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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 14

1911.



A SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION OF THE FRUIT GROWING POSSIBILITIES IN OLD ONTARIO.

The fruit exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition last week, part of which may be seen in the illustration, was indicative of the great fruit growing possibilities of Ontario. Ontario fruit growers now produce over 70 per cent. of the fruit grown in Canada. In Ontario is over 70 per cent. of the land in Canada specially adapted to fruit growing. The quality of Ontario fruit cannot be excelled. With wider markets fruit growing would soon become one of Ontario's most important industries.

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Hot Shot From Mr. McKee

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in Farm and Dairy of August 31 that my friend, Mr. Platt, makes another attempt to knock the Ayrshire bossie. When I wrote my last letter I intended it should be my last contribution to this breed controversy. I find, however, that Mr. Platt makes such grossly incorrect statements regarding the experiments that have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, "our highest authority," that I feel it incumbent that I should give the facts as they appear in the Annual Reports for 1909 and 1910. I am afraid that Mr. Platt has not read the reports, but "has been informed" regarding these matters. Mr. Platt states that 10 registered Holsteins and five registered Ayrshires were tested for the year 1910 and that the Holsteins made an average yield of 10,434 lbs. of milk and the Ayrshires an average of 5,882 lbs. The facts as they appear on page 134 under the heading "Summary of Herd Record," are as follows:

Breed.	No. cows.	Ave. No. of milkings.	Ave. lbs. milk.	Ave. lbs. fat.	Ave. lbs. of feed.	Ave. cost of feed.
1910—						
Holstein	12	375	9,965	299.77	\$74.94	\$49.61
Ayrshire	11	338	6,388	241.61	60.25	34.66
1909—						
Holstein	11	306	9,468	335.09	81.21	46.84
Ayrshire	6	306	7,798	321.85	80.45	42.49

A very interesting series of experiments have been conducted at the O.A.C., starting three years ago, with the object of ascertaining the amount of casein and fat in the milk of nine breeds. "The nine cows selected were as nearly representative of their breeds as could be obtained from the herd." The average results during the past two years have been as follows, the figures given for 1910, however, being for only nine months. As this "serap" is confined to the Holsteins and Ayrshires I will give only the figures for these two breeds:

1910 Report, page 116 (9 months)—	Lbs. fat.	Lbs. casein p.c.
Holsteins ... 219.33	62.47	5.55
Ayrshires ... 8.990	329.19	631.80

1910 Report, page 116 (9 months)—	Lbs. fat.	Lbs. casein p.c.
Holsteins ... 5.296	182.31	111.41
Ayrshires ... 6.946	240.57	150.39

I am afraid that whoever "informed" Mr. Platt that the Holsteins at the college averaged 100 lbs. per year more butter fat than the Ayrshires must have been drawing very strongly on his imagination. In conclusion, I would suggest that Mr. Platt put on his own glasses and read the O.A.C. reports before he begins to quote figures from them that are not there. I hope he will not begin that I have been "giving black cardridges" this time.—John McKee, Oxford Co., Ont.

Notes from Nova Scotia

Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N.S. The season of 1911 has been considerably drier in Nova Scotia than the preceding ones. As a result, the hay crop will be about 75 per cent of that of 1910 and other crops, although not so much inferior as hay will be considerably below the standard of 1910. Apples, however, will be four or five times as heavy a crop as that of 1910, and the quality promises to be the very best ever produced in the history of the province. Should the present dry conditions continue, the estimated returns will be reduced, but we had one good day's rain recently, and the indications are for more, so I do not see any reason to be alarmed. We may reasonably look for a fairly successful year.

The strong trend of farming in Nova Scotia is toward more dairying in the general sections of the province, and more fruit growing in the so-called fruit counties. In line with

these more special trends, farmers are taking decidedly more interest in their work, and everything points toward marked progress in the near future.

Rank of Lumber Provinces 1910

The total lumber cut in the Dominion of Canada for 1910 has just been compiled by the Forestry Branch. Reports were received from 2,763 firms operating sawmills, which is nearly 700 more than reported last year. Thus the 1910 report is a better estimate of the actual lumber production than ever before. Nearly five billion feet of lumber were cut during 1910, throughout the nine provinces of Canada, which represents a total value to the country of 77.5 million dollars. This is about 15 million dollars more than the value of the 1908 lumber cut.

Ontario, as in former years, holds the premier position as a lumber province. Its forests are made up of diversified species, which enabled it to produce one-third of the lumber

Province	Ave. No. of mills	Ave. No. of employees	Ave. Value of lumber cut in \$1,000,000	Ave. Value of mill products in \$1,000,000
Ontario	1,000	100,000	25,000	10,000
Quebec	1,000	100,000	15,000	5,000
British Columbia	1,000	100,000	10,000	3,000
Alberta	1,000	100,000	5,000	1,000
Saskatchewan	1,000	100,000	2,000	500
Manitoba	1,000	100,000	1,000	250
Atlantic Provinces	1,000	100,000	500	100

for the Dominion. British Columbia, however, will soon take Ontario's place, from predictions made on the 1910 report. In 1909, the Western province produced a trifle over half as much lumber as was cut in Ontario, while for last year the amounts returned from the two provinces were practically the same.

Although one-quarter more lumber was cut in Quebec in 1910 than in the year previous, the increase was not sufficient to maintain it in second place of importance, which position was usurped by British Columbia. The remaining provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island—lumber in the order of importance given, but together supply only one-sixth of the amount for Canada.

Will you Assist us, Too?

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In response to your appeal for the assistance of your readers in extending the circulation of Farm and Dairy I will do the best I can, not for the sake of earning a premium, but because I think Farm and Dairy most worthily of a far greater circulation. With the exception of one year we have taken Farm and Dairy every year since our arrival in this country and we prize it very much. During the past year, which brought the greatest benefit of my life, I found much comfort as help in the "Upward Look" column.

For your efforts on behalf of F. & D. Farm and Dairy deserves the respect of all farmers. We are not saying it as yet, but will do so, when, as soon as the present contract with mail carriers expires, we intend to insert outside advertisements, which I notice other farm papers publish. For your courtesy in giving information in your paper on any subject, which I have asked for, you give advertisement guarantee and general features of your paper, Farm and Dairy deserves a far wider circulation and I will endeavor to secure "Subscriber" Lincoln Co., Ont.

A spray pump can be produced used to apply white wash on the floor of stalls. The carrying veterinarian's bill will in some cases pay for the trouble of applying wash.—R. W. Ward, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

FACTS ABOUT TWO BROTHERS AND THEIR UNUSUALLY GOOD FARMS

The Secrets of How to Get Big Crops Are Set Forth in This Article by One of Our Editors Who Gathered the Information From Two Outstanding Successful Farmers of York Co., Ont.

A REAL interest in the farm, an ideal life, and satisfactory profits, go hand in hand with the style of farming practised by two farmers of York Co., Ont., Messrs. W. G. Rennie and James A. Rennie, sons of Ontario's famous gold medal farmer, Mr. Simpson Rennie. The Rennie boys are following closely in the footsteps of their father as regards their methods of farm practice. And they are well justified in their practice, as anyone may know who is acquainted with the Rennie farms, and knows of the splendid crops that are grown thereon. The casual passerby can scarcely fail to note on either of these farms—one at Ellesmere, the other at Milliken—something much above the ordinary, and indicative of the fact that a real farmer, thorough going and prosperous, lives there. Both of the farms present many striking characteristics, and a stranger looking for either of them need have little doubt as to their identity as he approaches, since they stand out in considerable contrast to neighboring farms although all of the farms in the district are of a very superior order.

NOT A DAIRY FARM
The system of farming as practised by the Rennies is hardly practicable for all farmers, but in it there are many possibilities capable of being developed elsewhere, and there are many things about these farms worth knowing and worthy of emulation, not to mention a goodly number of practices that would prove highly profitable to every farmer if he would but adopt them. Two months ago an editor of Farm and Dairy spent a day on these two farms gathering information, which would be of value to our readers. It is not possible to set it all forth here in this one article, and from time to time during the coming weeks it will be given in these columns as seems most opportune and in the best interest of our readers.

To farm successfully as the Rennies do calls for the exercise of a high order of intelligence and an intimate knowledge of the great diversity of things pertaining to the farm, of market conditions, of men, and that rare trait of human nature of being satisfied with a real good thing.

Both of these men keep practically no stock whatever during the summer time; thus they are free to take care of their farm and crops to the very best advantage, and they also are to a considerable extent free not only to run their farms but to take real enjoyment out of life as they go along. Later in the season they stock up with feeding cattle and hogs and during the winter months turn their grains and fodders into finished market products, thereby netting the greatest returns and maintaining the fertility of their farms.

It is in crops that the Rennies excel. Their

successfully. Last year with his Lincoln oats he won all of the premier awards for which he entered both in the field and at the large exhibitions.

THE CROPS AND ROTATIONS

The principal crops grown on these farms are oats, barley, peas, clover and timothy, turnips and rape. They are grown in a long rotation of six years' duration, which in some instances is allowed to lengthen out to seven and eight years. The crops and the rotation, it may be noted, are not such as are considered to be most suitable on a dairy farm, but the idea is to feed beef cattle and hogs, all of which are purchased at a favorable season, none of them whatever being raised upon the farm.

The crops appear in the rotation as follows: Peas are grown after

sod; these are followed by fall wheat or oats, after which the land is manured for roots and rape. Following the roots and rape come oats and barley, both of which are seeded down with clover and timothy and left for two years. Peas have been grown every year notwithstanding the weevils (bugs), and this crop has been an important factor in maintaining the soil fertility.

The manure is applied only before the root and rape crop in order that foul seeds may be germinated in a crop in which they can be killed. The turnips are not sown until well on in the season, by which time the weeds have been quite eradicated and the rape land is summer-fallowed well on into the season and sown to rape about the first of August. The rape is sown in the fall with the newly purchased cattle. Barley follows after on the rape land. Since Mr. Rennie has been in the Field Crop Competition he has

found it good policy to put his oats on the rape and root land in order to ensure a winning crop, otherwise he would reserve this all for his barley.

The rotation, as explained in the foregoing, is the system followed by Mr. Simpson Rennie 25 years ago when he won the gold medal for the province, and it is the system that has worked so successfully throughout all of the years since.

MOISTURE IS THE BIG FACTOR

The Rennies recognise the fact that moisture is the big point, in crop production. They manage their soil so as to have it in that condition where it will absorb all of the rain that falls, whenever it comes. There is a great deal in the



The Old Home of Ontario's Famous Gold Medal Farmer.—Now Owned by Jas. A. Rennie



The Garden, Home and Farm Buildings on Mr. W. G. Rennie's Farm

The subject matter of the adjoining article relates to these two places, the farms owned and worked by two sons of Mr. Simpson Rennie.—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

farms each approximate 100 acres, Mr. Will Rennie having 97 1-2 and Mr. Jas. Rennie 102 1-2 acres. The soil is of a clay loam nature, the land lying almost level for the most part, with but enough roll to make possible satisfactory systems of under drainage. It is so cultivated as to produce maximum crops without depleting fertility.

Most of our time was spent with Mr. W. G. Rennie on his farm at Ellesmere, and since his practice with few variations is the counterpart of that as followed by his brother, we shall refer to his place in more particular. He has competed in the Standing Field Crop Competitions now for the fourth year and has competed most

plowing. "Our practice," said Mr. W. G. Rennie, "is to plow everything, save our seeded land, as soon as our crop is off. We go right on with our large chills plow turning from one foot to 14 inches wide and skimming it but three inches deep. In case it has been very dry we are forced to plow somewhat deeper. The land thus plowed is in the best shape for taking in any rain that comes and conserving it for the crop the next year. This is one of the points to which we owe much of our success in growing big crops, it is in the saving of the moisture. This land is again plowed in the fall to a depth of seven inches and sometimes eight inches.

"Our land is always plowed twice in this way, our root land included. Many think it is all right to leave the root land over until the next spring, but we plow ours as soon as any of it, giving it the second plowing in the fall.

BELIEVES IN SALT FOR BARLEY

"Our land for barley is always treated with an application of salt. Many farmers have lost faith in this old-time practice, and could we not get the crushed salt we would not apply it either, since the ordinary land salt does not give re-



A Valuable Farm Team

These horses are out of an ordinary chunk of a mare and by a registered Clydesdale stallion. They are the main work team on Mr. W. G. Rennie's farm, York Co., Ont.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy, suits, it being only about 60 per cent pure salt. The crushed rock salt is nearly 100 per cent pure. We buy it at from \$8.50 to \$9 a ton in car lots. This crushed rock salt can be stored in the barns, since it will not draw the dampness and it will keep without caking. It is about the size of grain and one can sow it just as he would the seed.

"There are some points about the rape crop that many farmers overlook. It is one of the best things I know of for starting off a bunch of fattening cattle. It is better than a dose of medicine, and the feeders that have had two weeks or more on a field of rape go into the stable and seem to thrive and gain right from the start without there being any lost time. The rape should not be sown too early; then one has a long season in which to clear the land and store moisture, which will force the rape plant once it is sown on August 1. After the rape crop barley seems to thrive like it will after no other crop. The rape has some beneficial action upon the soil that is very apparent the following year in the stand of barley."

WHEY SEED GRAIN IS NOT SOLD

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Rennie has been very successful in raising large crops and in winning out at exhibitions with his seed, he has sold very little, practically none of his grain, for seed purposes. This year he has planned to sell a part of his crop in this way. Asked as to his reason for not selling seed grain, Mr. Rennie replied: "I must have the grain to feed and I must feed in order to keep up the fertility of my farm, and you know one cannot buy grain for feeding purposes that does not contain weeds. The ordinary crushed oats that one might buy are more than likely to contain wild oats, and the crushing process does not kill the germ in these, hence I have fed my own grain because of the danger in buying oats or even barley."

A FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF MARKET PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Do the farmers' organizations and farm papers of Canada or the politicians, pork packers, horse, sheep and cattle buyers, manufacturers and financiers know best what is in our best interests as farmers? The former unanimously tell us that entrance for our farm products to the markets of the United States will be a great benefit to us. The latter are trying to make us believe that it will injure us. In the consideration of this matter there are a number of points that we should not overlook.

WE ARE AT A GREAT DISADVANTAGE

At present the United States farmers have a great advantage over us. It costs us 25¢ a bushel to send wheat into the United States. They can send us wheat into Canada for 15¢ a bushel. It costs us 30¢ a bushel to send barley into the United States. They can ship barley into Canada for 15¢. If we want to ship beans into the United States we have to pay 45¢ a bushel duty. Their beans can come into Canada for 25¢. They charge us 25¢ a bushel on the apples we send them. We charge them only 40¢ a barrel on what they send us. They charge us \$4 a ton on the hay we send them. We charge them \$2. They charge us 60¢ a ton on butter, we charge them 40¢. They charge us 50¢ a lb. on cheese, we charge them 30¢. Thus in almost every farm product. Under reciprocity these disadvantages will be wiped out and we will be able to deal with them on an equal basis. Is not that worth while?

OUR EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

They tell us that the United States exports immense quantities of farm products and, therefore, has no room to take more from us. If that is so, how is it that last year 86,000 tons of Canadian hay were sold in the United States on which we paid a duty of \$344,000; 700,000 bushels of potatoes on which we paid a duty of \$250,000; 45,000 bbls. of apples, nearly 700,000 bushels of peaches on which we paid a duty of \$220,000; 12,000 head of cattle on which the duty was \$2 a head for calves, \$3.75 on cattle valued at \$14.00 or less and 27½ per cent. on other cattle; 88,000 lambs on which the duty was 75¢ a head; 16,500 Canadian sheep on which the duty was \$1.50 a head, and so on in practically all other lines of products. How much more do you suppose we would have sent them had there been no duty to pay? Under reciprocity the duty will be wiped out. Then their great markets will be ours.

WHICH MARKETS ARE THE BEST

In the great Eastern States, where the large manufacturing centers are located, there are 80 city people to 20 farmers. Thus the 20 farmers have to produce enough food for 100 people or it is brought in from a distance. In Canada we have 62 farmers to 38 city people. Thus 62 people in Canada are producing the food for 100. Where does our common sense tell us? In the States the free land there will be the greatest shortage of food? Just figure it out. In the States the free land is all gone, and from now on their cities will grow by leaps and bounds. In Canada we have millions of acres of free land yet, including 16,000,000 acres in New Ontario into which farm population is just beginning to flow. Ten years from now we should have 100,000 farms in New Ontario. Which country, then, needs enlarged markets the most? Do you wonder that the farmers' organizations and farm papers of the United States are so strongly opposed to reciprocity as ours are in favor of it?

THE FAVORED NATION BOGEY

They tell us that we can't stand the competition of the twelve favored nations, only about four of which export farm products. It is a funny thing if we can't when we are already doing it. Fully 50 per cent., not 15 per cent., of our farm products are exported and on the British markets meet the competition of the world. We hold our own there, and, therefore, need not die from heart failure or take to our beds at the thought of doing so on our home markets where our products can be marketed easily and with but little expense.

THE HOME MARKET MISQUOTATION

They tell us that our home markets consume 85 per cent. of what we produce and that we export only 15 per cent., and that therefore we should not endanger the home market in an effort to secure a great third market. Their figures are wrong and could not be proved. They include in their total the corn, oats, hay, mangels and other crops produced on the farm but which are fed on the farm and not sold off it. The only products that should be considered are those that are actually sold off the farm, such as live stock, cheese, butter, cream and apples. Of these we export over 50 per cent.; in some cases, such as wheat, 70 per cent. of what we produce. That is why we need larger markets.

A COMPARISON OF PRICES THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Since the politicians and horse and produce dealers have entered the fight they have quoted all kinds of misleading figures, generally covering only individual shipments and for markets that do not correspond, in an effort to prove that Canadian prices are higher than prices in the United States. These farmers and breeders who ship goods direct to the United States and the editors of the agricultural press, who have the market quotations and farm papers of both countries with their market reports constantly before them, have not been misled. That is why they still stand together on this question. The following table of prices of leading agricultural and trade papers on both sides of the line. Where we have been unable to get the average price for Toronto and Buffalo we give it for Montreal and Boston or New York. Read them, and judge for yourself which markets are the best and if it is worth our while to back up The Canadian Council of Agriculture in its efforts to secure free trade in natural products with the United States:

LIVE STOCK				DAIRY PRODUCE					
Article	Mkt prices	Mkt prices	Article	Mkt prices	Mkt prices	Article	Mkt prices		
Steers, choice, Toronto	\$ 5.51	Buffalo	\$ 6.48	Butter, creamery prints,		Butter, Toronto	.20	Buffalo	.30
Steers, butcher, Toronto	5.29	Buffalo	5.56	Butter, Toronto	.15	Butter, Toronto	.15	Buffalo	.25
Veals, Toronto	5.01	Buffalo	8.13	Cheese, Toronto	.15	Cheese, Toronto	.15	Buffalo	.15
Lambs, Montreal	6.05	New York	7.27	Eggs, storage, Toronto	.21	Buffalo	.22	cream	.25
Fwes, choice, Toronto	6.96	Buffalo	7.35	Eggs, fresh, Toronto	.24	Buffalo	.25		
GRAIN									
Wheat, winter, Toronto	.90	Detroit	1.00	We have been unable to get quotations on barrels for the five-year period. Average quotations for horses in Toronto and in Boston for the first six months of this year were as follows:					
Oats, No. 2 white, Toronto	.40	Buffalo	.45	Horses, heavy draft, Toronto	\$305	Boston	\$373		
Barley, maltine, Toronto	.57	Buffalo	.78	Horses, medium draft, Toronto	219	Boston	278		
Rye, No. 2, Toronto	.71	Buffalo	.88	Horses, agricultural, Toronto	192	Boston	225		
FODDER									
Timothy, No. 1, Toronto	12.54	Buffalo	16.30						
Straw, oat, Toronto	7.23	Buffalo	8.09						

Dairy farmers who have followed this article thus far will be wondering where the money comes from in this style of farming. It comes from the hogs and the cattle that are fed, also from all wheat that is sold, and from hay marketed in Toronto. Most of it comes from the cattle and

hogs. The Rennies are good judges of both. When they are ready to stock their stable with feeders they purchase the cattle they require most of them being gotten from the Stock Yards. They will have no animals save the best feeders.

(Concluded on page 10)

Feeding C

D. D. Gray, ... The feeding of the dairyman ... things that go to ... of the different ... If one could feed as the ch ... he an easy m ... the endigment of ... one must defen ... and blendi ... med. For in ... practical the ... exception of w ... feeder, it is k ... results obtaine ... due to the fact ... built up by the ... expanded in the ... oat much less ... blending of the ... of the different ... there are the li ... tion of the co ... great deal; so ... best advantage ... separately, and



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Feeding Concentrates to Dairy Cows

D. D. Gray, Farm Foreman, C.E.F., Ottawa.

The feeding of concentrates is a great problem for the dairyman to study, for there are so many things that go to make up the profitable blending of the different kinds of meals with the fodder that is to be used as the basis of the ration.

If one could go by the mere analysis of the feeds as the chemists give them to us, it would be an easy matter. The digestible nutrients and the energy expended by the cow in the digestion of those nutrients is a great factor that one must determine and control in the preparation and blending together of the different feeds used.

For instance, corn as fodder analyzes practically the same as corn ensilage with the exception of water, but with the experienced feeder, it is known to fall short of giving the results obtained from feeding ensilage. This is due to the fact that a great deal of the energy built up by the nutrients in the corn fodder is expended in the digestion of them, thus leaving a lot much less for milk production. Besides the blending of the meal or meal mixture to suit the different kinds of fodders used as a basis, there are the likes and dislikes, and the assimilation of the cows to be studied, which vary a great deal; so much so in fact that to feed to the best advantage each cow has to be studied separately, and the feeder governed accordingly.

Some cows require and can make use of a much larger quantity of meal than others. Then, there are cows that can make use of such a large proportion of roughage that they require a relatively smaller grain ration.

Farm and Dairy's Circulation Campaign

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

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

The only way to arrive at the amount of meal to be fed is to keep a daily record of the milk produced from each individual cow, then, let the attendant be governed by this and the condition of the animal,—seeing that the cow gets all she can eat and pay for at all times. And the only way to be sure of the profit is to know the cow's production—keep records.

Something to Keep Before Us

If farmers on the average throughout Canada would farm as well as the 50 best farmers whose farms were surveyed by the Conservation Commission, for which its Committee on Lands made in 1909 a survey of over 100 farms in each province, the result would be the doubling of the quantity of field crops from the land now occupied in Canada, within a period of three years. Since the valuation of field crops in Canada ranges from \$507,000,000 to \$550,000,000 per annum, the importance of that possibility is seen.

It is not suggested that it is practicable to bring about such a change in three years; but by such means as may be taken, the quantity of field crops from the farms of Canada could be increased 100 per cent. within 20 years, besides all the additions that would be made by the occupation of new lands, and the inflow of new settlers. One of the best means towards that result, says the Committee, would be for municipal authorities, Provincial governments, and the Federal powers to join in recognizing those best farmers as illustration farmers and in holding up the example of their good practice in attractive ways in order that others might follow their systems and methods. With such results possible the system of instruction recommended, demonstration farms, is worthy of trial.



THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A Portion of the Conservative and Liberal Farmers, 800 to 1000 Strong, Representing Some 40,000 of the Organized Farmers of Canada Who Went to Ottawa Last December to Ask for Better Markets for Our Farm Products and for Other Reforms in Our Interests as Farmers

This illustration of the famous deputation of farmers who went to Ottawa last winter, after they laid their case before the government, is reproduced from the December 22nd issue of Farm and Dairy in order that our readers may not forget, in the heat of the election campaign, that is a farmers' fight that should never be forgotten. Politicians, anxious to get into power, able pork packers like J. W. Flavell, who do not want to have to reduce their profits by cutting out the large buyers from across the border; financiers who fear that if we farmers ever experience the benefits of enlarged markets because the tariff keeps them in the tariff which now protects combine and mercers of other cities and even dragging in religious questions in an effort to gain their ends by dividing us on party lines and to show that as farmers we will never stand together. But through it all our farmers' organizations and farm papers in Canada are standing together as never before in favor of reciprocity because we know the tremendous benefit it will be to us. Were we to lose this fight neither political party would pay further attention to our demands as farmers for another generation. They would let us up instead with the manufacturing and financial interests. If we win, further thousands of kinds that it is necessary that we shall have if farming is to be made more profitable. Remember that our farmers' organizations, combine the thousands of Liberals and Conservatives alike, backed by the united farm press of Canada, are better able to advise us in regard to our best interests than are the politicians and other selfish interests. A vote against reciprocity is a vote against your brother farmers. A vote for reciprocity is a vote for the Canadian Council of Agriculture. For this reason we say—drop party politics for this election and vote neither Liberal nor Conservative but for the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is RECIPROCITY.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$30 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. O'ROY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

LAND PLASTER

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES
TORONTO SALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Preserving Corn Without a Silo

Please give me full directions for handling corn for winter feeding? I have no silo.—M. J., Bromo Co., Que.

Where corn cannot be ensiled, it is usually well to grow it a little thicker in the row or a little closer in the hill than it is when it is known that it is to be ensiled. This will mean stalks not quite so thick, hence not so easily handled by the cows at feeding time. The corn should be cut for shocking at about the same stage as when it is to be put into the silo, that is when it is just beginning to glaze.

The stalks should be tied in rather smaller bundles, if possible, than when it is to be ensiled, and these bundles twice up with sufficient room left between to permit of the fairly free circulation of air through the shock. From five to seven bundles should make up a shock. The bundles should be about three feet apart at the base and come together at the top. They should be planted very firmly on the ground and then the tops tied tightly together. If it is intended to leave them in the field all winter or until it is desired to feed corn, care should be taken to place them on slight elevations or rises in the field rather than in depressions, so as to facilitate their being gotten out of the snow in the winter.

Where at all possible, it will be found much more profitable to haul the corn into some building before the snow comes, or if no space is available in any building, then a good plan is

to stand in rows on either side of a fence, or trestle on some high, dry spot convenient to the barn. The extra labour of handling will be much more than repaid by the amount of feed saved in this way in comparison with the system of leaving them out in shock until deep snow has arrived.—J. H. G.

Alfalfa Comes Weak and Spindly

I see quite a lot about alfalfa in your progressive paper, Farm and Dairy. It



Alfalfa Nodules

These nodules grow on the roots of the alfalfa plant when the plants are properly inoculated with the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

has been tried up here (Muskego Dist.) by myself and by quite a few other settlers on the best land to be found, but it comes very spindly and weak. Nitro-culture has been used without much benefit. Some say it is for want of lime. Can you throw any light on it?—C. H., Hillsdale, Ont.

Alfalfa does not do well in a soil where lime is deficient, and often the lighter soils, or those of a sandy nature, are inclined to be deficient in lime. Clay soils, on the other hand, usually contain plenty of lime, and it

is well-known that alfalfa thrives wonderfully on clay soils, although at the same time it must not be imagined that the crop will not do well on lighter soils, for many excellent stands are to be found on soils exceedingly light in nature.

If your alfalfa plants are inoculated and show the characteristic nodules on the roots, we would advise you to try, in an experimental way, an application of lime. Barnyard manure applied with a manure spreader will also have a stimulating effect on the alfalfa plants, and it will be worth your while to make such an application.

In order that you may know what to look for when ascertaining whether or not your alfalfa has the advantage of the nitro-bacteria, we reproduce herewith an illustration showing the nodules as they appear on typical inoculated plants.

Winter Wheat Seeded in Corn

Winter wheat has been seeded after corn with good success by Mr. E. Terrill, of Northumberland Co., Ont. Mr. Terrill's method is to plant an early maturing variety of corn, getting it in early, and when the crop is off in the fall, seeding to wheat. Last season was the first year that Mr. Terrill has followed this plan, and in this his first season, it has given good success.

Speaking of this method of seeding wheat directly to an editor of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Terrill said: "I planted my corn as early in the spring as possible, using an early maturing variety. The corn was given good cultivation throughout the summer, and was all cleared off and in the soil by the last of September. The wheat was then seeded with a disc drill, without any additional cultivation being given. We seeded three pecks of seed to the acre one way, and then crossed at right angles, seeding three pecks more. This double seeding was necessary, as our corn crop last year was in the young orchard, and we could not have seeded between the trees going only one way. In an open field a double seeding would not be necessary.

SEEDS WITH DISC DRILL

"The disc drill is to be preferred to the hoe drill for seeding wheat in this manner, in that it gives the land more work and the discs roll over weeds, pumpkin vines, etc., which would be carried along in front of a hoe drill. The wheat, which was seen by the editor of Farm and Dairy last May, had wintered nicely and was making a good start. The top was small, but the wheat did not look thick on the ground, but on examination it was found that there were sufficient plants to make a good stand. Writing to Farm and Dairy concerning this experiment under date of August 17th, Mr. Terrill stated: "We have the wheat harvested, but it is not yet threshed. The stand at harvest was equal to that sown in the usual way, of which latter I had 14 acres.

"None of the fall wheat in this district is an average crop, so the fall of grain will not be an indication of the value of this method of seeding wheat, except in so far as it compares favorably with the yield of wheat sown in the usual manner. We have this year nine acres of silo corn, and so pleased are we with the result of our first experiment with what of corn land that we intend seeding the nine acres to fall wheat."

It pays to advertise. Try it.

"RUBEROID"—WHY?

Trade Mark Registered.

Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

BWARE IMITATIONS

BEFORE GENUINE UNLESS THE

RUBEROID MAN

APPEARS ON WRAPPER



ROOFING

this question is of vital importance to you.

It is asked, and answered in a distinctly novel and interesting way, in our new Booklet, "RUBEROID"—WHY? (No. 2)

Illustrated throughout in colors, this Booklet is as handsome as it is out-of-the-ordinary.

Write us at once for a copy—it's free for the asking.

We have another Booklet on "SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt that you ought to read if you are building. We'll be glad to send it too at your request.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

286 St. James St., Montreal
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg
25 Pender St., West, Vancouver

Dealers
Everywhere.

The Fe
The Fede
use of our
harvested a
dine, or as
All question
attention.

Protein Ratio

Have we been phasing on the ration for that too many deficient in 1910 years of experience. W. Wood and C. Wisconsin Experiment station have come to the conclusion that too many rations supply too many dairymen nor will they give a medium ration. In their experiments were fed medium amount a ration containing protein such as many of our average amount. The medium ration is per year.



"Twins"—N

These silos, built by the Ontario Co., Ontario, for other farms. They stand as a striking silos and silage.

Photo by an Al

the narrow ratios of 13.76 lb of the medium total value of the year was \$87.15 and \$80.49 for medium ration. \$38 for the medium for the narrow a cow per year for the best second lot, a cow, or 17.7 per medium protein.

It must be experiments conducted in either corn rations had led to seven p and fat or a medium protein, one to six. standards which ratio in America of one to six. tins would seem a narrow ratio either with co production.

Ensilage for corn fodder, ewes, along with real. Yes, if fed in Silos, not give three pounds a H. G.

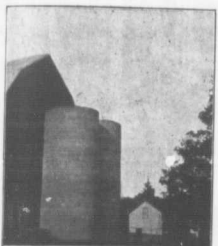
The Feeders' Corner

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

Protein Rations for Dairy Cows

Have we been laying too much emphasis on the importance of protein in the ration for dairy cows. It is true that too many dairymen feed rations deficient in protein but after nine years of experimental work, Prof. F. W. Wood and G. C. Humphrey, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, have come to the conclusion that very narrow rations such as advocated by many dairymen are not economical, nor will they produce as much milk as a medium ration.

In their experiments three lots of cows were fed, two lots receiving a medium amount of protein and one lot a ration containing a large proportion of protein such as would be advocated by many of our best dairymen. The average amount of butter fat produced by the cows receiving the medium ration of protein was 321.66 lbs. per year, and of those receiving



Twins—Needed on Dairy Farms

These silos, both 12x3 feet, are on the progressive farm of Wm. J. & Son, Oxford Co., Ont. One is for winter, the other for summer use. Mr. Jull had experience with silos for many years on another farm. These splendid structures stand as a striking testimony to his faith in silos and silage.

Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

the narrow ration 307.9 lbs., a difference of 13.76 lbs. butter fat, in favor of the medium protein rations. The total value of the product per cow per year was \$87.15 for the medium ration and \$80.49 for the narrow ration, a difference of \$6.66 in favor of the medium ration. The cost of feed was \$38 for the medium ration, and \$38.72 for the narrow ration. The net profit is a cow per year, and therefore, \$49.15 for the first lot, and \$41.77 for the second lot, a difference of \$7.38 a cow, or 17.7 per cent in favor of the medium protein ration.

It must be understood that in these experiments extreme rations were not used in either case. The widest nutritive rations had a ratio of one of protein to seven parts of carbo-hydrates and fat or a little wider, and the medium protein rations had a ratio of one to six. The German feeding standards which have been most widely used in America advocate a nutritive ratio of one to 5.4. These investigations would seem to indicate that such a narrow ration is not consistent either with economy or with high production.

Ensilage for Breeding Ewes

Is our ensilage good food for breeding ewes, along with the hay?—G. H. Montreal.

Yes, if fed in moderate quantities. Should not give more than two or three pounds a day to each ewe.—J. H. G.

Potatoes are a Short Crop

Early potatoes are almost a total failure, due to the extreme hot weather in June and July. Prospects for late potatoes are fair to good, and with recent rains and continued favorable weather late potatoes should be a good crop.

Early potatoes were a fair crop in some sections of Eastern Ontario, where the rainfall was plentiful, but in most places early potatoes are small and few in the hill. Mr. G. W. Collins, writing from the Thunder Bay district of New Ontario, reports a fair crop of early potatoes, but complains that there was too much rain for best results.

Prospects for the late crop a month ago were not of the best, but recent rains all over the province have helped matters. Tops are still green, and there will be a good fall growth. Blight has been very bad in some sections this season, but it is not very generally distributed. Farm and Dairy correspondents in Haldimand, Grey and Victoria counties make mention of its depredations. Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, in conversation with one of our editors last week, mentioned that blight was much worse than usual in some sections, and that spraying even did not seem to be an effectual remedy.

GOOD PRICES LIKELY TO PREVAIL

Prices of early potatoes have been high in all sections. Old potatoes have maintained a uniformly high price for several months past, and unless the season from now on is very favorable indeed and the crop excessive, which is not likely, prospects are favorable for good prices for this season's crop. The following are some reports on the potato crop from Farm and Dairy's special correspondents in all parts of Ontario:

"Early potatoes are almost a failure. The vines of the late potatoes are quite green, and as we now have favorable weather, the crop will be fair, but not up to last year."—W. H. Montgomery, Leeds Co.

AFFECTED BY BLIGHT

"Prospects for the potato crop are poor. Early potatoes were affected with blight. The late crop will be fair if rain comes soon."—Walter Geddes, Lanark Co.

"Early potatoes are very poor. The late crop will be poor also unless we get rain."—G. A. Smith, Frontenac Co.

"The early potatoes are small and few in a hill, and the late ones will be poor also."—A. M. Fraser, Lennox Co.

"Early potatoes are a light crop; late potatoes look well, but are blighting in some places. There may be 75 per cent crop."—S. W. Staples, Northumberland Co.

"Early potatoes were poor; prospects for late ones are only fair. The blight is here."—Jas. Keith, Victoria Co.

A FAVORABLE REPORT

"Early potatoes are a good crop. Late potatoes never looked better and are free from blight."—P. B. St. John, Ontario Co.

"Early potatoes were an entire failure, and late ones will be a light crop."—Wm. Keith, York Co.

"Recent rains have greatly benefited late potatoes, and prospects are for a good crop."—R. C. Hipwell, Simcoe Co.

"Late potatoes will be a good crop. Early potatoes were only fair."—Jas. Laugland, B.S.A., Simcoe Co.

"Early potatoes were below the average. The late crop appears to be good."—R. J. Watson, Dufferin Co.

DECREASED AVERAGE

"The acreage of potatoes is less than last year. Early potatoes are yielding poorly, and sell at \$2 a bushel. Late potatoes will be light also."—J. M. Lewis, Brant Co., Ont.

"Early potatoes were a short crop, due to drought, blight and Lugs. Prospects for the late crop are good."—John H. Fite, Haldimand Co.

"Indications are for a short crop. Early potatoes were fair. New potatoes will be fair also."—C. H. Weaver, Haldimand Co.

"Late potatoes promise well and on the whole will have an average crop."—J. T. Allen, Wellington Co.

"Early potatoes were a complete failure, and now sell at 50 cts a peck. Prospects for the late crop are poor."—R. E. Cowan, Waterloo Co.

"Late potatoes promise better than early ones, but the whole will be below the average."—M. E. Scott, Oxford Co.

(Concluded on page 8)

160 ACRES of LAND FOR THE SETTLER

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

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write The Director of Colonization, Department of Agriculture, TORONTO

Advertisement for Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates. Includes the text 'Strength and Service' and 'That's what you get in Peerless Gates—the strength and service that keep them swinging evenly on their hinges year after year.' Below the text is an illustration of a large ornamental gate and a smaller gate. At the bottom right is a large wheel. Text at the bottom reads: 'THE DANWELL HIXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD. DEPT. H., WINDSOR, MAN., HAMILTON, ONT.'

Advertisement for IHC Gasoline Engines. Includes the text 'STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR EVERY FARM POWER NEED' and 'IHC Gasoline Engines are built right—the best materials obtainable—by skilled workmen, in the finest equipped engine factories in America.' Below the text is an illustration of a large IHC gasoline engine. At the bottom right is a logo for the IHC Service Bureau. Text at the bottom reads: 'International Harvester Company of America Chicago (Incorporated) USA'

WINDMILLS

Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline Engines
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD - CANADA
BRANCH OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



HORTICULTURE

An Opening for Boxed Apples
W. A. MacKinnon, Trade Commissioner, Birmingham.

The trade in boxed apples in Great Britain is visibly and vastly increasing every year, and yet Canada has almost no part in this increase. It is said that importers here are accustomed to and therefore prefer Canadian apples in barrels, but it is obvious that the same fact holds good for United States fruit in general; yet this has proved no obstacle to the Oregon and California packers who find a ready market for their goods, though never put up in barrels. It may be said that the difference lies in the fact that the latter ship nothing but choice fruit, and therein does indeed lie the secret.

Canada has annually an immense quantity of strictly first-class fruit to export. When it is urged that she should take advantage of the increasing demands for boxed apples and secure her rightful share of this trade, it is always and only intended that she should adopt the small package for finest varieties only and for carefully selected specimens of these varieties.

Potatoes Are a Short Crop
(Continued from page 7)

"Early potatoes are selling at \$2 a bushel, but there are few of them. Late potatoes will be the best crop in years."—M. H. Rutherford, Norfolk Co.
"Prospects are for a good crop of new potatoes, but early ones were poor."—D. H. Price, Elgin Co.

POULTRY

Hens Have

My hens have come turn blue over for seven. They are fed soft in the matter of Manitoba Dist. The symptoms that the hens lose. With turn pale, the lame. A pos will show white. The birds will weeks and quickly. There ease, and we you to kill off and burn them. Though, and last winter, and \$1.50 per zetroleum or cru a liberal amount the dropping be where the hens cover with air. I feel the drink good wholesome mash of soft fo which put one p every 100 hens.

In order to m this is tuberc one or two of Bacteriological we will examine and report the Hener, O.A.C.

There is

Editor, Farm had a little e One can raise g has a suitable A goose for raised in a bar river.

One can keep gander with g profit they sho feathers made u should be pluck goings once b

Your

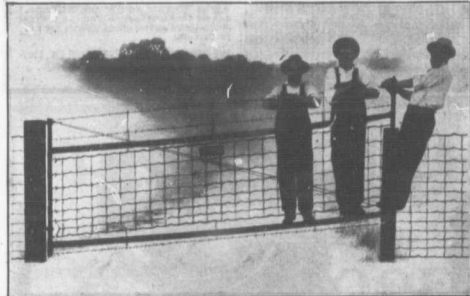
Two pure standard Rhode dottes, Rhode horns, etc., as a premi our special subscriber 18th, who w new yearly Farm and I regular low only \$1.00 a Herebefore four new su one wishing premium. This is y commecy and cont of exp foundation a Remember only till Oct right away to premium!

Reader of Farm ton Co., Ont.

S. C. BROW
FOR SALE—250 100 Cobblers, just fall, 182, \$1.50 birds, with the best; reduction in price; quantity guaranteed. RICHMOND A.L.C. Mount.

EXPENSE VS. EXPERIMENT

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen year?
How many cheap four to six dollar gas pipe gates have you bought in the same time?
One CLAY GATE would easily last you that length of time.



Write for particulars of our sixty day free trial offer

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.,
GUELPH, ONTARIO

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

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

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

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
250,000 Acres to choose from

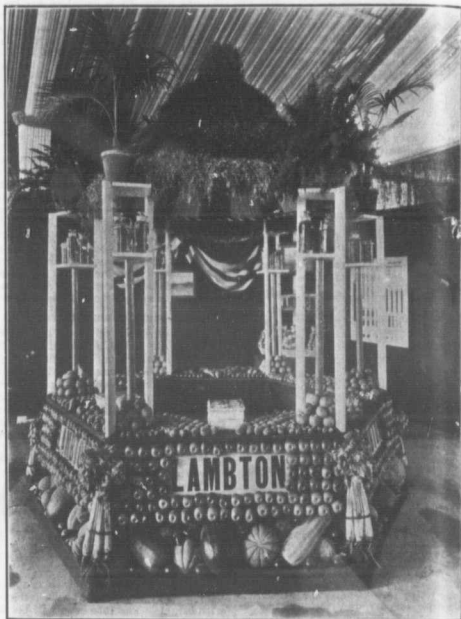
Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

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

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.



The Tender Fruit Zone is Extending

The Lambton Co., Ont., Exhibit at Toronto Fair this year, illustrated above was a surprise to the many visitors who had always regarded the Niagara district as the one place in Ontario where peaches can be successfully grown. At this exhibit peaches were to be seen of the finest quality, as well as other kinds of fruits and vegetables. Much of the credit for this splendid exhibit is due to Mr. S. E. Todd, the District Representative.

YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE

Farm and Dairy will give you, during our special subscription campaign ending October 15th, 1911, One Pair Pruning Shears, (11 in) or Gardener's Knife, Extra Heavy for only one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy.

These articles, necessities on every farm where fruit is grown, are of the best quality and are well worth the little effort it will take to get one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy at \$1 a year. In case you already have these articles we give you your choice of the following books:

1. Dwarf Fruit Trees
 2. Practical Fruit Grower
 3. Tomato Culture
- These premiums are of unusual value and we could not afford to continue offering them indefinitely. The offer holds good until October 15th only. Get busy and take advantage of this exceptional offer.

Plowing under a clover crop is the best possible fertilizer.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont.

"Early potatoes were light. Continued dry weather will shorten the late crop."—J. A. Webster, Elgin Co.
"Potatoes will be away below the average."—E. T. Caverhill, Middlesex Co.

"Both early and late potatoes will be below the average in size and yield."—N. J. Kearney, Lambton Co.
"Late potatoes will not be as good as last year. Early ones were a failure."—A. A. Dewar, Lambton Co.

"Early and late potatoes are almost a total failure."—W. G. Campbell, Essex Co.

"Early potatoes are light, but recent rains have helped the late crop."—Geo. E. Greenslade, Huron Co.

"The acreage of potatoes is larger than it was the last two years. Early ones are a failure, but late ones are much better."—R. B. Sloan, Huron Co.

"Early and late potatoes are both poor."—W. M. Chisholm, Grey Co.
"Early potatoes were poor; late potatoes will be good."—Chris Firk, Grey Co.

"Late potatoes will be a good crop as usual, but early potatoes were short."—A. Gammie, Bruce Co.

POULTRY YARD

Hens Have Tuberculosis

My hens became sick, will not eat, comb turn blue, and they sometimes vomit. They seem constipated. They die after several days and then die. They are fed soft food and grain. What is the matter with them?—M. E. W., Mississauga, Ont.

The symptoms given would indicate that the hens are dying of tuberculosis. With this disease the combs turn pale, the birds lose flesh and go lame. A post-mortem examination will show white spots on the liver. The birds will sometimes linger for weeks and sometimes go off very quickly. There is no cure for the disease, and we would, therefore, advise you to kill off all the affected birds and burn them. Clean the hen house thoroughly, and whitewash with good blue kerosene, into which has been added 5 per cent or 10 per cent of zincum or crude carbolic acid. Use a liberal amount of air slaked lime on the drooping beards, and dig the runs where the hens have been running, and cover with air slaked lime, also disinfect the drinking vessels, and feed good wholesome grain, and give a mash of soft feed once a week, into which put one pound of Epsom salts to every 100 hens.

In order to make perfectly sure that this is tuberculosis you might send one or two of the sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory here, where they will examine them free of charge, and report the result to you.—M. C. Hener, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

There is Profit in Geese

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I have had a little experience with geese. One I raise geese with profit if there are a suitable place for them.

A goose for table use is far better raised in a barnyard than at the river.

One can keep three geese and one gander with good results. If for profit they should be picked and the feathers made use of. The old geese should be plucked twice a year; the goslings once before killing time.—A

Your Opportunity

Two pure bred fowls, any standard breed, such as Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, etc., will be given free cost premium to anyone while our special campaign for new subscribers is on up to October 15th, who will get us only two new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, written at our regular low subscription price of only \$1.00 a year.

Heretofore we have required four new subscribers from anyone wishing to win this popular premium!

This is your opportunity to commence with pure bred poultry and commence without one cent expenditure for your foundation stock.

Remember this offer is good only till October 15th! Start right away to win this valuable premium!

Reader of Farm and Dairy, Wellington Co., Ont.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
FOR SALE—250 yearling hens, \$1.00 each. 100 Cockerels, just what you want for the fall fairs, \$1.50 each. All good, clean blood, the best breeding and quality; reduction made on large pens. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
RICHARD ALLEN, ELMERTON, ONT.
Mount Pleasant Farm.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Our Circulation Campaign

Are you watching it grow? We mean the circulation of Farm and Dairy. Have you read the announcement on page five, showing that in three weeks the circulation has grown from 9,203 to 9,401? We are not satisfied with this growth, however. We feel that it should grow still faster. Are you doing your part? Have you spoken to any of your neighbors yet about our campaign to have 10,000 subscribers by October 15? If you have we feel sure you will experience little difficulty in obtaining their subscriptions.

AFTER 1,500

Many of our subscribers are beginning to take hold in earnest. During the past week Mr. M. Morrison of Brockville, whom we explained last week had started out to win the prize of \$1,500, which we offer to any one who will obtain 1,000 new subscriptions in a year, sent us 58 additional



A Disgrace to Our Fairs

There are fair falls in Ontario receiving financial assistance from the government that permit disgraceful side shows such as the one here illustrated, and which was snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy at the Ottawa Fair last year. Any fair management that permits such degrading side shows should be deprived of their government grant as provided for in the statute.

new subscriptions. This makes a total of 85 new subscriptions Mr. Morrison has sent us to date. He thus has made a good start. We have paid him for his work to date, and he is brimful of confidence in his ability to win the prize and wants to know if we will let him secure another 1,000 subscriptions on the same terms. Last week Mr. Morrison obtained numerous subscriptions at the Toronto Exhibition, where he is also working this week. From there he will go to the Ottawa Exhibition and expects to be very successful there.

PETERBORO FARMERS PLEASED

In Peterboro county the campaign is progressing with a swing. In one young man, Mr. Harold Lees, in four days obtained 32 new subscriptions. He found the farmers speaking well of Farm and Dairy, especially those farmers who had been taking the paper for any length of time. Very shortly the canvass of patrons of the different creameries will be started in earnest, and we expect to see the circulation in Peterboro county grow rapidly.

WON A CAMERA

Mr. Horton Parslow of Spring Valley, Ont., Leeds county, has succeeded in winning a camera for three subscriptions. Although this camera is not as good a one as we offer for a larger number of subscriptions, nevertheless it is not a camera and Mr. Parslow will be pleased with it.

Mr. W. L. Livingston of Frankville, Ont., Leeds county, sent us one new subscription and secured one of our nice fountain pens. This pen will

give excellent satisfaction, but we have sent a still better pen to Mr. Scott Melquham of Lanark Co., Ont., who sent us two subscriptions.

During the past week we have been showered with lists of names of farm-



Easy Money! But Who For?

Wheels of fortune and other devices for robbing people at fairs in Ontario are not permitted by the law. But they sound just the same. Were fairs permitting such cut off from their government bonus a few times there would soon be an end of such fakes at our fairs.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

are not now taking Farm and Dairy, who have been sent us by subscribers who intend to canvass them for their subscriptions. These sample copies have been started and before long we expect to get many new subscriptions from this source.

AFTER A FIG

From New Ontario we have received a letter from Master Ben Rosell of Thornloe that he has secured five new subscriptions and will send them and the extra subscription to enable him to take advantage of our special offer to give a pure bred pig eligible for registration to any one sending us only six new subscriptions. It is this offer that we propose discontinuing after October 15. Any person who intends to take advantage of it should get to work immediately. Master Rosell informs us that he intends to get enough extra subscriptions to entitle him to win a pair of pure bred ducks, and says that the farmers in his section of New Ontario like Farm and Dairy well.

Our pig offer promises to be very popular, as in Leeds county Mrs. Albert Jacques of Portland; in Haldimand county, Mr. Chas. Beam and Mr. Ivan Awde of Sanduski; in Brant county Mr. Geo. Ellis of St. George, and in Durham county, Que., Mr. Chester E. Dowd of South Durham are all working to win pure bred pigs. Several of them have already obtained subscriptions, and they expect to have their lists completed soon.

Mr. Arthur Nelson of Codrington, who wanted an acetylene gas bicycle lamp, did not see such a premium in our list, and so wrote and asked us if we would furnish him with one for obtaining new subscriptions. We replied that we will let him have a good "Revenge" Acetylene Gas Lamp for four new subscriptions, and a "Solar" lamp, a still better one, for six new subscriptions. Any other of our subscribers who would like to win some premium that we are not now announcing in our list will let us know what it is we will soon tell them the number of subscriptions they will require to obtain to secure it. We have received many others during the past few days from people who are anxious to push up the circulation of Farm and Dairy to 10,000 by October 15. We trust that all of our readers will assist us. A few words from you to your neighbors may be all that is required to obtain his subscription. Won't you do your part to help us in this campaign.

I like Farm and Dairy very much and get very valuable pointers from it. Your information on alfalfa and spraying weeds is very practical.—S. J. Heidt, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Galt Steel Siding

"Galt" Embossed Steel Siding, put over a weather-beaten house or barn, will transform an old dilapidated structure into a modern building—thus increasing the real estate value 50%.

"Galt" Siding makes the whole building handsome and substantial, fire-proof and weather-tight. The cost is reasonable. It is easily applied and lasts for all time.

Booklet B-4 illustrates the many advantages of using this material. Write for a free copy.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, Ont.
Watch for the advertisements with The Galt from Galt. 12

THIS ENGINE \$15 DOWN
and balance in easy installments without interest.

IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Gene" Like Sixty Gasoline Engine on the above terms. Frictionless, reliable, dependable, CHEAPEST RUNNING, easiest to operate of any engine made. A **POSITIVE GUARANTEE GIVEN** with every engine.

TEN DAYS' TRIAL If not satisfied your shipping dealer will return every cent of your first payment. Can you think of a better? **MADE IN CANADA—NO DUTY.** Proving that it is not an experiment, but a tried and tested engine. Ask any banker about our reliability; founded 1850. Tell us what work you have for an engine to do and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. **Write Money For Agents.** We for our proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD., 101 YORK ST. GUELPH, ONT.

ELM LODGE POULTRY FARM

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

J. H. RUTHERFORD. Box 62
Long Distance Phone.
Ladon East, Ont.

Our Veterinary Adviser

DISLOCATED STIFLE.—Colt's stifle is very weak and powerless. Seem to be out of position. What should I do for it?—H. N., Oxford Co., Ont.

The colt's stifle is partially dislocated. Repeated applications of a mild blister will strengthen the joint and probably effect a cure. Get one-half ounce each of spirits of ammonia, spirits of turpentine, spirits of camphor and methylated spirits and mix with six ounces of water. Apply every day till the parts get a little sore, then stop till the soreness passes and repeat. Keep on at the treatment for at least a month or longer till you can see some improvement.

UNTERTIFFY COW.—I have a cow that seems to be getting thinner every day. The flies seem to worry her more than they do the other cows. The cow seems to eat all right, and she is giving a fair flow of milk. Is it possible that she is tuberculous? What treatment would you advise?—A. H., Wentworth Co., Ont.

Heavy milking cows usually become thin unless fed heavily on grain during lactation. As your cow eats well and milks well she requires no medicines. The symptoms do not indicate tuberculosis, but it is possible she is diseased. The only means of diagnosing is the tuberculin test by a veterinarian. I would advise keeping her in a darkened stable during the day and turning to pasture at night, and feeding liberally on bran and chopped oats.

Facts About Two Brothers

(Continued from page 4)

and they are most particular to pick only such animals as give indications of being good doers, cattle of good conformation that will sell at the top prices when marketed.

MAKING MONEY FROM HOGS

Their hogs are all purchased in the fall at the time that most farmers are trying their best to sell hogs and to keep far from the hog feeding business. They claim always to be able to buy hogs in the fall of the year at a right price. They take

hogs such as they can buy, weighing up to 100 pounds an average. These are placed in their pens and fed, and by the time they are ready for the market the price is usually good, having risen considerably since they bought the hogs. They claim it to be unprofitable for them to raise hogs, or to raise cattle, and therefore they allow others to raise these for them.

The best cattle are fed hay and straw and 20 to 30 pounds of roots a day, along with, at the start, three to four pounds of grain, which later on is increased to six and from that up to 10 pounds of meal a day. The feed is given in the whole state, none of it being cut.

SOME OTHER NOTEWORTHY POINTS

These brothers, not unlike their father, wage an unrelenting war against weeds. They have what are probably the cleanest farms in the province. They are thoroughgoing in all of their work. Both of them are expert plowmen and all of the work about the farm gives evidence of superior workmanship. The barns, as may be seen from the illustration, are large and are adapted to the style of farming as practised; they are attractive, being painted red with white trimmings. Their houses, while not of any great pretension, are most comfortable and are fitted with all modern conveniences, which, until recent years, were associated only with city life, but which are now becoming quite common on our progressive farms.

With Mr. W. G. Rennie, poultry is a very important side line. At the time of our visit he had 325 chickens, all of the one breed—Buff Orpington. He keeps over the winter about 75 pullets and 25 one-year-old hens. His old hens are all disposed of alive on the Toronto market at the favourable season, during June, when they realize from 16 to 18 cents a pound, live weight. Winter eggs from the flock realize high prices in Toronto, where they are sold to a retail merchant.

Space forbids that we go more into detail at this writing, but we promise our readers more in the early future about these two worthy sons

of a noble sire, and also some sidelights on how to grow some crops with which we have never before so singularly successful in growing both for commercial and for exhibition purposes.—C. C. N.

A Correction.—In Farm and Dairy's report of the Canadian National Exhibition last week it inadvertently was stated that the new

Women's building was to the rear of the recently erected Transportation building, whereas it should have read "to the rear of the Manufacturers' building." "Meadow King," the champion Shorthorn bull, was reported to be from the Ohio breed, instead of from the New York breed owned by W. H. Miner. This bull won the special \$500 prize for the best Shorthorn.

What the Great Farmers' Delegation Has Gained for Us

When the great deputation of 800 to 1,000 farmers, from every province in Canada except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and representing some 40,000 organized farmers, waited on the Dominion Government in Ottawa last December and asked for better trade relations with the United States and for certain other legislation in the interests of our Canadian farmers, it made history. It was the first occasion on which the farmers of Canada had ever united to press their claims upon the government. It was a revolt against the domination of financial and other interests that had been charging the farmers of Canada, through combines and mergers of various kinds, excessive prices for what we bought while we were restricted to the home and British markets for all we had to sell.

Comparatively few of our farmers realize how great a victory has been won by that delegation. It made the following requests of government:

- 1—Better trade relations between Canada and the United States and with Great Britain, especially in farm products.
- 2—The immediate construction by the government of the Hudson Bay Railway and its operation by the government.
- 3—The acquiring control by the government of the terminal grain elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and the establishment of similar elevators on the Pacific coast, and later at Hudson Bay.
- 4—Amendments to the Railway Act which will make it easier for farmers to obtain compensation for stock killed, a more uniform regulation of rates in different districts and that will prevent railway companies from watering their capital stock and then charging rates that will enable them to pay dividends on the watered stock.
- 5—That cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of cooperative societies be provided at the present session of Parliament.
- 6—That the new Bank Act be so worded as to permit the Act to be amended at any time and in any particular.
- 7—That the government take steps to establish a chilled meat trade and thereby prevent the control of such a trade ever passing into the hands of private parties.

Emphasis was laid most on the first five requests and especially on the first three.

WHAT HAS BEEN WON.

Almost all the main points asked for have either been granted or promised by the government.

First—Better trade relations with the United States are now offered.

Second—The construction by the government of the Hudson Bay Railway has been commenced.

Third—A bill has been prepared which is satisfactory to the Farmers' Associations, and which will remove the grievances complained of by the farmers in connection with the terminal grain elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Fourth—Amendments to the railway Act have been prepared which will give us farmers much of what we asked for.

Fifth—Legislation has been prepared which will encourage the incorporation of cooperative societies.

As yet nothing has been done in regard to amending the Bank Act or to establishing a chilled meat trade. The government has made a slight lowering of the duty on agricultural implements which while not as large as was asked for, is a step in that direction. Almost the only thing that remains to be done is to complete it to secure the United States market for our farm products.

It is of outstanding importance that the reciprocity measure shall be carried. If it is the way will be prepared for us to ask for such further legislation as may be required to break the grasp on our agricultural interests now held by highly organized interests through combines and mergers of various forms. If it is not neither political party for a generation will ever pay any more attention to our demands, but they will both cater to the manufacturing and financial interests. As strenuous efforts are being made to mislead us and to divide us on party lines, we would like to draw attention to a few significant points.

QUESTIONS NEEDING ANSWERS.

If reciprocity in farm products is going to lead to our Canadian markets being flooded with farm products from the United States, how is it that every farmers' organization and agricultural paper in Canada is in favor of reciprocity?

If United States farmers have such a large surplus of farm products that they could drive us out of our home markets under free trade, how is it that they are not clamoring for free trade with Canada?

If free trade with Canada be such a benefit to the farmers of the United States, how is it that every farmers' organization in the United States and every leading agricultural paper across the border is opposing reciprocity?

If Great Britain is the best market for all our products how is it that while we have free trade with Great Britain we have sent only \$1,022,000,000 worth of goods to Great Britain during the past five years, while we have shipped \$1,570,000,000 to the United States over a high tariff wall?

We must do our own thinking in this fight, trust our farmers' organizations and stand by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period.

Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage.

That's "Purity."

"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.



Wants to Cure Hard Milker

What would you advise me to do to make a cow milk easier? I have one that is hard to milk, and, if possible, I should like to do something to remedy the matter. Is it advisable to get a veterinarian to operate?—G. H. Peol Co., Ont.

I am compelled to admit that my experience in treating hard milking cows has not been as satisfactory as I could wish. I have found that the use of a rubber plug in the hands of a careful man has given some satisfaction.

The cause of a naturally tough milker is an unduly strong muscular con-

traction of the sphincter—the opening at point of teat through which the milk escapes—which necessitates strong pressure to force the milk through the opening. A rubber plug inserted after milking and left there till the next milking has a tendency to cause a more relaxed condition of the muscles and a correspondingly enlarged opening for the milk. If the teats should become sore the plug would have to be withheld for a day or so; in some cases I have found it a good practise to only insert the plug each night, leaving it till morning, allowing the cow to go without it during the day and insert again at night.

As to an operation for the trouble, I have never been successful in its practise. After the opening has been enlarged by the knife it is too sore to use a plug, and it simply heals up as bad—if no, worse—as it was at first.

I wish to be understood as not advocating the use of the remedies. My own personal opinion is that the best treatment, in the long run, for a naturally tough milker is to send her to the butcher.—Dr. H. G. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

That Calf Pail.—Any man who has the careless habit of dumping a gal-

lon of skim milk into a dirty pail for the calf will need no further warning as to the dangerous disease germs that cling to the vessel thus neglected than the following: Pour some hot water into that vessel some morning before feeding, rub your finger along the sides of it and smell the substance you get. You won't need to be told again that it is imperative for you to rinse it out well after each feeding and, furthermore, to scald it thoroughly two or three times a week. Almost invariably diseases such as scours have their origin in the sour or filthy calf pail.—Henry Hosmer, Chateaugay Co., Que.



THE above illustration shows one of our Standard Type of Telephones for Rural Party Line Service. Our Telephones are the clearest-talking and loudest-ringing telephones on the market.

They are made in Canada, and have many exclusive features—many improvements that add to their efficiency. They are the result of careful study, by our expert engineers, of Canadian telephone requirements. Given the severest tests and examined part by part, by men of wide experience in telephone construction, they have been pronounced the highest-class, the most efficient, telephones yet constructed.

Your system requires the highest-class telephones that money can buy—telephones that will give the best and longest service—that will save repair expenses—that will cost the least for maintenance; in short, Canadian Independent Telephones.

You may require the services of our Staff of Qualified Telephone Engineers to assist in planning construction or

Get the highest-class telephones for your system

They will give better and longer service

Save maintenance cost. 10 years' guarantee

solving operating problems. Their wide experience and knowledge are at your service without cost to you.

Our large investment in the Independent Telephone business makes us directly interested in seeing that every municipal or local company enters the telephone field along the best and safest lines. A failure would injure directly the independent telephone development and indirectly our business, so that it is to our benefit to lend our strongest assistance to make every independent telephone company a success.

The very fact that our business doubled in volume last year, and is doubling again this year, is surely sufficient proof that the QUALITY of our telephones, and the SERVICE we render, is above par.

There are inferior and cheaper telephones on the market, but we are not competing with them for your business. We want your business on the basis of SUPERIOR QUALITY and VALUE.

FREE TRIAL

And to eliminate all chance, all possibility of dissatisfaction, we offer to send our telephones for FREE TRIAL.

In addition, we GUARANTEE them for 10 years against defects in material and workmanship. That shows our confidence in our telephones.

A NEW BOOK

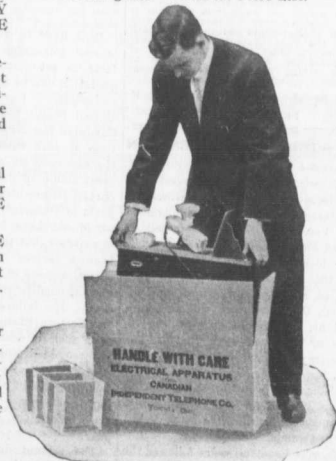
Write and ask us all about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, also for No. 3 Bulletin, which is just off the printing press. It is the latest book or telephones. Profusely illustrated, and contains correct information on the

most improved methods of building lines, operating, selection of materials, etc.

With our No. 3 Bulletin, if requested, we will include a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone"—an exceedingly interesting book, graphically illustrated by a leading artist. It gives the history of the Canadian Independent Telephone Movement and shows the advantages of rural telephones.

WRITE FOR PRICES

If construction materials are required in a hurry, we can supply them promptly. We carry a large stock of all kinds, and handle nothing but first grade. Write for Price List.



Packed in most up-to-date style. Every telephone in separate case, as shown. Note that the transmitter, receiver and shelf are attached ready for service.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.
24 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Ontario, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Institute for the Study of Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$100 a year, strictly in advance. Great Postage, \$10 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$100. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceeds 5,800. The actual circulation of each issue of the magazine, and paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and complimentary copies, varies from 8,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus the mailing list does not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find advertisers that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expel them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction. No proofs allowed, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

DR. RUTHERFORD'S RESIGNATION

Farmers and stockmen in every part of Canada will hear with regret that the decision of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director General, to resign his position at Ottawa is final. Few men could have done so much for the live stock interests of Canada as has Dr. Rutherford, and although Dr. Rutherford will no longer hold his position at Ottawa, the results of the good work that he has done in past years will live after him and bear strong testimony to the whole-hearted way in which he has always worked for the extension and improvement of the live stock industry in Canada.

We who have for years followed the work of Dr. Rutherford both as Live Stock Commissioner and as Veterinary Director General appreciate the great value of his services to the Dominion. Dr. Rutherford has many years of usefulness still before him.

Why were his services not retained by the Dominion Government? So far we have had no satisfactory explanation of why it was necessary for Dr. Rutherford to resign. We fail to see why a man so interested in his work as was Dr. Rutherford would resign, his position if all things in his department were satisfactory. We understand that internal friction in the department has forced Dr. Rutherford to take this step. The Honorable Sydney Fisher should be able to give an account of the why and wherefore of Dr. Rutherford's resignation. We cannot afford to allow such conditions to exist in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa as to make it impossible for us to hold our best men for the public service.

Dr. Rutherford retires taking with him the good will and good wishes of all the live stock men of Canada. Farm and Dairy wishes him every success in whatever line of work he may take up.

CANADIAN HAY FOR U. S. MARKET

A Canadian journal, one of our contemporaries, very much opposed to reciprocity in its editorial columns, sometimes lets in the light as to the probable effects of reciprocity in its news columns. The following quotation from this journal is illuminating as to the way in which reciprocity will affect the demand and price of at least two very important farm products:

"From Fort Erie Consul Horace J. Harvey writes that thousands of tons of hay have been shipped to the United States from Ontario and Quebec during the last three months. There probably would have been a hay famine in the United States had it not been for Canada's surplus. Canadian exports of grass and clover seeds for six months past have been very large, prices in the United States being nearly double the usual price. This is gratifying news after the slap Canadian hay recently received in the Liverpool market."

It is hard to understand how any journal publishing such illuminating facts as set forth in the foregoing quotation can be so blind as to oppose reciprocity. For the past month United States buyers have kept the Canadian hay market steady. At this time of year we are accustomed to a great slump in prices. Owing to the partial failure of the hay crop in some parts of Ontario this year, the slump would not have been so great as in some years, but that there would have been a serious decline from winter prices, anyone at all acquainted with market conditions in Canada will not deny. The failure of the hay crop in the Eastern States, however, has created such a demand that the price has remained steady. One United States firm has placed orders in Ontario for as much as 1,000 carloads of hay in one week, this hay to be delivered before the end of the present year.

The present duty on hay is \$4 a ton. Were this duty removed, as it will be when we get reciprocity, we farmers will get full advantage of that \$4.

The United States market for grass and clover seeds has always been of

great value to us, and here also the removal of the duty will mean that much of an addition to the price received by the farmer.

STORED UP MOISTURE

We farmers have been told so often that we have to depend on a kind Providence for good crops and put up with poor ones when the rain fall does not happen to come along when it is wanted, that some of us have almost come to believe that we have little to do with determining the size of our crops. That this idea is wrong was clearly demonstrated by the unusually dry summer of 1911. Even in the driest sections there were some farmers who with the same kind of land as their neighbors reaped good crops, while all around them were meadows that were not cut and grain fields the grain from which would scarcely pay for the binder twine and wear and tear of the machinery in cutting it.

The secret of the success of these few farmers was that they started to lay up a supply of moisture for their crops more than six months before the seed was put in the ground. Careful experiments have demonstrated that in the seasons of most abundant rain fall, the total amount of moisture precipitated is only about two-thirds of that required by the growing crop. The rest must come from the reserve that we have stored in the soil during the fall and winter preceding. Fall plowing and fall cultivation put the soil in ideal shape for absorbing and holding moisture. The rough surface of plowed land absorbs moisture that, were the field in sod, would run off as surface drainage.

Those of us who are looking to next season's crops to recompense us for short crops this year should turn chance into certainty by laying up moisture in the soil this fall and winter, to be turned into profitable crops next summer. We farmers are to a large extent dependent for our living on the kindness of Nature, but we are wise to make use of Nature's bounty bequeathed to us the year round and not trust to that which she chooses to give us in a few short summer months.

THE REFERENDUM

Both political parties have been taking credit to themselves for bringing the issue of reciprocity up for the consideration of the people of Canada at a general election. It is well that we farmers as the parties most affected by the agreement are to be given an opportunity to express our views on a question in which we are so vitally interested. Is there not a danger, however, that in the excitement and confusion of a general election the main issue may be lost sight of and many who honestly wish to see reciprocity given a trial will for party reasons vote against the agreement. In a general election it very often comes down to the case of voting for Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones rather than for reciprocity or against reciprocity. Would it not be much better were we given an opportunity to mark our ballots for or against reci-

procity, the result of the count to have nothing to do with party standing?

Such a system of submitting legislation for the approval of the people is practised in the republic of Switzerland, in New Zealand, and in many of the states of the American Union. The referendum enables citizens to vote on questions of great importance without consideration of party prejudice or party standing. We in Canada will be taking a long step in advance in legislative matters when we adopt a system similar to that used with such success in these countries—the referendum.

In a recent issue we stated that complaint had been made about the slowness with which the certificates are issued by the Live

R. of P. Certificates Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to the

owners of cows which have qualified in the Record of Performance. We have since been informed that almost without exception the department issues these certificates within fifteen days after the animal has qualified. The department, however, is not expected to forward the certificates to the owners of the cows. Instead it sends them to the secretaries of the different breed associations. It would seem, therefore, that the delay, where there has been any, rests with the secretaries of the associations. This being the case, the breeders have the matter in their own hands and should have little difficulty in straightening out difficulties of this kind.

The happy farmer this fall is the one who, one or more years ago, decided that a silo is a profitable part of the farm equipment.

The Happy Farmers the cheapest of all foods produced on the farm

and accordingly had lots of it on hand. Many a dairyman would have had great difficulty in carrying his cows over the summer and securing the satisfactory results that he did, had it not been for the left-over end of short pastures, with which he supplemented the short pastures. And his silo will continue to help him out. Hay in Ontario has been little more than half a crop. Straw is short, and the only hope left for a good supply of feed in many counties of Ontario is the corn crop, which has been much better, comparatively speaking, than other forage crops. The man with the silo has cashed in on the summer's feeding, and he is going to add a whole lot to his dividends on the silo investment this coming winter. Have you a silo? If not, come join the happy throng!

No trick is more cowardly than to mislead a person into expecting something he will not get. Some advertisers are most cowardly when the above rule is applied to them. No such advertisers are admitted to the columns of Farm and Dairy to protect its readers. Read again our Protective Policy, published in this editorial page.

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ANENT RECIPROCIITY

A Farmers Reply to Mr. Osler

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Will you kindly allow me space in Farm and Dairy, which we so much prize, to accept Mr. Osler's invitation for further discussion of "Our Stand on Reciprocity." Now, Mr. Editor, I hope these few lines will be read and understood, as maintaining the spirit of your paper, which we believe to be purely non-political, but true as steel in maintaining and protecting the interests of the farmer.

Mr. Osler says, "May I ask you to tell me which farmer is doing the best work for himself and his country, the one who sells his grain and hay and other raw material to some one else to feed, or the one who feeds his own raw material and sells only the finished product."

What means under the sun, may I ask, could be better devised to induce the farmer to build up his dairy and feed, his hay, grain and raw materials and sell only the finished product, cheese, butter and beef, than the very measure under consideration, that of furnishing a wider market and higher prices for such products. Surely your contributor cannot conclude that the common intelligence of the farming public is as low as an ebb as to be misled to sell their raw material, just because a wider market and higher price is furnished for the finished product.

I fail to see the slightest evidence in Mr. Osler's statements of well-weighed thought or careful consideration, but they rather seem to me to bespeak a selfish design for another purpose.

In thanking you in advance, Mr. Editor for this space, I wish for your valuable paper the prosperity and patronage it so justly deserves from the farmers of our country.—Eph. Roberson, farmer, Leeds Co., Ont.

How About the Consumer?

Will you kindly explain how, if reciprocity will increase the farmer's price, it will also decrease the cost of living to the consumer? Both the farmer and the consumer are being patted on the back, but the nocking strap only seems to be affixed to one of the twins; how about the other? Can you give a straight and lucid answer?—E. K. Strathern, Montreal, Que.

Tariff obstruction works disadvantageously in two ways; it decreases the price received by the producer in an exporting country and at the same time increases the price to the consumer. It is easy to see why the United States tariff against our farm produce enables our millmen to pay as farmers for produce a price equal to that which we would receive in the United States minus the amount of a United States tariff. The price of hogs in Canada for instance varies just as it varies in United States, but it is at all times kept just as far below the United States prices as possible without making it profitable for us farmers to ship our hogs to the United States market and pay the duty. When the duty is removed, as it will be under reciprocity, our packers will be obliged to pay the same price as the United States packers do for American hogs of the same quality. What applies to hogs applies to all other lines of farm produce in Canada.

In the same way the consumer will benefit by a reduction in tariff. The import duty on bacon for instance, enables the pork packer to charge to Canadian consumers the United States price, plus the amount of the tariff. The duty on bacon will be reduced should reciprocity come into force, and hence the price to the consumer. That this reasoning works out in practice can be proven by a comparison of retail

prices in the two countries at the present time. On August 18th fresh dressed young hens were quoted in Toronto at 16¢ and in Chicago at 14½¢. Porterhouse steak in Toronto on the same day was 25¢ and in Chicago 20¢; spring lamb in Toronto was 20¢, in Chicago 13¢; pork chops in Toronto 20¢, in Chicago 15¢; pork shoulder in Toronto 12½¢ to 15¢, in Chicago 11½¢.

There is another way in which the consumer will benefit by the removal of trade obstructions. That is by the lengthening of the growing season. Early vegetables and fruit which are now luxuries for the rich will become much cheaper and within the reach of all. Eggs will be cheaper in winter months when there are comparatively few produced in Canada, while in summer the price to the farmer will be somewhat higher, and both producer and consumer will gain thereby.

But there is a bigger and broader way of looking at this subject of reciprocity than that of placing in opposition the interests of the producer and the consumer. These interests are not opposed to each other as too many of us believe. In Canada there are almost two people in the country to one in town. We farmers are the largest market for the manufactured articles produced in town. We supply the freight for the commerce of which so many town residents make their living. An increase in our prosperity is bound to be reflected by an equal increase of prosperity to our brethren in the cities. Good crops always mean good business. Higher prices to us farmers will mean good business also. What makes for prosperity of the farmer should be welcomed by the people in our cities as tending to their prosperity as well. Reciprocity will be a blessing to both city man and farmer.

John Campbell Writes of Sheep

Sheep have occupied a prominent place in the public eye of late. Canadian sheep breeders have been assured that if reciprocity is adopted they will "be licked out of their boots" by their brethren in the business to the south of the line. The following letter from John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., shows how a prominent Canadian sheep breeder views the situation:

"Reciprocity will prove a boon to the Canadian sheep breeder. Some years within the last four, 1,000 carloads of lambs have been sent from Toronto to Buffalo, though subject to a duty of 75 cts a head. Some sheep would be included, for which \$1.50 a head duty would be paid. That such trading was carried on need surprise no one when we recall the fact that the finished 10 or 11 months old lamb carried on its back free the fleece, which, the moment the line was crossed, added \$1.50 to the lamb's value, because it carried its coat unrestricted by tariff walls into a market where the value of wool is 15 cts a pound higher than in Canada.

"Given reciprocity, as offered us, and the sheep industry would progress by leaps and bounds, as we produce a very superior quality of market lambs, which our American customers are always willing to pay an extra price for. Not such a cheap, watered stuff as the 64-pound sheep which The Toronto World so ignorantly, or perhaps, knowingly, has been boasting about, as to its goodness and quality. The weight—not equal to a common Canadian three-months-old lamb—and the price it is sold at, proves the meanness of the 'critter'."

It is worthy of notice that while all the agricultural papers in Canada are in favor of the reciprocity agreement, all the agricultural papers in the United States are opposed to it, and are denouncing it as a betrayal of farmer's interests.—O. Iawa Free Press.



When the Bluebirds start a warbling
And the Mocking Birds to mock;
When the summers here with roses
And the sun's the farmer's cloak;
When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fodder's in the stock;
When snowballs come a-whizzing
And the paths the snow drifts block

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FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Cheese Department

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

Mr. Publow Writes from Glasgow

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Since my arrival in Britain, I have visited most of the large cheese centres, and have examined cheese from every district in Ontario, as well as the makes from most every other country, and have had a splendid opportunity of comparing our Canadian cheese with other makes. I am pleased to say that the comparisons have been very favourable to our cheese.

When making inquiries as to the quality most suitable to the trade, a very common expression of the merchants is: "Believe us the quality of your best Bellows and Brockville's, and we will wish for nothing better." The quality of these cheese they describe as follows: Close-boring, smooth texture, mild flavor, uniform, neat appearance. This quality is in great demand, and is being retailed at 8d. and 9d. a lb. I would strongly advise our makers to make cheese of this type.

I do not want to give the impression that all of our cheese arriving in this country are of this type, as quite a number of the cheese arriving at the present time are showing a slightly acid, while others are too green, and neither of those qualities were well thought of by the merchants whom I have met.

Being in the very dry weather this season, in this country, and the consequent falling off in dairy products, there will likely be an active demand for best Canadian cheese, as stocks here are light, and it would appear as though prices will continue to rule high for the balance of the season.—G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, at Glasgow, Aug. 25th, 1911.

E. O. D. A. Meets

A meeting of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in Toronto Sept. 3. A delegation from Campbellford composed of Mayor Drexler and Alex. Hume of Menie, was present to invite the association to hold the next convention of the association in Campbellford. They promised to give a royal welcome to the convention and their invitation was accepted. The convention will be held January 3, 4 and 5. The directors present were the president, Henry Glendonning, Manilla; T. A. Thompson, Almonte, secretary; G. A. Putnam, Toronto, Director of Dairy Instruction; Edward Kidd, M. P., North Gower; James Sanderson, Kemptonville; G. A. Gillespie, Peterborough; J. A. Anderson, Mountain View; Jos. McGrath, Mount Chesney; J. H. Singleton, Smiths Falls; Nelson Stone, Norham; J. J. Payne, Brinsford. Regret was expressed in regard to the recent death of Mr. Jas. Whitton, of Wellman's Cove, for many years a director on the board of the association. The secretary was requested to send the condolences of the members of the board to the relatives of the deceased.

A report received from Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, who was on his way home from England was to the effect that he had received a cordial reception at the hands of the British importers of dairy products and had found that Canadian cheese compared very favorably with the cheese he had seen from any other country. He expects the demand for our cheese to increase.

Mr. Frank Singleton, Assistant Chief Dairy Inspector, reported that the official prosecutors had received instructions to take action in regard to 32 cases of patrons charged with adulterating their milk. Of these cases 18 were settled out of court, the offenders paying fines of \$500 each, which half, or \$250.40 was retained by the association. One case was contested in court and resulted in a fine of \$40 and costs being imposed. Thirteen cases were still unsettled and are being dealt with by the prosecutors. The costs of prosecution had amounted to about \$456. When the remaining cases were settled it was probable the association would have a balance to the good from the fines collected.

Messrs. Glendonning, T. A. Thompson, G. A. Gillespie, Nelson Stone, G. A. Putnam, and G. G. Publow were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual convention. The treasurer's report showed the finances of the association to be in excellent condition.

MAKERS' CERTIFICATES

Mr. Putnam reported that the cheese and butter makers are giving great interest in the matter of securing permanent certificates. It was evident that the granting of these certificates was going to have a beneficial effect in raising the standard of efficiency among the makers. The Department of Agriculture was willing to furnish speakers for the annual meetings of factories as heretofore.

A Lessened Make of Cheese

Excessively hot weather and dry pastures have resulted in a serious falling off in the milk flow throughout Ontario, and the make of cheese is much less than at this time last year. Only a few favored sections in Eastern Ontario report a make as good as last year, and in many cases the decrease amounts to as much as 50 per cent. In the early part of the season the make was well up to last year, cows had been wintered well and pastures were good. Drought in June and July started the decline, and there is little chance of any further improvement this year.

LESS MILK FROM MORE COWS

The falling off in the milk flow, of course, the largest factor in decreasing the make of cheese. One factory in Oxford county is receiving less milk than last year, and there are 75 more cows being milked by the patrons. There are, however, other factors that have contributed to the decreased make, the control of which the dairymen has entirely within his own hands. The first of these is the poor condition of the milk delivered. True, the weather has been hot, but even then there are those who, by taking proper precautions, always deliver good milk. What one can do all can do. Another factor is the lower cost of the milk for butter fat. Until milk is paid for by fat content dairymen have no inducement to breed for cows that produce high testing milk, and as a result, the quality of the milk delivered at factories has been steadily declining.

A HIGHER PRICE

Dairymen will be partly compensated for the smallness of the milk flow by the higher prices they are receiving for their cheese as compared with last year. The price runs a little over 13 cts a pound, while last year at this time it was 10½ to 11 cts. A shortage in the home production of cheese in England accounts very largely for the favorable prices on this side. The reports of some of our correspondents follow:

MORE CHEESE

"We have made more cheese than last year, and the quality of milk has been the same."—T. J. Miller, Grenville Co.

"Our make of cheese is less than

half of what it was at this time last year."—T. W. Phillips, Northumberland Co.

"Our make to date is larger than last year, but prospects are for a smaller make the rest of the season. The quality is poor and the average per pound of cheese will be higher."—E. Hawthorne, Peterboro Co.

ABOUT THE SAME

"The quality of the milk has not been as good as last year; the make is about the same."—C. Jenkins, Oxford Co.

"The make of cheese is considerably lower than last year, and we have 75 more cows."—J. H. Herron, Oxford Co.

The quality of milk received during June and July was not nearly so rich, nor kept in as good condition as last year. Our make is about the same.—A. W. Darroch, Oxford Co., Ont.

"We are two cheese below last year at this date, but have 80 or 40 cows less."—J. Brown, Norfolk Co.

"In the early part of the season we made more cheese than last year, but at the present time are making about the same amount. The quality of milk is all that could be desired."—Albert G. Wight, Lambton Co.

"We will have 30 tons of cheese less than last year. Our make at present is one-third off, and the quality of the milk is poor."—G. B. Brodie, Middlesex Co.

"The make of cheese is one-fourth less than last year."—W. S. Stocks, Perth Co.

The make of cheese at present is one-third less than last year, and in-

dications point to a poor fall make.—Clarence Donnelly, Middlesex Co.

"We have made 30 cheese less than last year. The quality of milk could be improved."—T. J. McKinney, Bruce Co.

Results in Butter Making Contests

The work in the butter making competition at the Canadian National Exhibition this year was all well done, and the contest was very keen. The competitors received the cream the evening before and ripened it. I examined its condition and temperature and noted every detail of the work, beginning to finish. The quickest time was one hour, and the longest 1-2 hours—average 1 hour, ten minutes.

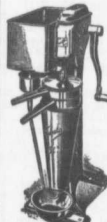
Large crowds watched the work each session. In the amateur and professional classes each contestant made butter four times and the score on the work and butter was averaged. In the free for all, the contestants made butter once.

Amateur class—Miss C. E. Jayne, Cobourg, 33.85; Miss R. Patton, Newton Brook, 32.15; Miss M. Johnston, Bowdoin, 32.73; Miss C. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 30.75; Miss M. Scott, Agincourt, 37.39.

Professional class—Miss L. E. Jayne, Cobourg, 32.73; Miss M. Johnston, Bowdoin, 32.95; Miss N. Carriek, Roseville, 37.97; Miss K. M. Wolfe, Guilford, 30.48; Miss M. A. Jayne, Cobourg, 30.50; Mrs. Simpson, Atwood, 39.85.

Free-for-all—Miss M. Johnston, Bowdoin, 35.15; Miss L. E. Jayne, Cobourg, 34.05; Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 32.75; Miss M. Brydon, Galt, 32.10; Miss M. Jayne, Co., 31.00.—Laura Rose, Judge.

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Transforming Ourselves
No. 25

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if by these any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Philippians 4:8

Chameleons are those funny little lizards, the colour of which changes, to match the colour of the articles by which they are surrounded. When they are excited or teased, their colour is affected and changes to accord with their feeling of resentment and anger. We are all like chameleons in this respect—that our natures and characters change until they harmonize perfectly with the thoughts we think. We cannot entertain despairing thoughts without beginning to give up to despair; we cannot allow ourselves to think thoughts of anger or resentment without becoming in time, habitually cross and vindictive. We cannot listen to and delight in thoughts that suggest that we are more clever, better looking, or better at anything than others, without becoming puffed up with pride.

If defects of character have already settled upon us, we can readily trace their cause if we will but examine the character of our thoughts. If a man or woman is afflicted with a quick temper, it is because they allow them-

selves to think too much about their troubles and their causes of annoyances, and too little about their blessings and the need for loving God and their neighbours. If we are given to pride, it is because we think too much about self and our own fancied superiorities and too little about God's warnings that the humble shall be exalted and the exalted humbled. If fear holds us back from doing many things that we feel we should undertake, it is because we permit ourselves to think too much about our own weaknesses and not enough about the fact that God is the source of all power and wisdom, and that He has promised to grant us these according to our needs if we will but ask Him for them and trust Him to keep His word. No matter what our special defects of character may be, they are caused by certain specific lines of thought. Until we recognize this fact and realize what the consequences of entertaining such thoughts are, we cannot hope to overcome our faults and to grow in moral and spiritual strength and power. Once our eyes have been opened to this fact, we will rapidly gain in ability to recognize the dangerous character of such thoughts the moment they present themselves—or rather that the devil suggests them—to us and by refusing to entertain them they will lose their power to injure us.

In our text, St. Paul shows us clearly the best methods of bringing about improvement. Instead of har-

boring thoughts that will have an evil influence, we are to do the very reverse. We must make up our minds to think only such thoughts as will help us; thoughts of truth, of justice, of purity, of love. When we do this we will work in harmony with one of the great spiritual laws, and the God of peace will be with us, and we will grow in wisdom and in favor with God and with man.—I. H. N.

Salt for Table Use

Salt absorbs moisture, so if used on the table in cellars it forms into lumps or if used in salt shakers it clogs the holes and sometimes causes a metallic cover to rust. It is annoying to have the shaker refuse to give out salt and unhealthy to have it shake off particles of metal with the salt. The china covers do away with the latter difficulty, but they seem to clog even worse than the metallic ones.

With a little care, salt may be kept perfectly dry. Take enough salt to half fill the cellars or shakers, put it on a pie tin and slip it into the oven for a few minutes. If it is very damp, stir it and heat still longer. When perfectly dry and cool, mix a small quantity of cornstarch through it and partly fill the shakers. The cornstarch will not be enough to taste, but it helps to absorb the moisture and to keep the salt from clinging together. If the weather is very damp the salt may have to be emptied from the shakers and reheated in three or four days.

My Wish for My Baby

I desire for my baby neither great beauty nor great wealth, nor fame, nor anything to mar her happiness. But give her a contented spirit, ministering hands, and willing feet, that her presence may radiate joy wherever she may be. May she care nothing for society; but may she love her neighbour as herself. Let her motto through life be: "Noblesse oblige." May she never know ambition, nor seek to explore life's mountain tops or steeps, either through curiosity or great yearning, but may her little feet tread tranquilly life's common way. May she be cursed with neither brilliance nor wit, but give her a sense of humour, a tender tact, a gracious presence, and only sufficient beauty to make her face lovely to her friends. May the public pass her by in utter ignorance and never know of the existence of my little maid. May she never seek her own happiness, but let her always minister to others without thought of reward. Thus give her happiness in great measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over, and as her crowning glory may she know the supreme joy of a great and selfless love.—Lilian Bell.

Clean patent-leather shoes in this way: After removing all the dirt, rub the surface well with a milky rag, then polish it with a dry cloth. This not only gives the leather a bright appearance, but preserves it.



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"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."
Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.
No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."
So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.
FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — reliable, you see.
No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.
Bake things always up to the mark of your happy expectations.
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OUR HOME CLUB

A Blessing in our Work

I wonder how it got out that people in the city do not have to work! There are some people in the city, it is true, who do not work at manual labor...

Her remark came about in this way: I was admiring the beautiful situation of my farm home lying up on the Kawartha Lakes. I complimented this mistress of a home upon having such a beautiful place to live, and she replied, "Oh, yes, it is very nice; but then living here in the country, you then know we have to learn to work."

Godness me! I wondered if she thought that people elsewhere did not have to work! Afterwards I got wondering whether or not she really appreciated what a fine thing it was to be able to work and to have work to do.

It is good to work. Someone has said, "Work is the salt of pleasure, the sweetener of sleep and appetite, the balm of sorrow."

In a recent sermon for Sunday, Dr. Frank Crane, writing on "The Escape from Self," speaks of his three cities of refuge, in which he escapes from self as did the ancient Jews escape to their cities of refuge when fleeing from the wrath of the avenging king.

"First and foremost is work. I work not because I like it, for I would rather spend money than earn it, and I could loaf as thoroughly as the next man; nor because I need to make a living, for any one can knock off work and be a parasite; some one will always look out for the lazy as well as for the sick; but because I am afraid not to work."

WORK INDUCES RESPECT "In work I respect myself, and am at peace with the infinite without me and within me. When at work I am Dr. Jekyll. I would not dare to start out merely to live a life of ease; I would be afraid of Mr. Hyde. Work is simply the salvation of the soul,

not possibly in an evangelical sense, but at least in common sense, because it saves me not from theological horrors I know nothing about, but from myself, which is a horror that comes home to meet my business and bosoms.

"Crime in society is largely the product of leisure. Most of the ordinary moral lesions could be cured by saving wood."

We all must work or suffer to a greater or less extent from the lack

OH, YOU BOY!

Here is the greatest Magazine in the world for Boys--The Boys' Magazine. Each issue is filled with fascinating stories and absorbing articles of interest to every live boy.

Let us therefore resolve to make the best of work. Let us make it interesting. Then will it become even a pleasure! In our work, if we do well and get our best, we may find earth's most satisfying pleasures.

Less Medicine and Better Health

Eating more fruit will mean less medicine and better health. One of the best ways to eat fruit is on an empty stomach, not as a dessert.

Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing and serves as a natural stimulant to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or orange may be taken at such a time with good effect.

If the habit of eating fruit is not formed, an aim should be made to cultivate the habit of eating fruit. You may not care for it at first, but after a time the beneficial effects will be appreciated, and it will become second nature to you to eat fruit.

Laundry Economy

Soft water, for use in laundry work, saves soap, clothing, time, energy and money.

Buying soap by the box is more economical than buying it by the quarter's worth.

Removing the soap from the box, and piling it in such a way that it will dry, causes it to wear away less rapidly, and therefore to last longer, than if not dried.

Having a firm, substantial wash-tub, of a height suited to the worker, so constructed as to hold the tubs securely in position, saves time and energy.

A good stationary wringer, or one which is so made as to be clamped securely to the tub, is also necessary. When through using the wringer, loosen the screws to relieve the pressure on the rubber rollers; wash clean, wipe dry and put it away where it will keep clean until needed.

suds, rinsing and drying, tends to keep it in good condition.

The ironing-table should be of a height suited to the ironer; not too high enough to cause the worker to stand in a stooped position, nor too low as to necessitate the lifting of the shoulders while ironing.

The ironing-pad and sheet should be perfectly clean and secured fastened to the table, if rapid, efficient work is to be done.

Irons should be of medium weight, smooth and clean. When through using the iron, place it on the stove and set them on end in a dry place to cool. When they are cool, see that they are clean before putting them away. Irons that are left on the stove dry day after day liable to be rough, dirty and unfit for use.

A slip for the ironing holder, made of some coarse white material, is convenient and desirable because it can be so easily laundered.

Rub the iron, each time it is taken from the stove, on a piece of clean paper or cloth, before using, to prevent the possibility of soiling or scorching the article to be ironed.

A clothes-pin bag, which can be tied about the waist when hanging out or taking in the wash, saves many steps and keeps the clothes-pins clean.

A rope clothes-line should be taken down when not in use, where it will be protected from dust and be handy when wanted.—Mary L. Bull.

Shoes

When buying shoes insist on being fitted. Get a shoe that is long and narrow and in most cases it will be more comfortable than a short, wide shoe, and will look much better.

Choose good leather and a firm sole. Then see that when the shoe is laced it fits tightly around the instep, supporting the arch of the foot.

Moderately high heels are not injurious and give one much better posture, a low, heavy heel is bad.

Patent leather shoes have the advantage of not needing polishing, but can be much benefited by being rubbed over with vaseline occasionally. One does not need to carry shoe polish when travelling if they have a little jar of vaseline and a bit of soft rag, as the vaseline improves any kind of leather, even handbags and suit cases. It is economy to buy good shoes and keep them in good repair.

Wear stockings that are plenty long and when buying them allow for shrinking. Short stockings and short shoes cause irritating bunions and corns and make one's life miserable. If you have corns and bunions and your feet trouble you, bathe your feet often and give them a good vigorous rubbing upwards. Put a bit of soft cotton wool between the toes and over the bunion after rubbing with vaseline. A bit of soft cotton under the corner of an ingrowing nail relieves it.

If your feet do not improve with this treatment, make up your mind that you have the gout and give up high living. Cut out the rich desserts and take down the sugars and starches. Drink plenty of water or lemon juice and cut a dose of good old-fashioned Epsom Salts or Castor Oil.—T. N.

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DON'T DELAY

Send in your request for this Big, Handsome, Helpful Catalogue

A FREE DELIVERY THAT RINGS TRUE

We believe that what we are about to say will impress you with its sincerity. Our prices are low—the quality is high, undoubtedly—and our Free Delivery offer is fair and just to all. For instance—we ship all heavy goods listed in this Catalogue Freight Paid to your nearest railroad station. This includes Furniture, Farm Implements, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Gasolene Engines, Boats, etc. All other merchandise is sent freight paid on all orders of \$25.00 and over.

THE EATON MAIL ORDER WAY IS BEST FOR YOU

Bear in mind the fact that with closely whittled prices predominating throughout this Catalogue, the above free delivery offer is an interesting proposition that most customers will want to take advantage of. At least we solicit a trial order. Won't you favour us?

GIVE US THE CHANCE TO PROVE OUR STATEMENTS

Accept this Catalogue from us—critically—aye, doubtfully if you must—so much the better, but don't stop there. Give us the right to prove all we claim for this Catalogue in **EATON** service—lastly and primarily for your satisfaction—in quality—prompt service and—

Satisfaction Guaranteed Absolutely or Your Money Refunded

with transportation charges paid both way by us. That's our offer—what's your answer?

THOUSANDS NOW ENJOY THE EATON MAIL ORDER WAY—WHY NOT YOU?

Our Guarantee knows no exceptions, it protects you absolutely

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

A trial order will speak louder than words. We await your commands.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

DATE PUDDING

Mix two cups of graham flour, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of dates stoned and chopped, one-half cup each of molasses and chopped suet, one-half teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of mixed spices and a little salt. Boil two hours and serve with foamy sauce.

Fruit salads are a favorite dish at receptions and luncheons, and dates in this connection are an agreeable novelty.

APPLES AND DATE SALAD

One cup of dates, stoned and shredded, three cups of tart, tender eating apples, chopped or sliced thin; to these may be added one-half cup of chopped and salted English walnuts or other nuts. Season with sugar and lemon juice, or a cup of sparkling cider.

FIGS WITH CREAM

Buy the whole or half figs, wash, soak over night, and stew gently until tender, using the water in which they were soaked with lemon juice to flavor and one cup of sugar to one

pound of figs. Chill in the syrup, garnish with preserved cream, and serve with whipped cream.

EYE BISCUITS

Put one cup of corn-meal in a bowl, pour over it sufficient boiling water to moisten thoroughly. When cool add one pint of scalded milk, one tablespoon of butter melted, one teaspoon of salt and two tablespoons of sugar. When lukewarm add one third of a yeast cake softened in lukewarm water and sufficient white flour to make a drop batter. Beat well and set aside until light and spongy. Then add rye flour to make a soft dough. Knead in the hand and roll out. When light, bake as usual.

Devonshire Cream

Devonshire cream is considered a great delicacy. It is generally made for eating with fruit, pastry, and so forth. Some have an idea that it can be made only with milk from the Devon cows fed on Devonshire pasture. This is a mistake. It can be made anywhere, provided the proper method is observed. The method is as follows:

As soon as possible after the cows are milked, the milk should be strained into small round pans—the ordinary shallow pans answer very well—and allowed to remain in the dairy undisturbed for 12 hours. They should then be placed on a hot water stove made for the purpose, where a large quantity of cream is regularly made; but if only occasionally made, the pans may be placed on an ordinary kitchen range, or in the boiler when the water is slowly boiling, and the same result will be obtained. They should be allowed to remain there until the milk reaches a temperature of 180 degrees Fahr. The surface will then be covered with a thick wrinkled skin. They should now be gently removed to the dairy and placed on shelves, which should be made like a rack, so that the air may come in contact with as much of the under part of the pans as possible. After allowing the pans to remain there undisturbed for from 12 to 18 hours, the cream should be quite thick and firm, and may then be taken off with a perforated skimmer, all the milk possible being drained from it. The cream should then be so thick, if made with rich milk, that it may be cut into squares; and if wrapped in grease-proof paper, it may be sent a considerable distance without injury.

A neighbor of mine who always has delicious little cakes and cookies keeps a cut lemon or orange in the jar with them to give them a "far-away" and delightful flavor.

NEW FALL PATTERNS

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

For the next four or five issues, we have arranged to give our readers extra pattern space, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments for fall winter. Send name, address, size and number of the pattern desired, with ten cents stamp, to that amount. About 10 patterns are required for filling of all orders. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

FIVE GORED SKIRT, 716.

The skirt with these panels is a favorite one just now. Here is a model that can be made in that way or without the panels as liked. The foundation is smoothly fitted, but the circular flounce is made with inverted pleats at front and back, providing comfortable flare for walking.

For the medium size will be required 5 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide, for the panels will be required 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inches wide; the width at the lower edge is 3 yards, 3½ yards when plaited.

This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

GIRL'S COAT, 717.

The loose coat is the fashion for the little girls. Here is a model that can be finished either with a big square collar or with a round one. In the illustration it is cut off to three-quarter length, but it can be extended to cover the whole of the skirt.

The coat is made with fronts and back. The sleeves are cut in three parts to each, finished with rolled-over cuffs. The sailor collar is made in one piece. The shield and standing collar are adjusted and buttoned into position beneath the sailor collar.

For the 10 year size will be required 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 or 32 inches wide. With 2½ yards of cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

BLOUSE OR TENNIS WAIST FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 715.

The blouse that is made with a laced opening at the front, suggestive of the sailor style, is a fashionable and practical one. This model is admirably well adapted to both indoor wear and outdoor sports.

For the 16 year size will be required 27 yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

FANCY BLOUSE, 719.

Such a fancy blouse as this one finds many uses. It is an excellent model for the one gown, and it serves admirably for the blouse of lighter material to be worn with the coat suit.

For the medium size will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of silk and 4 yards of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, and 40 inch bust measure.

FANCY PEASANT BLOUSE, 712.

The peasant blouse is for many occasions continuing to be a favorite one. The model is quite new, the yoke being in points. It can be finished with or without under-sleeves.

For a woman of medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for yoke and under-sleeves.

This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

FANCY YOKES NIGHT-GOWN, 718.

The round neck night-gown that is made with a strapless yoke is a new and fashionable one. This one is prettily tucked and delicately embroidered.

The combination is in every way attractive, but if it is desirable to curtail the labor the yoke can be cut from all-over material.

For the medium size will be required 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide 3, yards 44, with 1 yard of insertion, 2 yards of edging.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S DRESS, 711.

The simple frock made with a gathered skirt is always needed for the younger girls. This one is pretty and is coming, at the same time it is simple and easy to make. The sleeves are sewed in the armholes, but they are cut in one piece each, simply gathered into bands.

For the 10 year size will be required 4 yards of material 36, 3 yards 36, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of banding.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

SHIRT WAIST FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 713.

The shirt waist that is cut in one with the sleeves in peasant style is a new and fashionable one. It is especially easy to make, owing to its desirability and it is especially becoming to girls' dresses.

For the 16 year size will be required 1½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

MILK MAID BLOUSE, 714.

The blouse with the milkmaid collar is a very attractive one. It is especially becoming to girls' dresses.

For the 16 year size will be required 1½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

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This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

Well, Well!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have in color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and 25 CENTS Booklet.

The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

To keep on washing clothes the old way is simply to destroy youthfulness and shorten life itself. Why should women do it—since an up-to-date washing machine can change the drudgery of washday into a pleasant pastime? The colored lady knows better.

"De washing machine dat can wash moah clo's cleaner in half an hour dan three washerwomen."

The New Century Washing Machine works quickly, easily, and operates far cleaner and more gently than any washerwoman could possibly wash. It gushes the water through the fabric, leaving it fresh, sweet and clean in a few minutes. And it cannot injure the finest, flimsiest garments you possess, because it is built right and built to endure.

CUMMER-DOWSELL Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

The Fashion Department of this paper at receipt of ten cents.

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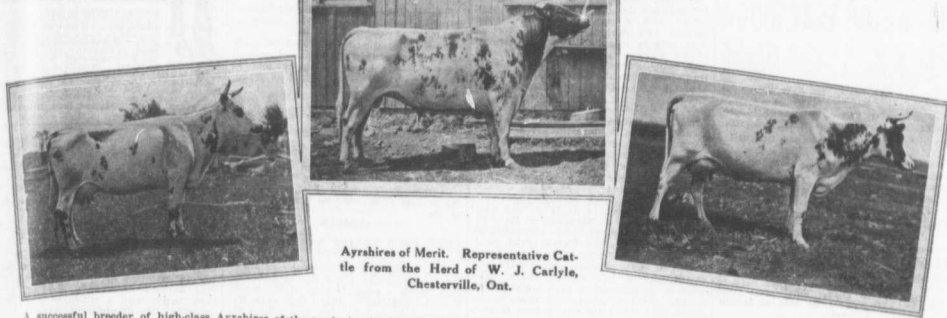
MILK

Ontario bran is
\$21. Manitoba
Montreal, Manitob
\$24. Ontario bran,
to \$27.

HAY A

With a strong c
United States and
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Market here No.
118 is \$3.25; mixed
straw, Manitoba, \$1
at Montreal is \$1.5
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No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.5
No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.5
No. 4, \$1.50 to \$1.5

Quotations are
best, \$1.50 to \$1.5
outlook: \$1.50 to \$1
dow. \$1.50; cabbe



Ayrshires of Merit. Representative Cattle from the Herd of W. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.

A successful breeder of high-class Ayrshires of the producing kind is Mr. W. J. Carlyle, of Chesterville, Ont., the owner of the cattle here shown. Mr. Carlyle's Ayrshires have made some notable records in R.O.P. work. Maud of Hillview, to be seen on the left of the illustration, made 9,029 lbs. of 3.69 per cent. milk in 375 days. The other cow illustrated, Rena, is also a producer of merit. The bull, Auchinbrain Albert, as may be seen, is a model of Ayrshire and dairy type and in the noted herd of W. V. Ballantyne at Stratford proved himself a sire of the right kind.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, September 11.—Wholesale merchants report that trade is showing more activity than for some weeks past. The return of city people from their holidays has had something to do with this increased trade. The western trade is also brisk. The crops are being harvested in good condition and western merchants are sending in their orders for large fall deliveries.

A feature of the trade in farm produce is the quietness in the coarse grain market. Prices have been advanced twice, but Ontario farmers are still holding on to their grain, waiting for the higher prices which they have every reason to believe will come with reciprocity. One farmer that we know in Western Ontario has over 1,000 bushels of wheat in storage as well as large quantities of barley, and there are many more like him. A resume of the week's operations shows eggs, Manitoba wheat, eggs and cattle stronger.

WHEAT

Quotations on wheat continue to advance. Unfavorable weather in Europe and reports of rain in the American Northwest have advanced the price of hard wheat. No. 1 northern is quoted at \$1.09 and No. 2 \$1.06. Ontario wheat is not moving, although there is a good demand at ruling prices—64c to 85c outside.

COARSE GRAINS

Quotations on coarse grains are purely nominal. In the past two weeks prices have been advanced twice without any appreciable increase in trade. Oats and corn are decidedly higher. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 45 1/2c; No. 3, 44 1/2c; Ontario No. 2, 36c to 40c outside and 40c to 45c on track here; corn, 65c; peas, 87c to 90c; rye, 75c to 77c; barley, malting, 67c to 70c; feed, 56c to 58c; and buckwheat, 50c to 52c.

Oats and corn have advanced at Montreal. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 45c; corn, 72c; peas, 81c to 81 1/2c; barley, malting, 75c to 80c; buckwheat, 54c to 55c.

MILL FEEDS

Manitoba bran is quoted at 82c; shorts, 85c; Ontario bran, 82c; shorts, 83.50c. At Montreal: Manitoba bran is 82c; shorts, 83c; Ontario bran, 82c to 82 1/2c; shorts, 83c to 87c.

HAY AND STRAW

With a strong demand from both the United States and Great Britain hay and straw are certain to continue in strong demand. Good prices. On the Farmers' Market here No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$19 to \$20, mixed hay, \$10 to \$13; and clover, \$15 to \$16. The situation at Montreal is similar and prices ruled strong at \$14.50 to \$16 for No. 1 hay; No. 2, \$10 to \$13, and No. 3, \$9 to \$9.50.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Quotations are as follows: Peaches, best, 65c to \$1.15, ordinary, 45c to 70c; melons, \$1.50 to \$1.60 a bag; cauliflower, doz., \$1.50; cabbages, crate, \$2.25; cu-

cumbers, bkt., 20c to 25c; wax beans, bkt., 25c to 30c; tomatoes, 11 qt. bkt., 25c to 30c; chimbiberries, 5c to 10c; plums, 11 qt. bkt., 45c to 50c; apples, bkt., 25c to 30c; pears, 11 qt. bkt., 35c to 75c; corn on cob, doz., 5c to 8c; and grapes, 6 qt. bkt., 20c to 25c.

HIDES

Latest quotations for city hides are: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12 1/2c; No. 2, 11 1/2c; No. 3, 10 1/2c; city calfskins, 12c to 14c. The prices being paid for country stock are: Hides cured, 11 1/2c; horns, 10 1/2c; lambs and pelts, 35c to 50c; horse hides, No. 1, 8 1/2c; calf skins, 10c to 14c.

HONEY

Wholesalers are selling buckwheat at 6c to 7c a lb. in tins, and 5 1/2c in bulk, while strained clover honey is 10c a lb. in 60-lb. tins; 5 to 10 lb. tins, 10c. No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 a doz.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs have advanced one to two cents a dozen this week. Supplies are falling off and for the next two or three months fewer eggs will be produced than at any other season of the year. Supplies on hand, however, prevent any abnormal advance in quotations. Strictly new laid are quoted at 25c to 26c and fresh graded at 20c to 21c. Prices have not advanced at Montreal, but the demand has been unusually strong, and dealers will have to advance their quotations in the near future. They are now paying 16c to 19c at country points. No. 1 stock is demanding 21c to 22c on the market and selected stock 24c to 26c.

Quotations for dressed poultry are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 17c; fowl, 13c to 14c; ducks, 15c to 16c. On the Farmers' Market chickens are 16c to 20c; fowl, 12c to 14c; ducks, 15c to 18c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter and cheese ruled at last week's quotations, which are as follows: Creamery prints, 25c to 26c; solids, 23c to 24c; dairy prints, 20c to 22c; inferior, 15c to 16c. Cheese is quoted at 14 1/2c for twins and 14c for large.

HORSES

Choice heavy drafters are quoted at \$200 to \$275; fair, \$175 to \$225; medium weight horses, \$140 to \$200. Good natural horses bring \$150 to \$225; fair, \$100 to \$150; express horses, \$165 to \$210; drivers, \$140 to \$240, and saddlers, \$140 to \$270.

LIVE STOCK

As a result of operations on the live stock markets last week prime steers and choice heavier cattle are higher, but the poorer grades have not advanced. The week throughout has been characterised by the delivery of large shipments of rough, ill-finished stock, that the butchers are rather chary about taking even with a splurge of local demand. These large deliveries of poorly finished stock are probably due to the shortage of fall feeds. Add to this the fact that stock-

ers and feeders are in rather poor demand and we feel safe in predicting higher prices next summer than have ruled this present season.

On the closing market of the week deliveries of stock were extremely light. The inclination of drovers to market an overwhelming proportion of rough cattle was still the outstanding feature of trade. Quotations are as follows: Export cattle choice, \$6.10 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.80 to \$6; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher cattle choice, \$5.75 to \$6.19; common to medium, \$4.75 to \$5.50; butcher cows choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; common to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.70; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; feeding steers, \$4.25 to \$5.25; and stockers, \$3.50 to \$4. Trade in milk cows is dull and prices are quoted purely nominal as follows: Choice milkers, \$80 to \$70; common to medium, \$25 to \$50, and springers, \$35 to \$50.

Quotations on sheep and lambs have not materially changed from last week. Heavy ewes are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50; light ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6; and bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.75. Hogs are reactionary and prices are down below the decline noted last week. They are quoted at \$7.70 to \$7.75 and \$7.40 f.o.b. country points.

A record shipment of Eastern cattle, together with 16 cars of Northwest cattle, made the receipts at Montreal stock yards last Wednesday the largest of the year. The cattle were of better quality than those offering recently, but with few buyers prices declined 10c to 25c. The Northwest cattle sold at \$5.50 to \$6; choice eastern steers brought 45; good, \$5.65 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; cows, best, \$4.65 to \$4.75; good, \$4.25 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.

Old sheep are easy at \$3.75 to \$4. Lambs are down at \$5.25 and bucks and culls go at \$2.75 to \$3. Calves are quoted at \$3 to \$10 according to size and quality.

Ontario Provincial
WINTER FAIR
GUELPH, ONT.
December 11 to 15, 1911
Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry
\$16,000 IN PRIZES
For Prize List apply to—
A. F. WESTERVELT, Sec'y., TORONTO

Well DRILLING MACHINES
Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engines or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.
WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE.
150 Acres. West half of lot 16, Con. 2, Smith township, adjoining the town of dairy farm for 30 years. Good state of cultivation. For price and terms apply to JAMES STOTHART, Peterboro, Ont.
R. R. No. 4.

Comfortable, Sanitary Stables mean More Milk, and More Milk means More Profits

COMPLETE STABLE EQUIPMENT of every description, including Woodward Water Basins, Stanchions, Iron Stalls, etc., can be installed in YOUR stable at a very low cost. You will then have an up-to-date stable in every way. Your cows will be comfortable, your stables will be easy to clean and your increased profits will pay for the equipment in a very short time. Ask our nearest agent or send for our Free Catalogue, and see for yourself that the claims we make are founded on fact.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited!
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
KINGS CO., P.E.I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, Aug. 26.—Harvest is under way and is a poor crop. Some have threshed and report grain very light in weight; as low as 31 lbs. to the bushel. Cattle are bad shape, owing to no after grass. Rain is coming now, but it is too late. It will help the root crop, which looks good. Hay is set to 414; potatoes, 40c; eggs, 15c.—G.A.

QUEBEC.
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON CENTRE, Sept. 4.—Harvesting is almost all done. We have had fine harvest weather lately. We have had such dry weather this season that many farmers are short of water. Cattle are very scarce, and are selling at a high price. Potatoes will be rather a small crop in this section, but root crops are fairly good.—J.C.G.

CHATHAM CO., QUE.
BOWICK STATION, Aug. 26.—Threshing completed. The grain crop in

FOR SALE
A Six Horse Power Gas or Gasoline Engine in good running order. Gould, Slayle & Muir Co.'s make.

R. B. MOORE, GALT, ONT.
IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.
FOR SALE—Young boars and sows; also a tenmonth boar. Apply
FARMER F. L. BERRY, P. O. Box 106
Lachine Locks, P.Q.

HOLSTEINS

WELCOME STOCK FARM.
offers a few young sows with records from 15 to 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days, bred to such noted bulls as Mercera's 819, Dean's record, 27.45 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few well bred young bulls.

CLARENCE BOLLERT, R. R. No. 6
Tavistock, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting **BEST STRINGS** see
GORDON H. MANHARD, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

12 Bull calf calves sired by a G. son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 2nd, and out of high-testing dams. Also 3 superior Imparvables, all thoroughbred sheep, ewe lambs and 2 yearling rams, all registered stock. Express prepaid.

I. N. HOWE, GLENWOOD STOCK FARM,
CRAMPTON, ONT.

BIGS & CALVES WANTED

Farm and Dairy
would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Chester White Boars, Ayshire Heifer Calves, and Holstein Heifer Calves from 6 to 8 weeks old.
Write Circulation Manager
FARM AND DAIRY
Peterbor., Ont.
giving prices and ages of animals

LOW COST, BIG RETURNS

THIS SIZE SPACE (one inch) costs 9c per insertion. Use the display columns of Farm and Dairy. This is a flat rate—small advertisers the same advantage as users of larger space and avoiding the confusion discount scale.
For Sale and Want advertisements.
OUR ADVERTISERS FIND FARM & DAIRY A PAYING MEDIUM

this section is below the average. Oats are light, averaging from 15 to 20 bu. an acre. Barley is a fair average crop. Peas, which are only grown in small quantities, are a fair crop of excellent quality. Corn is below the average but is improving of late.—J.B.

ONTARIO
HAYINGS CO., ONT.
SIDNEY CROSSING, Aug. 23.—Wheat is a fair sample and turns out well. Barley is an average yield; oats abundant; peas a short crop. Hay is looking fine and prospects are for a good crop. Early corn is very poor; late corn in fine shape promising a very good yield. Root crops generally are of the exception of potatoes. The early ones are a failure; the late ones may be better if we have plenty of rain. Harvest is all in. Fall plowing has started.—J.K.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.
ERIE VIEW, Sept. 4.—September was greeted with a warm electric storm, which has had a beneficial effect on pasture. Fall apple picking is the order of the day. They are small in quantity but excellent in quality. The season is poor spraying. Farmers are preparing for fall seeding and dealing with various perennial seeds.—B.J.

HALMIDAM CO., ONT.
VARENEY, Sept. 1.—The acreage of wheat is larger than last year. Pasture is good, continued rains having kept it green. Fruit is somewhat ahead of clover seed is being harvested. Buyers are bidding \$10 a bu. Alsike seed goes for \$1.30. Labor is very scarce. Apples are one-half crop. Labor is very scarce. Apples are one-half crop, \$250 with board.—G.L.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.
KIDSWALK, Sept. 8.—The weather is still very dry. The corn crop is well grown except on summer fallows, unless we get rain soon. Root crops are suffering and pastures are becoming very bare. Several good pieces of corn are to be seen. If the frost keeps off for two weeks longer this wheat will yield splendidly. Fruit is somewhat scarce. Potatoes are selling at 45c a pk; butter, 28c; eggs, 25c; hys, 41c; wheat, 30c; oats, 46c; and hay, 45 to 50 cents the ton. The acreage is scarce; hogs down to \$7.50.—O.A.W.

ELGIN CO., ONT.
ST. THOMAS, Sept. 7.—We have had some nice rains, which has freshened the pastures, and has had a large acreage of wheat is being put in. Good land being in fine condition. There is a great shortage of hay and straw and about half a crop of grain, our only salvation for winter feed is a splendid crop of corn. Sows are already filling their sides, although the wheat would have better silage were they to wait a week or two. Hay is selling at \$15 a ton, and hard to get.—G.A.

KENT CO., ONT.
BLENNIEW, Sept. 7.—Kent and Essex are experiencing an influx of farmers from Ohio and Indiana, whose specialty is corn growing for silage. Prices of farms are therefore advancing. The decision of the Railway Commission some time ago to make the Bell company continue with the independent companies is viewed with satisfaction, but the terms imposed are most discriminatory. The subscribers for the coal line will be taxed 15 cents a message, whilst the city company on the Bell line gets his work done for nothing at the expense of the local company.—J.B.

HURON CO., ONT.
POETERS HILL, Aug. 31.—The harvest this year has been somewhat light, owing to continued weather during the month of July; consequently hay was less than one-half a crop, fall wheat only medium, oats very short and barley the same. Roots and corn are doing fine now. Plums, cherries and raspberries were a very light crop. Peas are a fair crop, while sprouts are light—less than one-fifth of a crop, taking the average of the orchards. Well cared for orchards have a very fair showing. Harvest is about over and many are preparing their land for wheat. The market prices for farm produce are: Wheat, 80c; oats, 70c to 80c; barley, 50c to 60c; hays, 87.35; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 17c to 18c. Plums are selling at 35c to 60c; apples, 35c to 75c; and cherries, 50c to 75c. We wish to create much interest, especially for reciprocity.—R.B.S.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
WALKERTON, Aug. 21.—The harvest in all parts of the county is about all over. It was a little below the average in yield and quality; oats are good, but

light in weight. Corn is a promising crop. Roots are a little less; potatoes poor. Butter is 17c; eggs, 17c. Pasture is poor on account of drought.—J.A.L.

MANITOBA.
MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.
KELLOE, Aug. 30.—Harvest is in full swing now. It rained heavily Saturday and Sunday and caused a two-day delay. Wheat cutting is almost finished. Cutting is rather a slow process, the grain being on a badly low. In an orchard of the crop 10 per cent. will be wasted on harvesting. Ten days' fine weather ought to see the harvest completed. Labor is fairly plentiful at \$2.50 a day and \$50 a month.—L.J.N.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
SIMILIKAMEN DIST., B.C.
ALLEN GROVE, Aug. 15.—Having had considerable rain 10 days, crops and roots of all kinds are good. Hay was extra good. Small fruits are above average. Potatoes this season of year are extra good, for three in this part of B.C. Raspberries are 15c a qt.; apricots, 10c a lb.; plums, 10c a lb.; apples, 5c a lb.; hys, 33c to 35c; potatoes, 85c a cwt.—R.L.A.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

A GREAT HOT WETTER RECORD
Editor, Farm and Dairy: I notice in Farm and Dairy August 3 that Messrs Platt & Son claim the highest milk record ever made in hot weather. They certainly made a record to be proud of, and we wish to extend congratulations, but we can get them one better.
Helbon DeKol freshened on May 12 and commenced her 30-day test on June 11, and her best 7-day record was made from June 2 to 9, which was 31.54 lbs. of milk we ever had in this section, being about 90 degrees in the shade every day and nearly 100 degrees in the face of this unfavorable weather she made 31.54 lbs. butter in 7 days, 128.57 lbs. in 30 days, her best day's milk was 5 lbs.—Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, West, Ont.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEINS JULY 1911
The list of official records for July contains the report of the largest yield of butter fat ever produced in Canada, made by Helbon DeKol, 5 years old, of the name of E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont. She made 25.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 31.54 butter, in seven days, and 102.85 lbs. fat and 128.57 lbs. butter in thirty days. The highest record reported last month for Jenny Boneriges Ormsby, which as a four-year-old made 24.63 lbs. fat and 30.76 lbs. butter in seven days, and 100.35 lbs. fat and 125.44 lbs. butter in thirty days.

Helbon DeKol (5631), at 6y. 10m. 14d. of age, 25.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 31.54 lbs. butter; 588 lbs. milk.
Thirty-day record at 6y. 10m. 14d. of age; 102.85 lbs. fat, equivalent to 128.57 lbs. butter; 2499.57 lbs. milk.
Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Sara Julee Hengveld 2nd (6860), at 6y. 0m. 41d. of age; 20.14 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.15 lbs. butter; 585 lbs. milk.
Thirty-day record at 6y. 0m. 41d. of age; 79.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 98.64 lbs. butter; 2246.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lorn, Ont.

Manor Queen Korndyke (11743), at 5y. 2m. 17d. of age; 19.56 lbs. fat, equivalent to 24.63 lbs. butter; 541 lbs. milk. Owned by W. C. Stevens, Philadelphia, Ont.

Lady Chadwick (5550), at 7y. 8m. 0d. of age; 15.70 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.62 lbs. butter; 584.14 lbs. milk. Owned by P. B. Nelson, Campbellford, Ont.

Black Maria (5560), at 6y. 1m. 24d. of age; 15.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.67 lbs. butter; 557.62 lbs. milk. Owned by P. B. Nelson, Campbellford, Ont.

Jimema Wayne Pieterje DeKol (4006), at 5y. 5m. 14d. of age; 14.65 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.31 lbs. butter; 534.82 lbs. milk. Owned by P. B. Nelson, Campbellford, Ont.

Inka Josephine Abhekork 3rd (7019), at 5y. 1m. 11d. of age; 13.87 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.34 lbs. butter; 493.1 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lorn, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS
A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Some of B. O. dams, all imported, are the Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pieterje 2nd. Recently tuberculin tested by U. S. inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK
RIVERVIEW HERD
Offers bull ready for service. Sire, a son of King of the Pontias; dam, a daughter of King Sigs with over 21 lbs. butter at 3 years and 1 month.
P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. All sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, most of them from A. B. O. dams. All thoroughly bred. Kol sires in 7 days. Write for descriptive catalogue.
E. F. OSLER, BRONTE Telephone.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

From officially tested dams. One sired by Inka Sylvia Beata Bosch, is out of Lady Rose Gerber, which made with her first calf at 2 years 12 lbs. butter in 7 days. Another sired by Count Gerber, brother of the world's champion 1-year-old, is out of Daisy Verbeke, averaged over 1,200 lbs. milk twice a day for 3 consecutive years. There is an average opportunity to buy a good sire at the right price.
E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

—HAS FOR SALE—
Sons of Pontias Korndyke, sire of the world's record, offer Pontias Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.10 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31.54 lbs. milk, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed living or dead. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed sired a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam Pontias Rag Apple is a full sister to Pontias Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.20 (world's record) giving this young sire's dam and her full sister 7 day records that average for the two 26 1/2 lbs. the each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, 114 A.O. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantha Chis is the sire of milk is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and quote price on anything you want. First-class Holsteins; young stags our Specialty. E. H. DOLLAR, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY NEEDED
Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSN OF AMERICA**
P. O. HOUGHTON, DEPT. BOX 148, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two young bulls born September, 1910, one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 25.10 lb. yearling daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.
BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT.

"LES OENAVUS FARMS"

WINDMILL QUEEN
HOLSTEIN-Winners on the ring and at the pal. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Pa. They combine Conformation and Production.
Inks and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.
DR. HARWOOD, Prop., D. BODEN, Man

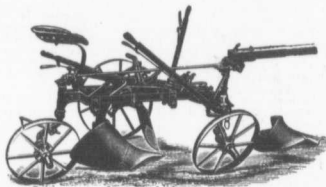
COCKSHUTT

"COCKSHUTT" Plows are made in a Plow Factory to Suit YOUR Needs

For thirty-five years we have made a specialty of manufacturing plows of every description and including designs to meet the requirements of farm work no matter what the soil conditions.

The 120 different styles of Cockshutt plows will suit every soil condition.

Cockshutt plows are manufactured in a plow factory, not as a side line to other farm implements. This specializing, combined with high grade materials and expert workmanship has given to "Cockshutt" plows a name that is known the world over for quality and reliability.



Cockshutt Footlift Sulky

As easy on the horses as an ordinary walking plow, this new Footlift Sulky has the added advantage of the special footlift attachment which enables any boy who can handle a team of horses to plow as well as the most experienced plowman can with a walking plow.

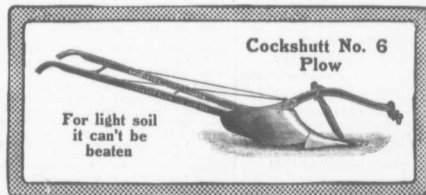
You can quickly change the bottoms from wide to narrow as desired.

The hand levers are set to required width and depth on entering the field, after that any raising or lowering that is necessary to avoid obstructions is done altogether by means of footlift attachment.



Cockshutt No. 11 Plow

The plow for heavy clay land.



Cockshutt No. 6 Plow

For light soil it can't be beaten

Heavy, sticky land requires a plow that is built to stand the extra heavy strain and at the same time be as easy as possible on the team and the plowman. To meet just such requirements we have designed our No. 11. The mould board is of special crucible steel, the share is of the best gray iron chilled very hard. The long handles give ease of control and aid greatly in keeping straight furrows no matter how hard and sticky the soil. Equipped with rolling coulters if desired.

Everyone knows that you can turn a better furrow in light soil with a light plow than with a heavy one, and there is no excuse for asking your horses to pull any extra weight. Although built as a light plow, no feature of strength has been omitted in No. 6. There are the long handles for ease of control, the same hard chilled mould board, the extra tough share, and the same care in making and testing that have made the name "Cockshutt" the standard name in ploughs.

Cockshutt Plows are Designed for Long Wear and Good Work with Least Strain on Horse and Driver

Unquestionably the most popular walking plow in Canada for general use. The extra leverage afforded by the long handles makes the plowman's work very easy.

The mould board and share are made of the same high quality materials as in our No. 11, and the workmanship throughout is the very finest.

This plow turns an excellent furrow from 10 to 12 inches wide and from 4 to 8 inches deep. Shipped with knife colter, or can also furnish jointer and wheel. Let us send you further particulars of this plow and refer you to our dealer, because we know that this plow has merits which will appeal to you at a glance.



Cockshutt No. 21 Plow

The favorite general purpose plow.

Our catalogue is a safe guide from which any farmer can choose his implements and be sure after he has bought that he has the RIGHT implement for his work. There are more than 120 different plows, from the big 12 furrow engine gang to the light garden plow. Then there are cultivators, drag harrows, drills, disc harrows, pulverizers, corn planters, harrow carts, weeders, scrapers, in fact every implement that has any bearing on the proper tillage of the soil.

Send your name and address to-day for a copy. You will then be sure that you will have an implement as perfect as good materials and skill can make it.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**