hope to see a rapid extension of the work. Even supposing the cost to the Department of Agriculture would be doubled, no money could be better spent to ensure good returns. We would like to see more frequent visits of Dominion officials to the farms, the call is highly appreciated by the farmers, visitors and carefully selected men have better opportunities personally on such occasions than are offered at a crowded convention. The movement needs a period of careful assistance, sometimes called nursing. Hon. Sydney Fisher will be justified if he gives this work more special attention.

Valuable aid has been given to other lines of dairy effort, but it is impossible to pay too much attention to this all-important feature. If every dairy farmer gets started right, if he is helped to make judicious selection of thoroughly good cows, the extra cash return to the farming community, without any extra outlay of capital, and without increasing the number of cows kept, is to be reckoned not only in thousands, nor in hundreds of thousands, but in many millions of dollars.

IMPROVING THE CREAM PRODUCT

It is fully agreed that further improvement in the quality of cheese made in this country will depend upon improvement in the factories. The selection of cows kept, the quality of the milk received at the factories. The same holds good in connection with butter, only it is the cream rather than the milk that must be improved. It is not so many years ago since all the butter made in creameries in Canada was made from whole milk. Today there is very little made from whole milk delivered at the creameries. Improvement, therefore, in the quality of butter depends largely upon improvement in the quality of cream delivered at the creameries.

To get good cream delivered by a hundred different people at one creamery is no easy task. On the old plan the maker separated the cream and consequently could secure a more uniform quality. But farmers will not return to the old way, and makers and others interested must make the most of conditions as they exist to-day. A great deal can be done by education. It is worth noting that real improvement in the quality of milk delivered at cheese factories did not begin until recent years, although we have been

making cheese in this country for forty years. There is hope, therefore, that a very great improvement can be effected in the quality of cream received at creameries. Persistent, definite effort in this direction will accomplish much. Reach the creamery patron in the same way that the cheese factory patron is being reached and a great improvement will be effected in the quality of cream. Much has been accomplished already. The creamery instructor, by getting out among the patrons as they have been doing the past few years, have effected a great improvement. But creamery patrons are scattered over a wide area and it is more difficult to come in direct touch with them than with the same number of cheese factory patrons, who are within comparatively easy reach from their respective factories.

While education will do much there is a quicker way of effecting an improvement in cream. Let the creameries adopt some plan of grading cream and they will soon find a better article being received. If the man furnishing poor cream finds that he does not get the same price for it as his neighbor gets, who supplies good cream, he will soon change his methods or quit the cream producing business altogether. Nothing will effect an improvement in the quality of any commodity a man produces than a lower price for an inferior article. It will pay creameries to try this plan. There might be considerable work attached at the start to making up the good and poor cream into butter separately. But this would not last long. There would soon be such an improvement in the quality of the poor cream, that the percentage of inferior cream received would be reduced to a minimum and the work of grading correspondingly lessened. This is how it works out in countries like New Zealand, where the grading of cream is the rule and not the exception. The same result would follow here. Let the creameries try grading next season and see what the result will be.

LIFE ON THE FARM

Whether good comes or not from President Roosevelt's commission of investigation of social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, his letter setting forth his purpose in appointing this commission is worthy of the man and the subject of which it treats. There is food for serious thought in the following extracts:

"It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows, as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."

Here is another extract: "The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes

of life lie away from the farm. I am, therefore, anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm."

These paragraphs ring true and the thought conveyed applies to Canada as well as to the United States. It is as true here as it is there, that the attention given by Governments, both Dominion and Provincial, to agricultural matters has hitherto been directed largely towards increasing crop production and the development of industries founded upon it. Important and necessary as this is there is another side to agriculture. A side that is of the utmost importance to any rural community. Unless the life on the farm is made attractive, the young people, upon whom the future success of agriculture so much depends, will not remain on the farm. Make the home life on the farm as attractive as life in the city and the boys and girls raised on the farm will not be so easily drawn away from it. Many farmers have made money on the farm, but have not shown it in adding to the comforts of the home life or its surroundings. They have gone on making money and their children have grown up in the belief that farming is nothing but drudgery and the least attractive of all occupations. The best bank account a farmer can have is a comfortable home life, attractive socially and mentally, one that his children will take special delight in and which they will be loath to leave when they start out for themselves. Such a life is not incompatible with money-making on the farm either, as numerous examples in Ontario will show. But if it cannot be had at the one time we would prefer the happy and contented home life to the other. Our years on this earth are but few at best, and while hard work is necessary on the farm as well as in every other calling, if the greatest success is to be attained, they had better be expended in making our home life happy and attractive for those who will take our place, than in merely "grubbing" away for the almighty dollar valuable as that is. Better business methods applied to agriculture would make it more profitable and less open to the drudgery which many think is necessary if money is to be made on the farm.

Excellent work is being done for the home life on the farm by the Women's Institutes. But much more could be done by special effort by Governments and others in this direction. It would be time and money well expended. The greatest asset a country can have is a prosperous, contented, and happy people. The majority of Canadians live on farms and will continue to do so for many years to come. Better home life on the farm will attract people to agriculture instead of driving them from it and make for the prosperity and well being of the nation.

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The Ottawa Exhibition

(Continued from page 7)

Joe Featherston & Sons, of Streetville, were the largest exhibitors of Yorkshires. Their animals were of good length and showed pronounced bacon type, and possibly being a little extreme in this respect. P. O. Collins, of Bowenville, was the second largest exhibitor. His animals showed good length and quality but as they were shown in only ordinary breeding condition they lacked a little in bloom. This told against him in the judging. Mr. A. H. Foster, of Twin Elm, brought out a nice exhibit in this condition. His stock, also, showed lots of quality.

A few very nice animals were shown by W. H. McConnell, of Aylmer, Que., a new exhibitor who met with considerable success.

Of the animals shown an aged boar, Oak Lodge Metchley, shown by Mr. Collins, was deserving of special mention. It had splendid length, good depth and showed a large proportion of high priced meat.

Messrs. Featherston & Son, exhibited a splendid yearling boar, showing greater length and depth than the aged boar, but not quite so smooth and fine of finish.

In the new class Messrs. Featherston & Son won all the first prizes with a splendid lot of animals.

Tamworths were shown by Douglas & Sons of Mitchell, E. G. Morrow, of Son, of Hilton, and A. Dynes, Hintonburg. Douglas & Sons were especially strong in the female classes. This firm captured the majority of the first prizes. Mr. Morrow, although a new exhibitor, brought out stock possessing a lot of merit and in fine condition.

P. A. Cox & Sons, of Bramford, and Wm. Wallace of Kars, Ont., were practically the only exhibitors of Berkshires. The animals shown by Cox & Sons possessed splendid quality and were brought out in ideal show condition. This firm were successful exhibitors at the London and Toronto exhibitions, also.

Chester Whites were shown by Daniel De Courcy, of Bornholm, Ont., and F. E. Caldwell, of Manotick. The latter was a new exhibitor, but he had some very fine animals and was successful in the classes in which he showed. Mr. De Courcy's pigs were of the improved type showing good length and following closely the bacon type.

There was strong competition in the class for best pen of four pure-breds for bacon purposes, there being 19 entries. Mr. Featherston showed two splendid pens of pure-bred Yorkshires and won first and second place. Mr. Douglas won third on a pen of pure Tamworths, which were of superior type but the individuals were somewhat uneven in condition. P. O. Collins had a smooth pen of four Yorkshires and took fourth place. Mr. Foster, of Twin Elm, secured fifth place with four nicely fitted Yorkshires with splendid backs and sides, but a little too much loose flesh on the flanks and jowls. Sixth place went to a pen of Tamworths, owned by Douglas & Sons. The seventh prize went to a pen of Yorkshires, owned by Featherston & Sons, that were of good quality, but not so recently finished.

SHEEP

The sheep exhibit was the lightest there has been at the Ottawa exhibition for a number of years. Some classes that exhibitors had brought getting from the London exhibition in time. There seemed to be some uncertainty too as to who was going to exhibit with the result that most of the big men remained away. No long woolled sheep were shown. Last year there was a splendid exhibit of Dorsets. This year there were none.

Shropshires, South Downs and Hampshire were the only breeds re-

presented. The quality of stock was good.

South Downs were the largest entry. They were the stock of two breeders; Senator Drummond, of Beasfield, Que., and Geo. Allen, of Paris. The principal prizes, including the best flock were taken by Senator Drummond.

Only two exhibitors showed Shropshires. All the firsts were taken by the late J. Jones, of Burford. Geo. Allen, of Paris, was the only exhibitor of Hampshires. He had some splendid stock on exhibition, although he did not win all the classes. D. J. Hamner, of Burford, was the judge for the eighth year in succession.

Will You Help?

It is now coming to the time of year when the boys and young men on the farm are not so closely tied down to their work and are able to see more of their neighbors than they have been for the past few months. There is time to occasionally run over to a neighbor's house to spend the evening, and talk over the results of the season's work. Then too, the thrashing season is on, which though it means a lot of hard work for the men, still brings a break in the routine of the general fall work, and gives the young men a chance to get together frequently. This is a splendid time to do a little canvassing work among the farmers of your vicinity for the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and take advantage of some of the excellent premiums and cash prize offers which are appearing each week. Write and secure a bundle of sample copies, which we will send you free of cost. Then when you see one of your neighbors, hand him a copy and ask him to take it home and look it over. The next time you see him, ask him for his subscription. When he has had a chance to look over the paper it will be easy for him to secure his subscription.

We are anxious to increase the circulation of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World among the farmers during the coming winter. We want you to help us do this. We do not ask you to do this for nothing, as you will see by the valuable premiums and cash prizes we are constantly offering for new subscriptions. Look over our special offers in this week's issue.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is a splendid paper to canvass for. It is the only weekly farm paper of its class printed in Canada at \$1.00 a year. It is up-to-date and practical, and does not talk over the head of the average farmer. It contains just the kind of information of which the farmer can make constant use in his daily work, and will enable him to make more money out of his business. It contains excellent market reports. It is published weekly. It costs only \$1.00 a year. Read what some of its readers have to say regarding it.

I have no fault to find with your paper. It is certainly a good one.—W. T. Ulen, Middlesex Co., Ont.

I think your paper a very good publication, and think it well worth the money, especially now in its improved state.—F. G. Stewart, Lincoln Co., Ont.

I have no fault to find with The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Its columns are healthy and clean and I have reason to believe that they will continue to be so.—J. O'Connor, Wellington Co., Ont.

I desire to secure for you 25 new subscriptions which you please send me full particulars, receipt forms, and sample copies.—Henry Ed. S. Rouse, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I saw your ad in this week's issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for representatives at the fall fairs, and hereby make application for full particulars, etc., as I intend to try to secure new subscriptions for your paper.—Gustave Glasser, Bruce Co., Ont.



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Creamery Department

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

Controlling Moisture in Butter

At the last convention of Minnesota Butter-makers and creamery directors a session took place on controlling the moisture in butter. Mr. Myers, instructor at the Wisconsin Dairy School, gave an account of his work, as made by him that may be of help to butter-makers here. He said:

"During the past year I tried many different methods of controlling moisture and found that there was some difference in the churns we used, and quite a difference when all conditions were the same, the workmanship, the temperature of the cream and water, time of churning etc.; found that with certain churns, with no abnormal methods and with only about 10 to 11 revolutions we could easily get any desired amount of moisture, from 11 per cent. up to 18 per cent., and we had that waxy condition which is very desirable from any point of view, desirable because we cannot spoil the cream so easily as we can if we work it a little softer, or if we work it a little cleaner we are to work it more in order to get the amount of moisture we want to incorporate the salt and avoid mottles. With the Victor churn, churn 30 per cent. cream, 50 degrees with the churn half full and wash the butter with 56-degree wash water; give perhaps only 10 revolutions, do not drain the churning dry, but leave in a pail or a half pail of water, close it up, salt it, work it immediately, or give it perhaps one revolution extra, but not very much on account of having the water in the churn, dissolve the salt and perhaps you will not find quite enough salt in it. I have taken two churnings from one batch of cream, varying slightly the workmanship and methods, and one would contain 11 per cent. moisture while the other churning had 13 per cent. I believe it is simply a matter of getting down to the fundamental principles underlying the controlling of moisture and studying individual conditions, and that every butter-maker has to look out for himself. I cannot tell you how to control the moisture in butter, but I can give you an idea of how to do it, and from that with your own energy and your conditions and inside information, you may be able to evolve a system by which you may more easily control the moisture in butter. I would prefer cream with at least 30 per cent. butterfat and would have it cooled at least two hours, or less, before churning. If you churn sweet cream or unripened cream you have to vary your methods. You will have to vary your methods if you churn 12 hours. There are many factors you have to take into consideration for the control of moisture in butter and it has been said more than once that if all things that have been said and written, or nearly all, on the control of moisture were burned we would be better off today, but I do not believe

that. It is only by extracting a few ideas out of what we hear and applying them to our conditions that we may come to the best method of controlling moisture in butter without spoiling it in quality."

Heated Flavor in Butter

"What is a heated flavor? Where does it come from?" Now I have an idea that I would like to explain and the judgment of others about it. The farmers know that their hay-mow sometimes burns, the horse manure piles burn and neither can burn in the presence of free air or oxygen, and bacteriologists tell us that germs cause the burning, and I have an idea that this same germ works in the cream when the can is covered up tightly thus excluding the free air. Some creamerians speak of smothered cream and it is understood that smothered cream is produced by covering the can closely and I have an idea that the butter made from smothered cream will have a heated flavor. If so, this will be another argument in favor of having in Chicago Dairy Produce.

A Suggestion for Canadian Butter-Makers

Butter-making is the important thing in dairying in the United States. While a great deal of attention has been given to it in this country, there are many complaints as to the quality of butter produced. Many suggestions for improvement have been made, one of them is that butter-makers should organize and get together more than they do. Mr. C. W. Felton of Wisconsin, writing to the *Chicago Dairy Produce*, on this point says:

"It is a well known fact that we are not making as good butter as we did ten years ago and who is to blame? I say the butter-makers, why? Because they are not organized. There should be a butter-makers' association in every county that would get together and discuss as to a year and make rules and each one positively refuse to take cream more than three days old, winter and summer.

"My rule has been three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter but my experience has been that I can make better butter from cream delivered three times a week than I can from cream delivered twice a week in winter. In summer the cream is usually cooled in water and kept where the air is fresh; but in winter it is left where it is most likely not to freeze but if it does freeze it is taken to the kitchen stove and thawed out before being taken to the creamery.

"Four of my patrons quit and took their cream to a neighboring creamery where they would go once or twice a week but they were dissatisfied and wanted to know if I would take their cream twice a week if they returned.

I declined and they came back bringing their cream three times a week until we had the first cool night and since then I have seen them but twice a week.

"We often hear of certain cows that do not give enough butterfat to pay for their feed and I believe: the time so cheap when butter will be so cheap that the best cows will not pay and the farmers will be forced out of the dairy business and the butter-maker looking for a job in some other line of work unless we get together and correct our faults."

Turnip feeding will soon be here. The dry weather and short pastures may cause more of this than usual. Makers should make it a rule not to accept turnip milk. It will show itself in the cheese and butter and injure their sale. Turnip tops are, if anything, better than turnips themselves and should be fed after their stock than milch cows.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Ottawa Milk Prices

Farmers producing milk for the city of Ottawa are being paid 16 cents an 8-gallon can at the farm, but from October 1st the price at the farm will be 20 cents a gallon. This will be much the highest price paid in any city in Canada. The price to consumers will be 18 cents a quart and possibly 9 cents. It is said that in spite of the high prices paid the producers, milk will be scarce. Farmers who sell their milk in Ottawa have to take out a license. Before they can get their license their barns and cattle have to be inspected by a civic health officer. The cattle are not inspected for tuberculosis. There was a great cleaning up in many of the barns when this regulation went into effect. At first the regulation was opposed, but now it is meeting with the approval of the larger producers and of many of the small ones because it is giving greater stability to the work of the city. Large producers nearly always keep their stables and herds in good condition and are at heavy expense in this respect. In the case of small producers, a large number of small producers, who made no attempt to keep their stables, cows or milk in good condition, were always ready to rush in and sell milk, thus lowering the price again. Now these small producers are unable to do this work as their stables and barns have been inspected and until they are found to be up to the standard that has been set. Many of these small producers are not willing to start the expense that would thus be involved and, therefore, do not enter into competition with the regular producers. This serves to give greater stability to milk prices.

Toronto Milk Situation

The Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association issued a circular last week threatening to hold the milk if the dealers did not agree to make new year contracts. As the Toronto Retail Dealers' Association refused to agree to the terms, a deadlock has ensued. Ordinarily the prices paid for milk are settled twice a year, the winter season being reckoned from Nov. 1. The summer price is \$1.35 a can; the winter price, \$1.55. On account of the drought during the past season, the farmers are compelled to feed their cows and, not unreasonably, have asked this fall for a seven month contract at \$1.65, commencing Oct. 1st. The Milk Producers' Association, an organization of some 500 members, covering a distance within 100 miles from Toronto, have determined to hold their milk until these terms are accepted, as they feel that they cannot afford to do otherwise.

A prominent dealer in Toronto said that in future the dealers intend to buy individually regardless of any agreements. They will refuse to sign contracts covering a period of a year and perhaps contracts of any nature.

The District Labor Council decided to make an investigation into the question of securing a municipal milk supply. At the meeting, it was stated that the public may suffer inconvenience and higher prices through the conflict between the milk producers and dealers. In this connection, it is reported that Mr. E. M. Trower, secretary of The Retail Grocers' Association, complained to Mr. Drayton, County Clerk, that the milk producers were in a conspiracy to unduly limit the production of milk; that, in short, they had formed and were operating a trust. The matter may be brought before the grand jury and that body may be asked

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ed to return true bills against President Cornell and Secretary Reynolds of the Milk Producers' Association.

NOTE—Since the foregoing was printed, press reports state that the difference between the producers and the dealers has been settled. A new dealer's association has been organized to be called the Toronto Milk Dealers' Association, with Mr. Thomas Price as president, and Mr. J. H. Dunlop, as secretary. This association agreed to all the requests of the milk producers with regard to prices. The case against Messrs. Cornell and Reynolds was tried before Police Magistrate Clay Benson, but no evidence was forthcoming to show that the milk producer were organized with a view to preventing competition in the sale and supply of milk.—Editor.

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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, as matters of cheese-making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Cheese Makers' Department.

Dairy Products at Ottawa Exhibition

The exhibits of cheese and butter at the Ottawa exhibition were the largest and best on record. There were 130 cheese shown comprising 65 exhibits. There were 29 to 25 exhibits of creamery butter including a number from Quebec, there not being a poor exhibit among them. Most of it was very fancy. As usual the majority of the prizes on cheese went to Ontario and a large proportion of those on butter to Quebec. The exhibit of dairy butter was the largest on record and showed a marked improvement in quality over previous years. The judges were Supt. J. W. Mitchell, of the Kingston Dairy School and Dairy Instructor John Echlin.

Speaking about the exhibits at the dinner luncheon, Superintendent Mitchell said: "The cheese shown was very uniform in make and finish, two points that go a long way to make a desirable impression on buyers. This, I believe, is due largely to the splendid work of the Dominion dairy division in promoting good curing and a large part of Ontario Department of Agriculture through the dairy instructor, which has brought about uniformity of quality of the cheese shown on the whole was good. Some was very fancy. A few cheeses were not what they should be and indicated that makers should endeavor to acquaint themselves with what good cheese is that they may be able to judge good cheese for themselves and thus know better the quality of their own cheese.

"The exhibit of creamery butter was not as large as it might have been. There is more butter made on our farms, however, than in our creameries. The exhibit of dairy butter was the finest that I have ever judged. As the first step in making good butter is to have good milk and cream the splendid exhibit of dairy butter indicates that the women on our farms are beginning to realize the importance of giving proper care to milk and cream."

SOME DEFECTS

Speaking to The Dairyman and Farming World, Mr. Mitchell said: "Perhaps the most common defect in the cheese was a few that showed fruity flavor and a few that were very weak in texture and body. Dairy Commissioner Bauldick also commented on the marked improvement in the quality of the dairy exhibits especially dairy butter and advised the management of the exhibition to separate the lecture department in the dairy building from the rest of the building so that the lecturers and speakers could be heard to better advantage. Miss Shuttleworth, of Toronto, who lectured in the dairy building had a trying time of it making herself heard.

DAIRY AWARDS

The awards in the dairy classes were as follows: Best 2 factory colored cheese.—1st, Gordon Hough, Beachburg, Ont., 96½; 2nd, L. Brown, Metcal, Ont., 96; 3rd, A. L. Park, Westcar, Ont., 95½; 4th, A. E. Walker, Norcote, Ont., 95; 5th, L. Tallman, Jockvale, Ont., 94. Diplomas for best 2 factory colored cheese: Gordon Hough. Best 2 factory white cheese.—1st, Alf. Park, 96½; 2nd, L. Tallman, 96; 3rd, Thos. J. Hicks, North Gower, Ont., 94½; 4th, W. F. Gerow, Na-

pance, Ont., 94½; 5th, A. E. Keays, Lanark, Ont., 94½. Best 2 factories creamery butter.—1st and gold medal, St. Valentine Creamery, St. Valentine, Que., 96; 2nd, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 94½; 3rd, John Anderson, Centre, Ont., 94½; 4th, W. H. Stewart, Hemmingford, Que., 94; 5th, Mrs. Shaw, Sherbrooke, Que., 93½.

Best display, creamery prints.—1st, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que., 95½; 2nd, St. Valentine Creamery, 95½; 3rd, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont., 94.

Best display, dairy prints butter.—1st Miss M. A. Tucker, Smiths Falls; 2nd, W. H. Stewart; 3rd, Mrs. P. Dumas, Maryland. Best lot of dairy butter.—1st and diploma, Miss Tucker; 2nd, F. E. Caldwell, Manotick; 3rd, Alex. Melrum, Wyman.

An Aid to Cleanliness

The many letters we have received from cheesemakers, who have commenced pasteurizing the whey, indicate that one of the chief benefits to be derived from it is, its aid to cleanliness of the making fine cheese and the keeping of the milking utensils clean and sweet, disappears when pasteurizing begins. If this were the only benefit to be gained by pasteurizing whey, the cost of doing it would be worth while. But there are other beneficial effects. The whey is of great value to be kept in the whey stock without any bad effects resulting. The whey tanks can be kept in better condition and the surroundings of the factory made more sanitary and beautiful.

The cost is small as compared with the general beneficial effects derived from pasteurizing the whey. As one concordant to this, the increase in feeding value alone is worth more than this cost to any farmer, let in promoting cleanliness and freedom from bacteriological infection generally.

A great deal is being done these days to induce greater cleanliness on the part of patrons in caring for and handling the milk. Will not pasteurizing the whey greatly aid in this direction? A maker who allows his whey tanks to remain in a filthy condition and sends home to his patrons sour and badly flavoured whey, cannot with good grace, ask them to exercise cleanliness in caring for milk. He must show that he is endeavoring to do his part by keeping his factory and surroundings in a clean and sanitary way.

A Secretary-Treasurer's Experience

Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—For over thirty years you have had a cheese factory in this vicinity, and during that time have had all kinds of cheese makers. The factory has been rebuilt by a company of patrons who bought it from an individual owner who built it in the first place. After operating it a few years the company sold out to one man who engaged a young maker to run it. This was something to look up with suspicion on this young man as to his ability to manage the concern and his qualifications to make good cheese.

The first year's trial proved highly satisfactory. The cheese sold for the best prices going, and not a "cull" was made. This was something unusual with us. The new proprietor, however, moved away and the factory was put up for sale after one season's operation. The young man in ques-

tion could easily have obtained another position, and would have done so, but our aim was to retain him. This could only be done by buying the factory. This three of the patrons did and took the young maker in as fourth partner. The three other partners have now retired from the business. The young man has formed a closer partnership with a fine young woman and owns the factory himself and is getting the entire profit.

Like in everything else the success of any business depends largely upon the quality of the man, whether young or old. If the young man had been a smoker, drinking, sports-loving chap, neglecting his business, he would not now, after only seven years' work, own the valuable plant which he does.

Let these makers render themselves indispensable and their salary will be forthcoming.—J. M. Kaiser, Secretary-Treasurer Delaware Cheese Factory, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Heats to 150 Degrees

Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.—We have been pasteurizing our whey for the last two years and it has proven satisfactory in every respect. The milk on the whole has been clean, and the bitter or "yeasty" flavour has entirely disappeared. The patrons find it easier to clean their cans than formerly and the butter which formerly rose to the top and was wasted now goes back with each patron's whey.

The tanks are no trouble to keep clean as nothing but a little serum rises to the top. The practice here has been to clean them every day for which purpose a man is employed by the year, who in addition measures out the whey. We have found that the best heating temperature is from 140 to 150 degrees. This prevents the acid increasing and destroys some of the worst forms of germ life that the cheese-maker has to contend with. Our patrons are well pleased with it. The pasteurized whey makes a more satisfactory feed than unpasteurized.—E. M. Johnston, Cheesemaker, Innerkip Factory, Oxford Co., Ont.

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LIFE is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win, and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

—Sir Humphry Davy

Saved by Shabbiness

IN the memorable year, 1861, when the first great excitement of the opening of the Civil war swept over the country like an irresistible tidal wave, I was caught in the current, though at college, and with nearly all my class, enlisted among the first volunteers. My health not being very robust, instead of receiving orders for field service, I was commissioned to fill a place in a disbursement office.

One day I was summoned into the presence of my commanding officer and told I was to accompany Captain McKay to a certain city for money to pay the troops. The sum was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. We were given particular directions as to our going and coming. The distance was so great we were obliged to stay over night on the route. A large city was selected and we were advised as to the hotel.

When we reached our destination, Captain McKay produced an old black bag for our precious burden. It was an ordinary old worn-out bag—such a one as an officer might have used until the gloss was gone and the edges were white. There was no air of ancient respectability about it. Since it was new, much time must have elapsed and heavy wear must have been its portion, judging from the heavy patches which were not of the same kind of shiny black leather as the primitive article.

The captain carried the bag and I watched the captain. When the numbers travelling admitted of it, I took a seat just behind him; otherwise we sat together.

I rather enjoyed hearing the comments of our fellow travellers on the captain and his bag. One young lady said to her companion: "Oh that nice-looking captain has a wife, she ought to be ashamed of herself for allowing her husband to carry such a furious-looking old bag."

A couple of lads returning from school took the seat vacated by the ladies and after they were settled, they commenced to look about them and one said to the other: "What's that fellow's rank?"

"Which one?" asked his companion. "The one with the bag?" After studying some time, he replied, "Brevet-colonel, I believe."

"Brevet-jack-a-napes" exclaimed the first boy. "I believe he's a low-downer, something like an 'orderly' or an 'adjutant.'"

"No sir-re, sir; he's a 'brevet' of some kind. Didn't we have the explanation of 'brevet' the other day in class as a commission which entitled an officer to rank above his pay? Now that fellow ranks above his pay, which accounts for his uniform's being fresh

class. But his pay does not allow him to have other nice things—like bags and things."

Aside from remarks, we met with no adventure and reached the hotel where we were to spend the night about nine in the evening. We had determined to avoid exciting remarks by making unnecessary requirements about a room, so simply asking for a room in the quiet part of the hotel where we could sleep in the morning, we were shown to one of a suite. We realized we had made a mistake in this particular when we were alone and commenced to make plans for barricading, as the room had three doors to be looked after.

"Now what will we do to the windows?" asked Captain McKay, as we stood in our shirt sleeves, all heated from our exertions of moving a heavy mahogany bedstead without rollers in front of one door, a marble-topped washstand in front of another and a marble-topped bureau (also without casters) in front of the third.

I considered myself something of a genius about a house so I replied cheerfully: "I think I can fix the windows all right."

I took the chairs and the towel rack, some empty paste-board boxes found in the closet and a bamboo whatnot and erected a pyramid between the windows. My idea was to construct an easily moved something so that anyone trying to enter by the window would give premonitory symptoms by a grand overthrow. The pyramid not being high enough, I brought one of the window shades, an unfortunate thought for I lamed my thumb and skinned several fingers trying to get the shades down. But at length we stood in admiring silence before a pyramid that at its base took in both windows and at its summit, by the aid of the rolled up shades placed like an "A" to form an awning, reached nearly to the top of the room. We felt safe and retired for the night.

I was awakened by thinking a detachment of artillery and an avalanche from the Matterhorn were attempting to enter our windows at the same time. I gave a leap from the bed to ascertain what was the matter, when I found myself all enveloped in wind shades (they having selected that pleasing moment to unwind after having rapped me awake).

Captain McKay assured me that I made use of various strong expressions as I struggled to free myself. Not to do this, as I believe, we could discover no trace of any attempt having been made to enter our rooms by the windows, but sundry movements about overhead led us to believe our pyramid had received its overthrow from jars from that quarter.

"Morn, waked by the circling hours, with rosy hand" had scarcely unbarred the gates of light when I felt something most vigorous about a "rosy hand" take hold of my shoulder and opening my eyes, I saw the Captain's face pale and distracted in front of mine and heard him say in a voice trembling with emotion: "The bag is gone."

"It cannot be," I cried springing up in a frenzy of fear, but diligent search could not reveal its hiding place. There stood the heavy mahogany bed before one door, the washstand and bureau before the other two, undisturbed. The dust on the window ledges and sash seemed to prove that no one, not even the chambermaid, had interfered with them for some time.

"Let us get dressed and notify the authorities of our loss," cried the captain in a hoarse whisper.

Both of us started to obey this suggestion and made such speed as we could, considering our oft-repeated tendencies to stop and search in probable and improbable nooks for the lost. I saw Captain McKay pulling out the drawer in the bamboo whatnot, large enough to hold a writing pad and a few pencils, while the crew used a boot half pulled on to search the top shelf in the closet.

"I have looked there six times," the Captain called out, "shall be forever disgraced," he added with a groan.

"And our brave boys, what will they do for their pay?" said feebly—my imbecility showing itself in my alluding to such a painful view of the subject when the Captain was so overcome.

"Do you think I shall allow them to lose a cent," he added rather fiercely. "No, sir, I have one thousand dollars in the bank and I'll use every bit of my pay and forgo my pension too."

Rap-a-tap-tap, came a summons to open the door, before which the heavy mahogany bed stood as an impenetrable fortification. I, with foot number one on one and two half on, and the captain, with one arm in his vest, hastened to remove the obstruction with as little noise as possible, feeling we would rather not have it known how much we had barricaded. Several more raps came before we were ready but at length we opened the door and in the dimness of a dark morning, we saw a hall boy with a jug of water in one hand.

I took the water while the captain said in an excellent tone: "Boy, run down quickly and tell the hotel clerk to come up here. Why don't you start," he asked impatiently.

"Yes, I'm going, mister, but first let me ask you if this is yours?" At that he held up his other hand and there we beheld the old, shabby, but inestimably precious bag.

The Captain nearly swooned with joy while I had the presence of mind to tell the boy not to send up the clerk and to give him a sum of money that made him whistle all the way down the hall. The boy explained that he picked up the bag just outside the door. Then we remembered when the lock of the door had proved refractory, the captain had set it there but neither of us had noticed that it was not picked up again. Blessed be the shabbiness we agreed if it could accomplish the remarkable feat of one hundred and six thousand dollars in the hallway of a hotel so many hours.

When the Captain and I had sufficiently recovered from falling on each other's necks and weeping tears of joy over the recovery of our treasure, the Captain said: "I can trust you not to tell this, I am sure, for if you do and it is known to the general's ears, it would mean the loss of my commission."

That is the reason I have waited this long before giving the public this episode of the war.

Growing Bulbs Indoors

Among the best of the bulbs for house culture are the Roman hyacinths. In a small box or a five-inch flower pot plant two or three bulbs. Use garden soil in which should be mixed a little sharp sand. Place the



Bulbs Planted Too Shallow.

top of the bulbs about half an inch below the surface. Press the soil the soil fairly firm around the bulbs. Water them well once so as to moisten all the soil in the pot or box. The tops of the bulbs should be just below the surface of the soil when potted. Place the pot or box in a cool place, either out of doors or in the cellar, and cover it with about two inches of coal ashes, sand, or light soil. If put in a cool, damp place they will require no more water until they are taken out. If they are put out of doors, some extra covering of leaves or straw should be given to prevent them being frozen too severely. Keep them in this cool, dark position for five or six weeks, or longer, until the bulbs have rotted well, when they can be brought into the window.

Water must be given now whenever the soil appears dry. Keep the soil always moist, but not soddened, until they have done flowering. If potted in October and covered as described, they should be in flower in January. Roman Hyacinths are of little use to grow the second year, although if kept dry when they have done flowering, they will sometimes flower again the following season, if reported in autumn.

Dutch Hyacinths, narcissi and tulips are also excellent bulbs for house culture, although greater care is required

Bring to Light at This Stage.

with tulips than with the others. Treat them as recommended for Roman Hyacinths but plant the bulbs about two as deeply in the soil. They will be two or three weeks later in flowering.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES

Dutch Hyacinths can be grown in glasses made specially for the pur-

pose. The glasses should be filled with rain water, so that when the bulb is placed on the top of the glass the water barely touches the bottom of the bulb. The bulbs should be put away in this position for a few weeks in a dark cellar or cupboard to root. When the vase or glass is fairly well filled with roots, the plants can be gradually introduced into the light to flower. The water should be changed occasionally when it looks stagnant or dirty. Rain water or clean water that has been exposed to the sun and air is best for this purpose. The bulbs must not be removed from the vases after they are once rooted, until the flowering is over. Good sound bulbs of best quality are absolutely necessary for success in the culture of hyacinths in glasses.

The Chinese Sacred Lily can be grown by placing a few gravel stones in a dish or deep saucer, and the saucer kept nearly filled with water. Set the bulb or bulbs firmly in the gravel. The bulbs should be placed in a cool, dark place to root, the same as recommended before. When top growth has advanced the bulbs should be brought into the window. These bulbs can also be grown in soil, sand, or moss successfully. Grown among

Professions for Farmers' Sons and Daughters

We will suppose that the young man desires to study medicine. The laws of nearly all the states now require that and in some cases four courses of lectures to be attended, and then, diploma is granted a student; and then, before beginning to practice, he must pass a state examination. The course of study is long and by no means easy, and the amount of money required is not small. And yet, any ambitious young man or woman in good health may secure this education.

If the young person has a friend who will loan the needed money, on the security of a life policy of insurance, the money may be raised in that manner. But it is a better plan for him to earn at least a portion of the money himself. A good stepping stone to the learned professions is teaching school. The salary must be carefully saved, and in a few years the young man can begin to attend lectures. Before he leaves home he should be secured funds sufficient to meet all his expenses for at least one or two years. As the lecture courses usually extend over but about a year, he is likely to be able to make enough during vacations to carry him over the remaining years of student life. The professors often are able to place favors in the way of young men who have proven themselves reliable, industrious, and possessed of pleasing manners. But no one should ask for or expect such favors until he has earned them by his work in the college during one or two years. Hundreds of young men are every year securing a medical education and at the same time are paying all their own bills.

To enter the profession of law, it is not necessary, though desirable always, to attend lectures. Having secured a good English education, the young man may enter a law office where he is often able from the start to earn all his expenses. A knowledge of stenography and typewriting may be of great value to a young man desirous of earning expenses in a law office. The time required to be spent in the study of law before being admitted to practice is generally from two to three years.

To aid students to enter the ministry, all the churches have "aid societies." The young candidate's pastor is the proper person to consult in reference to these societies. Prospective ministers are however informed that it is no more difficult for a young man to pay his own way into the ministry than it is for a young man to do so in entering law or medicine, and he is respectfully urged to pay his own way the same as they are doing.

Teaching, at the higher institutions, and in the responsible positions in the public school systems, is now recognized as a profession. A young person may begin with only enough education to teach a school of lowest grade, and gradually work up to the highest positions. Or he may attend an academy, normal school, college, university, or all and then enter upon the highest work he can attain. It is always advisable, however, to secure practical experience in the schoolroom as soon as possible. A few months there may unmistakably show him and all others that he is not intended for a teacher, which would be an unpleasant discovery after spending many years in preparing for this profession. More over, the normal school or university graduate can secure a much better situation if he has testimonials showing that he has successfully taught. No one desires teachers without experience. At present, normal school graduates find their earliest positions in the rural public schools, from which they gradually rise to higher places. College graduates become teachers in normal schools, academies, seminaries

and in the higher positions in town and city public schools.

The profession of forester should be peculiarly adapted to a farmer's boy. Quite a number of the American states are now committed to the policy, of caring for their remaining forests, and even of increasing the extent of these. Wherever forests are to be grown and protected, there must exist intelligent oversight. The necessity for the forester is seen. Pennsylvania has on state officer designated "Commissioner of Forestry," who receives \$2500 per year, and has an office at Harrisburg.

Insect pests ought to be watched and studied by state officials, and in every well endowed college or university. A large number of the states now have state entomologists, nearly every United States Agricultural Experiment station has one or more entomologists, and all the larger universities have officers so designated.

Horticulture is being developed to such an extent that professors of the art are in demand. They are needed in the universities, in the government experiment stations, and by the large seed and plant growers. The national and state departments of agriculture all have, or soon will have, competent horticulturists as regular and permanent officers.

There has recently arisen a demand for dairy experts. These are needed in the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, and the larger butter and cheese manufacturing establishments. The work is promising and should be profitable. There is no

reason why a young woman might not just as well succeed as a dairy expert as a young man should. She needs the same thorough preparation, the same determination to succeed, and the same good health—nothing more.

The profession of veterinary surgeon will appeal to many farmers' boys. There are excellent colleges where the profession is scientifically taught, and the graduates of which are more than mere "cow doctors."

Our great manufacturing enterprises the government experiment stations, and the colleges and universities, need a great many practical chemists. The profession is studied in universities and in technical schools. The work is fascinating and fairly remunerative.

Nursing is followed by both men and women, although of late it would seem that there was on foot an effort to place it all in the hands of young women, the work is laborious, but in some cases is fairly well remunerated. We would advise no young woman under 25 or 30 years of age entering this profession. The labor and confinement are too severe for a younger person.

I am much pleased with the Cook Book, which I have just received as a premium for securing two new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I might say that the Cook Book cost me nothing as it is an easy matter to secure subscribers for your paper. I will try and send you more subscribers soon.—Mrs. H. Hareyt, Hastings County, Ont.

Nicely Rooted—Ready for Window.

pebbles in water, in clear glass bowls or in Japanese bulb glasses, it is very interesting to watch the action of root development.

I was just two days securing my new subscribers. I do not see how The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World can give so fine a premium for so little trouble. I thank you for your lovely present.—Edith Leggett, Leeds County, Ont.

**Your Son
Daughter**

Or some one near and dear to you may be afflicted with pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, or some other form of acne or eruption, and have tried innumerable remedies without being cured.

OUR HOME TREATMENT
Never fails to cure. It is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Consultation free personally or by letter.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Moles, Warts, etc. permanently destroyed by our method of anti-septic Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

Send stamp for booklet "K," and sample of Cream.

HISCOG DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
63 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

PANDORA

Range



What a "Pandora" Hot-Water Attachment Means to Me

"BELOW—You see how I just turn on the tap and instantly get hot water for my dishes, washing, scrubbing, preserving, etc.

"ABOVE—you see how the pipes are connected to the bath and basin—no waiting for a bath—no carrying hot water upstairs."

"Pandora" Ranges can be supplied with a hot-water attachment if you haven't already got one, and the attachment does not interfere with baking.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

CUCUMBER AND ONION SLICED PICKLED

Cut them in slices, having first peeled the onions and wiped the cucumbers clean and dry; lay them on a flat dish and sprinkle with salt. The next day drain all moisture from them, and pack them in a jar. Boil sufficient vinegar to cover them, with spice in the following proportion: To each qt. of the best vinegar, add 1 oz. of whole ginger, crushed, 1 oz. of mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of crushed whole black pepper and a sprinkling of cayenne (this last must be added according to the amount of heat liked), boil this pickle up, let it infuse for ten minutes, then pour it hot over the cucumber and onion.

TO PICKLE CABBAGE

Slice the cabbage into an enamelled colander and sprinkle each layer with salt, let it drain two days, then place it in a stone jar with a few slices of beetroot. Prepare a pickle by boiling in a qt. of vinegar, 1 oz. of crushed ginger, 1 oz. of mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of whole pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cloves, and a dust of cayenne; pour this boiling hot over the cabbage.

TO PICKLE ONIONS

Choose the small white round onions, take off the brown skin, have an enamelled pan of boiling water ready, throw in as many onions as will cover the top, so soon as they look clear take them out with a slice

on to a clean cloth as quickly as possible, cover them with another cloth, in this way scald as many as you want; when cold put them in wide-necked bottles, and pour over them the best and lightest vinegar obtainable, let it be very hot but not boiling, having previously boiled it with some spice, in the same proportion as pickled cabbage, let it infuse for ten minutes, then pour over hot. Should the other skins shrivel, peel them off. They should look quite clear.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

One-half cup butter, sweet cream, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, (or 2 teaspoons of baking powder.)

Boil together not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of powdered chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, yolk of 1 egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla. When cold add to above mixture. This gives the chocolate flavor to cake.—May Laing, Peterboro Co., Ont.

CUCUMBER SALAD

Peel and slice 3 medium sized cucumbers into a bowl and cover with cold water. Add deerspoonful of salt. Let stand 2 hours.

Dressing.—Place 1 tablespoonful flour, 1 teaspoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of mustard, in a porcelain dish, mix and cook until quite smooth. Remove from the fire and add 2 tablespoonfuls of cream or sweet milk. Pepper and salt to taste. Stir until quite smooth. When ready to use drain and chop fine cucumbers and mix with dressing. Have ready 2 hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and seasoned with pepper and salt, and place over the top of salad; garnish with rose leaves or parsley.—Mac Laing, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Our New Idea Column

We want new hints and ideas for the housewife. We have them illustrated as those below. For every new idea sent us, on how to economize in time, how to do something quicker, better or easier than before, with a drawing showing the idea, we will extend your subscription for six months. If not already a subscriber, we will place your name on our mailing list for six months, free of charge. Write on only one side of the paper, make drawing in ink, and give your name, address and occupation to the Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterborough, Ont.

TAKING CARE OF KITCHEN WASTE

There is a large amount of waste material produced each day in the average kitchen, consisting of material that cannot well be burned, and liquids that, because greasy, cannot safely be poured down the kitchen sink. One of the best plans to follow in this case is to have a large, straight sided, galvanized iron pail like that shown in the cut, and into this put all waste.



Once a day this can be wheeled away to the stable manure heap and emptied. To keep the contents from slopping, have a wooden "float" that will just fit inside the pail. This should be painted, so it can be rinsed with water each day when the pail is washed out.



The easiest way to get such a pail and its contents to its destination is upon a wheel-barrow, and to keep the pail level, make a board frame like that shown in the cut. This will keep the pail from slipping about and will also keep it level. If such a pail cannot be bought, a smith can readily make one, and of the size desired.

TO INSERT A LAMP WICK

An easy way to insert a new lamp wick is as follows: Cut the flat wick of an ordinary lamp to a sharp point and insert into the burner, either from the top or bottom, until the ratchet takes hold of the point, after which it is an easy matter to adjust the wick and trim with sharp shears.



It makes a wick easier to trim evenly when new, if it is dipped into the oil before inserting it in the burner.—H. M.

What's in a Name?

About six years ago a new Cast Iron Range was put on the market by the McClary Manufacturing Company, and a contest commenced for procuring a suitable name. Some 30,000 were suggested, but the one that appealed most to the judges was "Pandora."

The same year an extensive advertising campaign was run on, and has been kept up ever since, by which this name and the Range have become nationally known, Pandora is now a synonym for Merit.

We would advise our housewives to look up the advertisement of the "Pandora" Range in this issue.

RECIPE

Some new and dainty recipes for desserts are given in our new Cook Book. Do you own one of these Cook Books? If not, why do you not try and secure two new subscribers for us for one year each and get a cook book of your own?

The Sewing Room

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



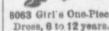
6009 Fitted Coat, \$4 to 42 bust.



6001 Tucked Blouse, \$2 to 42 bust.



6002 Seven Gored Skirt, \$2 to 30 waist.



6003 Girl's One-Piece Dress, \$5 to 12 years.



6004 Princess Slop, \$2 to 42 bust.



6002 Semi-Princess Dress, \$2 to 40 bust.

MISSIE'S NINE GORED SKIRT \$7.00

This skirt is seven gored so making the least possible bulk over the hips while it is abundantly full over the lower portion. It will be fashionable for most every material, not too heavy to be plated. One, two or three hands can be used or the plain stitched hem as liked.

Material required for 16 years size is 9 1/2 yds 27, 5 1/4 yds 44, or 4 1/2 yds 52 inches wide, with 2 yds 27, 1 1/2 yds 44, or 1 yd 52 in wide for the folds. The pattern is cut in sizes of 14 and 16 yrs., and will be mailed in any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Needlework should be ironed on the wrong side in a piece of flannel, and it should be kept long enough under the iron to thoroughly dry it.

Many householders dislike to burn organic refuse because of the offensiveness of the process. This can be overcome entirely by first drying such matters in the ash-pit beneath the fire.

The "Favorite" is the Churn for a Woman

No more tired arms—no more aching backs.



The "Favorite" can be operated by hand or foot, or both—while you are sitting in a chair. Easier than a sewing machine. Steel roller bearings and other improvements make it the ideal churn for farm and dairy. 8 sizes, to churn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 gallons of cream.

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

Improved Roller Gear—covered—are only two of its many improvements. Beautifully finished in Oak, Royal Blue or White Color, and Silver-Atomium. Write for booklet about these universal favorites, if your dealer does not handle them.



DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

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



If everything else in the house did its share of the work as well as

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

very few women would complain of the housework.

"Black Knight" does away with the everlasting rubbing and polishing. It shines quickly and the hottest fire can't dull its bright, fresh polish.

Always ready for use for Stoves, Grates and other Ironwork. It's the best polish and the biggest can for the money.

Send dealer's name and 10c for full size can if you can't get "Black Knight" in your town.

The F. J. BALLEE CO. LIMITED,
HAMILTON, Ont.

COUNTRY NOTES AND PRICES

KING'S CO., N. S.

WATERVILLE—All entries are in for the Nova Scotia exhibition at Kentville, which promises to be very popular. Unless the small-pox scare increases. The harvest weather has been everything to be desired, no frost yet, and although there have been a few frosts, the vegetation on high levels has not been affected. Bee-keepers are now taking stores and preparing for winter quarters. The honey season has been very good and honey has proved a valuable investment. Among the orchards and buckwheat fields of Nova Scotia there is a growing opinion for modern bee-keeping. Many bee-keepers there are a hundred years behind the times, using the suffocation process when taking the honey, and there are very few bee-keepers at that. Apiculture is one of Nova Scotia's undeveloped resources. The apple market in the old country promises better prices. Prices for rough apples for vinegar, 25c a lb; for 40c per 50; for medium 3.25 tree run \$1.50 for Nos. 1 and 2 packed. Buyers are offering low prices to growers. The butter and egg market keeps up well. E. W.

STORMONT CO., ONT.

CANMAGOR—Corn harvesting is almost finished. The crop was above the average. Hay was rather light in this section. Straw was short but the grain was well filled. Cheese and butter prices have been dropping throughout the entire season, and will help to make up for the shortage in the potato crop. The light but the quality good. The apple crop is scarcely up to the average of former years. Owners of the recent crop of apples of well as are dry or almost so, which, in some cases, means that farmers have had to water some of their trees for a week. Very little threshing has been done as yet. The ground being very dry and hard retards plowing. A heavy rain would most welcome. E. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

MADOC—The dry weather still continues in this part of the country. A great quantity of the marsh hay that grows so good and so early has been burned. The feed of all kinds will be much more scarce than last year. The root crop is going up entirely. Over threshing is general and will yield about 2½ or 3 bushels an acre. The apple crop is light; potato crop fair. Only a small acreage of fall wheat is sown. A heavy corn crop best crop in this section for years.—W. T. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BETHANY—The long period of dry weather which has been prevailing for some weeks past, has been very detrimental to roots and vegetables, as well as to the welfare of live stock. Pastures have dried up to such an extent that the stock has had to be seriously curtailed. In fact factories have threatened to close. The pasture has been so badly injured that in all probability stock will come into the stable in a poor condition. As a result of the continued dry weather the potato crop has been greatly reduced. Late planted potatoes are much better than those planted early. Turnips are doing miserably poor, owing largely to the dry weather and having become badly withered. It has been impossible to sell wheat at a profit round in poor condition on account of the ground being so dry. Hence there is not so much stock as usual. Early fall cultivation has been seriously interfered with, and in many cases has been impossible, but the wheat which has been sown will remedy some of these troubles. The second cut of clover is a fairly satisfactory crop. It is all well harvested at the present time. During the latter part of the dry weather, considerable grain had been laid out and has now been getting pretty well on towards finish. W. M.

PERKYTOW—Threshing is about finished in this vicinity. Grain has not been so well as the prospects indicated in the earlier part of the season. Only a small acreage of fall wheat was sown in this section, the yield being fairly good. Spring wheat has done well and wheat and the yield is very poor. Only a small acreage of barley was sown. Pasa were about a fair crop. As yet has been a good price in late years, there has been considerable snow which yielded very little. Oats were very low and were good, but the late sown ones was a poor yield and light weight. Hay has

been exceptionally good and was housed in fine condition. Corn is the farmer's crop is excellent. Potatoes are good, turning out owing to the continued drought are being badly. The early crop of turnips are looking well. There has not been much fall ploughing done owing to dry weather, the growing time and dry condition farmers find it impossible to do so. In the meantime they have been cutting the early crop of corn out and so forth, so as to be ready for the winter rains come.—A. W.

NEWCASTLE—Apples are in along the lake shore and for a distance of three miles back but beyond that they are very light. The very dry weather which we had caused the fruit to ripen much earlier than last year. Some buyers are picking Greenings since September 14th. Most orchards are sold in the lump while others go at \$1 to \$1.25 a bush all around on the trees, and some are shipping direct or storing till mid-winter.—D. J. G.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HAWLEY—Grain threshing has been in full swing here. The farmers are made glad by the good yield of grain, particularly of barley and oats, which are being priced at 30c and 40c respectively. Peas are sown, but not extensively, although this year they would have been very dry. The yields have been exceptionally good. The straw has been very dry. This will make winter feed scarce, but they are very careful the farmers will be all right for another year. Corn which is sown for winter feed, is first of all not so good as it was last year. I have not seen the like of it for many years. The very dry weather has had an effect upon the root crop. The crop does not promise to be as good as was expected. The straw that the farmers have been trying to do some grain plowing but cannot accomplish the work in a satisfactory manner. The ground is hard and dry the farmers are getting a hard mud behind with their plowing. As the ground is getting very poor, consequently the flow of milk is falling short. It tells severely on the dairy business.—W. M.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

BEHUS—We have had no rain in this district so far. The ground is very dry. Root crops are badly in need of water. The shower. Some of the farmers in this section are getting up their potatoes, although a little green yet. It is impossible in some places to plow on account of the ground being so hard. The grain crop is all harvested with the exception of a few late peas and buckwheat. Some report as having their threshing done and some are in the way of the most personal weeds.—C. S. N.

MOUNT FOREST.—The present dry weather, which has continued for the last few weeks, has been very detrimental to roots and root crops. Those who plowed their clover sod early after haying and cultivation in preparation for fall wheat have had no difficulty in getting the wheat to germinate but the grain has not come up so well. The soil is very dry, owing to the present to sowing, on account of a lack of moisture. Though the root crop has been very dry, the pasture crop is a heavy one and well matured. No much corn is grown in this section but the potato crop has been greatly reduced. As yet, silos are very scarce. The dry weather is coming. With corn growing so fast the present dry spell is not so much felt, and in many cases, it is turned to good use in killing weeds, as it has a telling effect on the yield of the most personal weeds.—C. S. N.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO—The weather for the past few days has been very dry, with only a few light showers. Most of the stubble land not seeded down has been gone plowing and the yield of the crop is a heavy one and well matured. No much corn is grown in this section but the potato crop has been greatly reduced. As yet, silos are very scarce. The dry weather is coming. With corn growing so fast the present dry spell is not so much felt, and in many cases, it is turned to good use in killing weeds, as it has a telling effect on the yield of the most personal weeds.—C. S. N.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FAIKLAND—The long drought was broken by a heavy rain on September 23, followed by another shower on the 26th.

The weather also is very much cooler, which will be of use to the farmers. We can now do some fall plowing as the ground is moistened nearly to plow depth and the corn and husking are the order of the day. Potatoes are a light crop in some places. A few complaints of a disease among the early crop of corn are being reported. Shippers are only offering 50c a bush but the market there are worth from 75c to \$1. Farmers are shipping turnips at the bush. Hogs which were worth \$1.10, 1 w. last week are now at \$6.5c. Stockers, weighing 600 to 650 lbs., are worth about \$3.75 a cwt; eggs; butter, 70c—10c.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

WARTON—After a prolonged drought, the weather broke on the 27th. The rain must have been very welcome to those fighting fire. Threshing is about over. The results did not come up to expectations, rust and grasshoppers curtailing the yield of oats. Corn is a great crop. The frost of September 23 caused some to cut them, but the majority did not until about the 28th, thereby gaining an immense yield of grain. The writer's experience, extending over 20 years, is that nearly every variety of corn shows that Early Balley and Selser's North Dakota Flint, mixed in the seed, yield the most grain per acre, and also give excellent stalks. The cornbird is quite a help, three or four farmers joining in eaching. Buyers are offering a trifle more for butchers' cattle than two months ago, and hogs are away up, when nobody was offering a diplomatic move on the part of the packers to persuade farmers to go into the market. Buyers are offering a trifle more to act the other way. If you could compare notes now with all the herds that sent to the creameries, astonishing facts would be revealed. I know of two herds of the same number of cows, one of nearly pure variety, which gives more than twice the returns of the other. Both were of no particular breeding, but selecting for the best cow or two years in the best herd. Just here it would be well to ask the question, is the final purpose of the farmer or less to be fraud to her owner? The fact is, the short-horn cow, as found in Ontario, is the final purpose of the farmer's eye.—C. S. N.

REGINA DISTRICT, SASK.

COTTONWOOD—The weather is excellent for threshing, and the gangs are being the most of it. We can count from 12 to 15 outfits within eight. Each of these employ from 15 to 20 men, according to whether they are threshing from stacks or from stock. Besides that there may be from five to 12 teams drawing grain to bins or to the elevators. Many of the farmers are threshing wheat and most of the oats direct, to the elevators, if they are close to a station. Close of course, means anywhere up to 10 miles. All along the railroads, at intervals of eight or four miles, are the stations and elevators, and a number of which there are from four to six elevators. These are all filled at present. This season the farmers are not so much have to hustle, as the farmers have been doing all summer. It is a big undertaking for 25 farmers to get their wheat to twelve hundred acres of wheat in the three or four weeks which elapse between the ripening and chaffing. If the wheat is to be threshed before the snow falls, it means that every body concerned has to work from before twilight till long after dark.

Much of the grain on heavy land was caught by the frost, and is injured more or less. As nearly as we can estimate the yield of wheat will average about 15 to 18 bushels per acre, which seemed to be badly off at a short time ago, have come on as a surprising rate and the yield is from 35 to 60 bushels an acre. Dry grass and brome hay have yielded well. The very dry weather has done splendidly. Sloughs which have been dry for five years, could be cut, and the grass was unusually good. The hay which is one of the best and sweet. Our rough hay is one of the best. It grows in bands three or four feet high and coarsest. It occupies the centre of the pond. Most farmers make it so as to mix the varieties, but by different methods, a quantity may be obtained, and any kind of stock suited. Pasture is becoming scarce, owing to dry weather but the hay is of good quality. As soon as threshing is over the stock will be turned on to the stubble, where there is an abundance of picking. Then, when the snow comes, the cattle find good feed and shelter dur-

ing the day in the straw stacks. They burrow into the straw and find protection against the wind and the very coldest temperatures, which of course we never have when the wind is blowing.—S. J. N.

GOSSIP

Mr. Clifford Hancock, of Smith Township, Peterboro County, is quite optimistic regarding the outlook for the price of grain this coming winter. He thinks hay will be as plentiful or more so than last year. On one of his fields he had a yield of 4 tons to the acre.

Reliable engines are as necessary to the farmer and dairyman as is good seed and pure milk. Very often dairyman have been led to buy inferior engines and boilers owing to obtaining them at a bargain price. Price should be the last thing thought of when buying this class of goods. Reliability should be considered before price. For a number of years the Waterloo Engine Works of Brantford have been noted for turning out only high-class machinery and boilers. The quality of material used being better than that used in the average boiler. The quality of the work makes it necessary to ask a slightly higher price for their goods. Experience proves that they are the cheapest in the long run. When writing for quotations, mention The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

DIFFERENCES IN YIELD OF MILK.

In one British Columbia cow testing association last month the average yield of one herd of ten cows was 144 lb milk, 39.2 lb fat each. Another herd of 20 cows gave an average yield of 140 lb milk, 35 lb fat, or only a fraction over 100 lb milk, 35 lb fat. The highest individual yield of any single cow was 200 lb milk, testing 4.9 lb fat. The lowest yield was 100 lb milk, testing 5.2 lb fat. The herd of 27 cows had an average production of 1034 lb milk each and 113 lb fat. The lowest yield in this herd was 465 lb milk, testing 4.5 lb fat. In 15 out of 19 herds were several individual cows giving from 1000 to 1500 lb of milk each in the month. Several are giving less than 400 lb each. The general average production of all the herds recorded in the association was 812 lb milk, 4.5 test, 28.7 lb fat. This last statement, it will be observed, completely obscures the individual extremes noted above. Although the extremes and one fall of encouragement to dairymen it is manifestly only valuable in the way of a system of general results in 19 herds.

The above dairyman goes much further into the inquiry into and ascertains the ability and performance of each individual cow in the herd for the whole year, then he uses the information gained and retains in the stable only such cows as stand an economical and profitable standard.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Revised Edition. Profusely Illustrated by Wm. Rowley. 50c.

SINCE the first publication of "Successful Farming," scientific agriculture has advanced rapidly. Mr. Rowley has, therefore, advanced his valuable work, adding to it much new and valuable information. He has also the outcome of his later experiences and observations in the practical science of agriculture. The book is now well known and is being read by so many so much that it is the only practical manual of the farmer's science published. Every department that the farm and farm-home has been given the thorough attention of the author. It will carry out the newly-proved scientific methods of raising crops and stock, and meet an increase in profits and a saving both in time and pleasure and cost to their daily duties.

PRICE \$1.50 POST PAID

Book Department,
The Canadian Dairyman
and Farming World
PETERBORO, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, October 5th, 1908.—General trade conditions show some improvement though last business so far is not up to that of last year. The cooler weather has largely increased trade in outer clothing and outer clothing. In the grocery trade there is little large buying, jobbers preferring to purchase in small quantities. There is however more about how trade is going. On the other hand railway receipts during the past month show considerable increase, and larger increases in the marketing of grain will help business from this on. The country is gradually returning to the prosperous conditions of a year or two ago, but progress is slower than was expected. Money is becoming more plentiful and easier obtainable.

WHEAT

The wheat markets on this side the Atlantic are largely controlled by speculators. Chicago and New York manipulators have recently entered the Winnipeg market and bought large quantities of Manitoba wheat at a rate of \$1.03 c.i.f. Buffalo to hold for a rise. This inflated the price to above an export basis and caused a reaction which showed itself on the Chicago market at the end of the week when prices dropped one and a dull tone prevailed. Holders are more eager to sell and an easier feeling prevails, the general cause being a falling off in the export demand, more liberal primary receipts and heavy marketing of wheat by farmers. On the other hand the London market is quoted firm but quiet at an advance of 3d per quarter with a good demand. Prices there however are not high enough to meet prices here and consequently the export demand has fallen off. European buyers are waiting for word of the Argentine crop. If it turns out to be small, the United States and Canada will be called upon to supply the bulk of the wheat required in Europe and prices will be maintained at a high level. Even if the Argentine crop turns out to be large, a great deal of wheat will be required from this continent as Europe has not caught up in supplies for the first half of 1907. Vessel owners complain of being unable to get enough wheat at Fort William for a cargo and prices of exports of large quantities in transit to take port. The local market here is lower. Millers at business and wheat much exporting is being done. Ontario wheat is quoted at 90c to 91½c outside.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD

READ BY 15,000 PEOPLE WEEKLY

THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only Two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted or vacant. THE ADDRESS must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 35 cents of the ad insertion. When applications be sent to a box at our Office, 10¢ extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertisers. Cash must accompany each order.

COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in least ad. **NO BLACK-FACED TYPE** or display of any kind will be used under this head, thus making a small advertisement as effective as a large one.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—408 ACRES, all cultivated, crop land, main road, school, churches, blacksmith shops, 1200 ft. of water, two miles, 120 acres summer fallowed, good frame buildings, Bradford windmill and crusher, straw last January, good water. For quick sale, \$20, half cash; balance in crop payments. David Morgan, Oxbow, Sask. E-107

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in your out-house can be made to yield \$200 to \$250 a year in dollars per week. Send for illustrated booklet. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. E-107

YOUNG MAN, slightly lame, accustomed to farming, good milker, desirable place, farm, Small wages, 70¢ U.S. Canada. Write to Dr. W. F. YOUNG, 153 Main St., Montreal.

150,000 FEET IRON PILING, all sizes, for piers, steam, etc., cheap. Write for prices. Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Montreal. E-129-2

and on Toronto farmers' market at 90c to 91c for fall and 88c to 90c for goose wheat.

OSE GRAINS

The oat market is on the quiet side. At Montreal there is plenty of stock on hand to meet requirements. Ontario new oats are quoted there at 48½c. Oats are offering freely here with outside quotations 45c to 50c, and on the farmers' market here 45c to 46½c. Barley is quiet. Malsters have not begun to take much higher yet as they consider the price too high. It is quoted 54c to 56c outside and 55c to 56c a bushel on the farmers' market. Peas are quoted at 88½c to 89c outside.

MILL FEEDS

Mill feed continues scarce with the market firm. At Montreal Manitoba bran is quoted at \$21 to \$22, and shorts at \$25 and \$27, and shorts \$26 a ton in bags. Bran outside is quoted at \$22 to \$23. The corn market keeps firm. No. 1 yellow is quoted at Montreal at 80c to 80c in car lots and here at 80½c to 81c in car lots Toronto freights.

SEEDS

There is little doing in seeds, seed merchants here prefer to wait till more is known of the European crop, which is reported very good. Prices here are considerably higher, generally for about what is quoted at country points at \$5 to \$7.20 in red clover which is quoted at \$1 to \$5.50 outside, and timothy at \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay is higher at Montreal, where receipts have fallen off and a better export market is to be seen. In other country points indicate a disposition on the part of farmers to hold their hay. Quotations for alfalfa here are 77½c to 82c for ton for baled hay in car lots as to quality. The market here has a steady tone and No. 2 at \$7 a ton in car lots Toronto, and No. 1 at \$7 to \$7. On Toronto the market is lower. Alfalfa is quoted at \$15 to \$18; straw in bundles at \$13 and loose straw at \$10 to \$11.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are lower at Montreal. Here the market rules steady and trade fairly active. There is a bag for Ontario in car lots Toronto. On the farmers' market here potatoes sell at 75c to \$1 a bag. The tone is firm. At Montreal, where Montreal is easier, offerings being made mostly at \$1.78 to \$1.80 a bushel in car lots. Montreal Dealers here quote beans at \$2 to \$2.10 for primes and \$2.10 to \$2.20 a bushel for hand picked.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts are falling off and with the advent of colder weather prices are expected to advance. There is a steady demand at Montreal at firm prices, with rule at 24c for sets, 20c for No. and 18c for No. 2, in case lots. There is more inquiry for export but prices are too high for profitable business. Only three lots of eggs have been exported this season. The market here is firm at 21c to 22c in case lots. On Toronto farmers' market the price is 21c for poultry at Montreal here with ready buyers. At Montreal, where there have been more liberal but they are meeting more liberal. Large spring chickens are quoted here at 19¢ and small ones at 9½c to 10c a lb live weight in a steady. The market here rules at 18c for fowls, 7c to 8c for fowls, 8c for turkeys live, and 10c to 12c a lb for a lb. In other, dressed prices are 21c for turkeys. On Toronto farmers market, 11c to 12c, ducks 13c to 14c; fowls, turkeys 20c a lb.

FRUIT

Some heavy losses on apple shipments are reported due to a severe inferior fruit to Great Britain, for which shippers are to blame. Choice fruit continues to bring good prices, though a little lower than a week ago. Fall fruit is going forward in larger quantities. Gravenstein and Alexander are sold at 12½c to 13c, only the choice fruit bring top quotations. A. Inspectors stopped some large shipments from going forward at Montreal owing to New York State, though recent sales have been

large. Apples have been selling there at \$2 to \$2.50 f.o.b., shipping points. Growers have no alternative for choice varieties. There is a good demand at Montreal for desirable winter fruit, such as No. 1 and No. 2. Grapes sold last week at \$2.25 for No. 1 and \$2.75 for No. 2, and fall apples at \$1.25 to \$2.50 a bbl. quality. On Toronto fruit market apples are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bbl. Grapes are the chief article of this market and sell at 15c to 50c a basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is an easier feeling in Trade. Receipts at Montreal have been larger than was expected, owing to the dry spell. But the drop in price is not due so much to this as to the fact that a couple of weeks ago it was boosted above an export basis, and had to come down to enable business to be done. The situation however is favorable for high prices. Factories were never sold up closer than now and as the recent dry weather has undoubtedly affected the make stocks in the country will not be large, though if the weather keeps open, farmers will continue to send all the milk they can to the west. Westerns are quoted at Montreal at 17½c to 18½c, and here at 17½c. Prices at other country markets towards the end of the week ranged from 12 to 13 7/16 with 12 to 14c for the range of 12 to 13 7/16. These are quoted here at 13 to 14c for large and 13c to 14c for twins.

The butter market rules strong. Stocks are reported large. Montreal butter being held for higher prices later on. Under a good export demand results seem to be that butter will be more plentiful than last winter. However the dry weather has cut into the fall make very much and butter is likely to be more proper to hold. Creamery is quoted at 25½c at Montreal while cable orders are only at 25c to 24½c for choice creamery. The market here is firmer for fresh creamery prints and 54c to 56c for solids and 21c to 24c for choice dairy, and 21c to 22c for tubs. On Toronto farmers' market dairy prints sell at 26c to 28c and creamery at 25c to 26c a lb.

LIVE STOCK

Had it not been for the light run last week the Montreal stock yard and city markets, cattle prices would have dropped to a pretty low stage. As it was, trade for the better class of butchers' stuff was fairly brisk, notwithstanding the dry for choice quality, though little of this kind was offering. There is an abundance of trashy stuff coming forward and body wants and which has to be sold at very low prices to get a buyer.

There are few exporters coming forward and few are wanted. Cable quotations for dressed beef in London are the same as the week of months ago, when prices were much higher than they are now and brisk business was done. On Thursday cattle were quoted in England at 11½c to 13c, dressed weight. Exporters are quotable here at \$4.75 to \$5.10 for choice, \$4.50 to \$4.60 for medium and \$3.20 to \$4.10 a cwt for cows and bulls. A leading buyer on the Toronto market stated to the writer the other day that it was a risky business exporting cattle at over \$5 to \$5.25 a cwt. When the price is over \$5 these figures appear the shipper lost often than he gained by the shipments. He also stated that farmers for a long time have not much for their stockers and feeders. The market here thought so as to return a good profit to the feeder to sell at \$5 a cwt, when finished.

Choice butchers' stuff is scarce and some exporters offering last week were bought up. There are few quotations for choice milk at \$4.50 to \$4.80 for best butchers', medium to good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; cow, \$2.50 to \$3.50; pig, \$1.50 to \$2.00. On Toronto the common run of butchers' stuff sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50 a cwt. Trade in stockers and feeders shows some improvement. The break in the dry spell has helped things somewhat. Receipts were not much but the quality shows no improvement. Quotations are as follows: Best feeders, 90 to 100 for cow, \$1.00 to \$1.20; best feeders, 900 to 950 for the cow, \$3.50 to \$5.00; best stockers, 600 to 800 for the cow, \$2.50 to \$3; medium to good, \$2.50 to \$3.50; cow, \$2.50 to \$2.50; and common stockers, 500 to 700 for the cow, \$3 to \$3.25 a cwt. Some short hump feeders sold at \$4 to \$4.25 a cwt during the week.

Milk cows and springers sell well and are in demand at \$25 to \$65 each. Two carloads of cows were reported to go to Montreal at \$35 a cow.

Though the calf market is reported a little easier for other than choice qual-

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At Home, Balm for the Sick, is invaluable. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 61¢ per box. Sent by mail, full directions for use. Wholesale and Retail Agents, W. F. YOUNG, Montreal, Que., Canada.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

ity; quotations still rule at \$3 to \$5.50 a cwt. The Buffalo market for calves is reported active and steady. There have been heavy receipts of sheep and lambs of late and dealers are loaded up, with prices easy at the lower quotations than last week. Sheep sell at \$2.50 to \$3.00; hucks at \$2.75 to \$3 and lambs at \$4 to \$4.70 a cwt. Lambs are now quoted at \$2 a cwt. A sharp decline in quotations that does not often happen. At Buffalo Canada lambs are quoted at \$6.25 to \$8 a cwt. A sharp decline in quotations will possibly prevent much business being done.

Lower prices ruled last week for hogs, which were quotable at \$6.75 a cwt fed and watered Toronto market. Towards the end of the week the quotations were for lower prices this week. Hogs bought now will reach the English market about the time the poultry and game season commences and packers doubtless are preparing for the usual slump at that season. However hog supplies here continue light and prices are likely to keep up to a fairly profitable level. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of October 1st quotes bacon as follows: "The market is weak and low, with liberal stocks; holders are anxious sellers; Canadian bacon, 59c to 64c."

HORSES

There was no material change in quotations for horses last week as compared with those given for the week previous. There is a little better demand for drafters and wagon horses. Dealers report considerable difficulty in buying horses here in the country at prices that would enable them to do a profitable business, consequently the market is very tight. The market here is not so large as it would otherwise be. At the Horse Exchange, Fairview, St. Catharines, there were more horses offering than the week previous, and they were of better quality.

UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

West Toronto, Ont., October 5th.—Trade was brisker here at the Stock Yards today. There was a light run consisting of 282 cattle, 23 calves, 35a sheep and 219 hogs. Export trade was about the same as last week. One choice load sold at \$5.15 a cwt, the bulk selling at \$4.75 to \$4.80. Butcher's cattle were strong. Choice lots sold at \$4.40 to \$4.65; poor cattle, 8c to \$4.40; medium, \$3.75 to \$4, common, 8c to 10c; cows, \$2 to 20c; and calves, 25c to 30c. Feeders, 950 to 1000 lbs each, are in demand and sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75; best feeders,

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflammation, Strained, Swollen, Sprained, Bruised, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Itching, Blisters, Itchy Sores, Pimples, Itchy Head, Itchy Neck, Itchy Ears, Itchy Eyes, Itchy Throat, Itchy Stomach, Itchy Bowels, Itchy Bladder, Itchy Vagina, Itchy Penis, Itchy Testicles, Itchy Prostate, Itchy Uterus, Itchy Ovaries, Itchy Fallopian Tubes, Itchy Vagina, Itchy Penis, Itchy Testicles, Itchy Prostate, Itchy Uterus, Itchy Ovaries, Itchy Fallopian Tubes.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 123 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que., Canada.

\$2.50 a cwt. heep sold about the same at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Lambs are higher in price at \$4.00 to 4.25 a cwt. Calves sold at \$3 to \$5.50 a cwt. hogs are quoted at \$6.50, fed and watered.—J. W. W.

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES
The William Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$6.25 f.o.b. for hogs at country points this week. They report receipts as coming in more freely.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
The market for live hogs was decidedly weaker this week and prices declined somewhat from those reported in our week ago. This was due largely to the increased offerings on this market. At the decline there was a good demand from the packers at prices ranging from 87 to 87.25 per 100 lbs for selected lots weighed or cars. Live hogs also are easier in prices and are selling slightly lower than last week.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance to get rid of your surplus stock at a bargain; so also have a few young bulls, calves, heifers, Imps, son of Handford, heifer, we are great size, head of herd. Come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE, GRANPTON, Ont.
Putnam Stn., 1/2 mile C. P. R. E-48-09

SUNNYDALE HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—richly bred bull Keyes DeKal No 4012 V.D. Dam, Helema DeKal's DeKal, with official butter record of 20 lbs. in 7 days at 10 years old. Sire's dam, Maggie Keyes, in American advanced register, with record of 20 lbs. in 7 days. Dam is half sister to Herengold DeKal and Helema DeKal's DeKal, the two champion bulls of the breed. He is 3 years old, kind and right every way. \$2500.

A. C. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.
E-48-09

HOLSTEINS

I have only three cows of Brightest Candy to offer for sale. Speak quick if you want them.

GORDON H. MANHARD
E-55-50 Manhard P.O., Leeds Co., Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine. Best calves for sale. Official records behind them; also Tamworth spring pigs. For particulars write to
THOMAS DAVISON, Spring Valley P. O.
O-42-09 Brockville, Ontario.

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths
32 Choice young Tamworths, from imported sires, bred by the King Davison. A few rich bred Holstein bulls and several females. Bargain to quick buyers. **A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.**
E-49-109

MISCELLANEOUS

JUS. FEATHERSTONE & Co., Stratford, Ont. Large Yorkshire Hogs for sale. E-43-09

E. B. BARING, Masterpiece Farm, Thunders Bay, Ont. Dorset Sheep a specialty. Telephone. E-47-09

SAMUEL CUDMORE, Burdendale, Ont. Importer and breeder of Dorset. E-43-15

J. A. GOVERNICK, Forest, Ont. Hereford, Guineas, greatest winners. Toronto and London, 1907-1908. Stock, all prices, for sale. E-42-09

THE HONESTY BREED OF ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Present offerings—1 months old bull, sire a Toronto champion, also one yearling bull. Best breeding. Must be sold to make room, at prices that will surprise you. E-47 Wm. ISCHEP, Prop., Sebringville, Ont.

LEICESTER SHEEP, CHESTER WHITE SWINE
Toulose, Geese, Pkin Ducks, Broiler Turkeys, Wyandotters, C. Dorkings, Indian, Golden, or Black Red Game Fowls. Write for what you want. E-41-18P

GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont.
E-41-18P

LOCHABAR HOME FARM
Offers some high-class Shorthorn Bulls, Leicester Bams and Swine, sired by "Knoh's" winners at C. L. King's World Fair, also at Portland, Oregon, and other leading exhibitions. "Knoh's" is also for sale and some choice Berkshire, all ages. Write for prices.
O-47-09 D. A. GRAHAM, Wainstead, Ont.

PINGROVE BERKSHIRES
Stock of all ages from imported and Canadian bred sires and dams of the finest breeding in Canada and guaranteed as represented; write for particulars.
W. W. BROWNIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton C.P.R., G. T. R.
E-41-18

MARKDALE HORSES
Breeder of CLYDESDALE HORSES
MARKDALE, - ONTARIO

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Cheese Board Prices

BOARD	Date	WHITE CHEESE			COLORED CHEESE		
		Keats	Boarded	Lowest Price	Highest Price	Boarded	Lowest Price
Campbellford.....	Sept. 29	905			125-14		
Shirling.....	" 29	670			124		
Madeo.....	" 29	400			124		
Woodstock.....	" 30	530			124		
Alexandria.....	Oct. 1	678			124		
Belleville.....	" 1	2,520	3 1/2		200	125-16	
Ottawa.....	" 1	1,400			1,015	125	
Kingston.....	" 1	522	12 1/2		3-10	442	12 1/2
Russell.....	" 1	310			124		
Twoes.....	" 1	185			124		
Vankleek Hill.....	" 1	1,309			124		
Winchester.....	" 1	785	12 1/2 bid		75	124	
Cornwall.....	" 2	748			124	144	125-16
Napanee.....	" 2	1,115			124	185	125
Ottawa.....	" 2	1,069			124	140	125
Perth.....	" 2	800			124	200	125
Pictou.....	" 2				1,440	125-16	7-16
QUEBEC							
St. Hyacinthe.....	Oct. 3				600	124	
Cowanville.....	" 3				310	124	
NEW YORK							
Watertown.....	Oct. 3				5,900	124	124

week. Quotations are \$7.75 to \$10 per 100 for freshly-killed abattoir stock.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, Ont., October 5.—The local market is very weak. Two weeks ago our deliveries were light and prices were high. Farmers rushed their hogs to market to get the higher price, which caused a severe price and weight market. Last week 40,000 Danish hogs were slaughtered. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments—f.o.b. country points, \$5.25 a cwt. delivered at abattoir, \$5.40; weight off cars, \$5.75.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
The demand for cheese this week has been rather quiet due, no doubt, to the rather high prices current, which seem to have kept buyers from speculating in September's most heavy stocks in existence on both sides of the Atlantic, and also on account of the uncertainty as to the effect of the recent dry spell upon the fall make of cheese in Canada. Receipts this week have been very heavy, totalling about 8,000 boxes and the grain trade report there is evidently going to be no reduction in the volume of receipts on account of the weather conditions that have prevailed recently.

The stock of cheese in Montreal shows a considerable increase over the previous year, although there is decidedly less held in public store outside of Montreal than there was a year ago. The grand total shows an increased quantity in store here as compared with last year, aggregating fully 74,000 boxes. The fact that an increased quantity in store on the other side, totalling about 15,000 boxes, is in evidence, is due to the fact that a quantity of float, and the total visible cheese in existence this year is barely 30,000 boxes more than we had at the time of last year.

The shipments of this week are heavy, aggregating over 90,000 boxes, but this is accounted for largely by the fact that a number of steamers that should have sailed last week did not get away until this week and thereby helped to swell the total.

The butter market is firmer and there is every prospect of a further advance in prices in the near future. The demand is entirely from the home trade, as at these prices it is impossible to make any sales for export. There is a heavy shipment of butter this week, totalling about 8,000 boxes, but this consists almost entirely of goods that have been held here for English and other export shipments. Our shipment has strengthened the local market considerably as some dealers reported this English-owned butter to be re-sold over here.

MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE.
Butter.—There is good trade advance in butter in spite of the recent dropping in prices and there is prospect of the same continuing. Quotations are 35¢ to 37¢ for choice prints with solids at 1/2¢ per lb. less. The finest is selling at 35¢ and undergrades at 34¢ to 35¢.

Cheese.—This article is steady and unchanged, with quotations ranging from 1/2¢ to 4¢ according to quality.

AYRSHIRES

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES
Bull Calves dropped this spring. By imported Bull, First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Long distance phone.
E-4-09 W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND PONIES
A few bull calves of 1908, and a fine pair of young light bay imported Shetland mares for sale. **P. A. BEAUDOIN, 107 St. James St., Montreal.** O-6-20

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES
are large producer of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. A few choice bull calves of 1908 ready to ship. Prices right. Write or call on
E-1-09 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntington, Que.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE
SENATOR OWENS, of Montebello, offers for sale his Stock Bull "No. Likely of St. Anne's Farm," both sire and dam imported. Can be seen at the Central Exhibition, Ottawa, with a string of his stock, which proves him to be a grand Dairy Bull.
O-6-16

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES
Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the lead showing this fall. Write for prices.
ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
Maxville, Ont.
E-6-23-09
Long distance phone.

Ayrshires on St. Marguerite Farm
have been selected from the best milking strains in Scotland, are large sherry and milk, with great milking ability. A number of young bulls for sale ranging from 2 years to several months. Also Tamworth pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Write for prices.
P. A. GOUIN, Proprietor, Three Rivers, Que. O-9-09

STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES
in the Dairy Breed. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd.
FOR SALE—Stocks of both sexes.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. O-6-16-09

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Have been bred and imported with a view to the dairy breed. The herd contains some noted winners. Sether Hall Goodtime (Imported) now heads the herd. Young stock for sale.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que.
O-4-19-09

LAKEBIDE STOCK FARM
Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires, Imported and Canadian bred. Several young bulls for sale 6 months old; also include bull calves of 1908, all from milking stock. Also a number of chosen Yorkshires sows several months old. Write for prices.
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop., Phillipsburg, Que.
St. Armand Stn., C. V. R. E-5-19-09

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES
If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.
W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que.
O-6-19-09

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Champion Herd of Canada; Champion Herd at National Show in Chicago, 1907. The home bred cow of 4 years of age, Aberdeen—1877—with a record of 117.75 lbs. of milk and 248 lbs. fat in 305 days. Also a few choice calves from a qualified in the Record of Performance test with good records of milk and fat. Imported and Canadian bred King's Own imp. Imported and Canadian bred all ages for sale. **R. N. NESS, Howick, Que.** E-2-19-09

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting of females, 3 year olds, yearlings and calves; 1500 yearlings and calves. Dams record up to 7500 gallons of milk in Scotland. We also have calves from our own Record of Merit cows and females, all well defined size, either imp. or home bred, one and one year old. Phone in residence. **Howick Station, G. T. R. Howick, Que.** E-2-19-09

ALEX. HUME & Co., Menlo P.O.

AYRSHIRES, MERFORDS, SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES
of the best type and strains will be found at **SLIGH GRANGE FARM** Young stock for sale.
J. N. GREENSHIELD, Proprietor, J. C. HARRISON, DANVILLE, Que. (E-19-09)

STONEGROF STOCK FARM

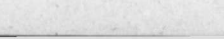
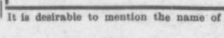
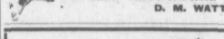
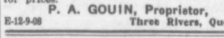
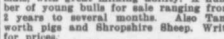
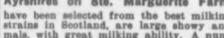
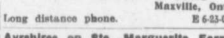
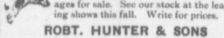
Harold N. Morgan, prop. St. Anne de Bellevue, Cholet young Ayrshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshire pigs from imported Sires and Dams, February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices.
E-58-09 E. W. BJORKLEAND, Manager.

STADACONA AYRSHIRES

THE CHAMPION AYRSHIRE
of Canada, for milk, according to the last Herd Book, is Daisy of Cathlin, Reg. No. 11,435. She qualified for Advanced Registry with 12,207 lbs. in 305 days, and 248 lbs. fat. She is a reasonable figure. He is vigorous, quite large for his age, and should qualify first-class herd breeder. For description, extent pedigree and price apply to
1-6-10 GUS LEBLANC, Proprietor, Casp. Rouge, Que.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, imported and home bred. Record of performance cows and heifers. Prices of stock quoted on application.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que. O-9-09



Two Tailor-Made Costumes for Fall

We have just received from a North of England woollen mill one of the largest shipments of cloths that ever came into Canada; and the large-order-price we got is what enables us to turn these excellent suits out at such astonishing prices.

These suits are modelled after *two of the newest and smartest Fall Styles from New York*. They were made up in our own workrooms, and we are directly responsible for every stitch that is in them. You will find these suits hard to match in tailoring and smartness, even if you pay double their price.



G147 A Suit of Best English Tweed

in grand colorings of browns, greens, navys, fawns and greys, in plain, checks and stripe mixtures. The coat is a becoming length to the majority of ladies. It is strictly man-tailored. Trimmings of heavy stitchings and buttons. New large turnover pockets with the cuffs to match. Tailored cut back trimmed with buttons. The skirt is of Directoire style, full flare with fold, buttons down front, at the extreme low \$8.98 price

G148 A Suit of English Venetian Cloth

with fine broadcloth finish in black, navy, brown, cardinal and green. The coat is strictly tailored semi-fitting back. The collar and cuffs and pockets are trimmed with braid trimmings; back of coat smartly cut in mannish fashion, trimmed with buttons. The skirt is very new, full flared with fold and heavily stitched around bottom, with two rows of buttons down front fold. This is an exceptional smart, stylish suit, suitable for \$9.98 ladies of any age, extremely low-priced

SIZES—Coat: 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Skirt: 37 to 43 inches in length from lower edge of waistband. Waistband: 22 to 29 inches.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

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