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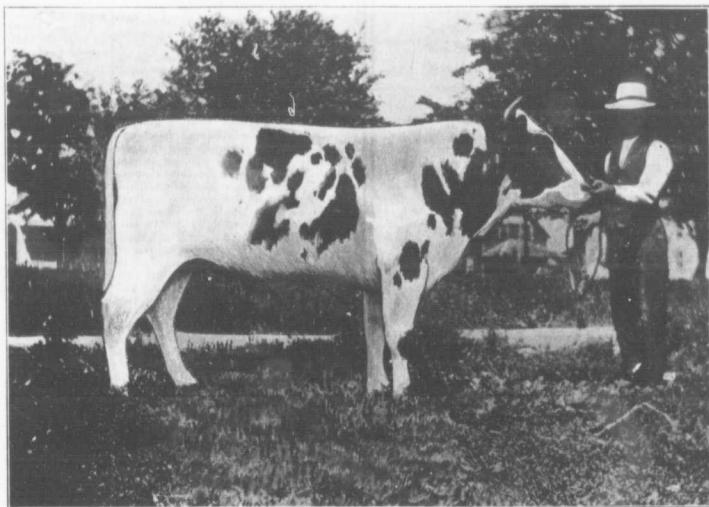
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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT. SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.



SIR PONTIAC CLOTHILDE KORNDYKE, 8190 C.H.F.A.; 50181, H.F.H.B.

The large milk and butter records being made by Holstein cattle in official tests are greatly increasing the values of this breed of cattle. High record stock is being more eagerly sought after to-day than ever before. The bull here shown is one of the most richly bred on the continent. His sister, Pontiac Ragapple, the world's champion 4-year old, has a butter record of 31.62 lbs. butter in seven days. Six of his sisters have averaged over 30 lbs. butter each in seven days. His dam was sired by Pontiac Korndyke, whose dam, Belle Korndyke, was the foundation cow of the great Korndyke family. His sire and grandsire have four daughters each that have made over 30 lbs. butter each in 7 days. He is owned by Wm. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont. See notes on page 17.

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NEXT to bowls going out of balance, due to wear and tear, or misuse, there is no other feature that is a source of so much trouble as the bowl spindle becoming slightly sprung. While this can happen only by rough handling, or accident, it is a frequent occurrence. Even if the spindle is sprung as little as one one-thousandth of an inch, it will cause a decided vibration, or jar, in the whole machine. The only thing to do is to send such a bowl back to the factory, and have the spindle straightened.

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The Central Canada Exhibition

Fine weather, helped to make the Central Canada Exhibition, held in Ottawa last week, possibly the most successful since its inception. On Wednesday, the attendance was estimated at over 40,000, constituting a new record. The gate receipts for the week were several thousand dollars ahead of those of a year ago.

A number of improvements that had been made during the year, were quite noticeable. The new cement grandstand seating some 10,000 people, was completed and in use. Some old buildings had been removed. It is expected that in another year there will be railway connections with the grounds.

For three years past, games of chance have been a prominent feature of the Midway of this exhibition. Editorial mention of this fact was made in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy. This year Mr. J. Locke Wilson, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, had some 15 of the sharpers arrested and their outfits seized. The directors here promised to see that the exhibition is kept clean from such features in future.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

While in some classes, the live stock exhibits were not as numerous as in former years, it is probable that the total number of entries was up to the standard. In the heavy horse sections of the principal exhibitors of Clydesdales were Robt. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Que., and Smith and Richardson of Columbus with a number of other smaller exhibitors. Ness captured first and championship in aged stallions with Sir Spencer, an animal which had captured the same honors at Sherbrooke, two weeks before. They also captured the first prize and reserve championship in the three year old class with Bowhill Baron, an animal which also had won at Sherbrooke. The judges were upwards of an hour in reaching the decision in this class as Smith & Richardson were strong contenders. The contest between these two animals was so close that other judges might have altered the decision.

Possibly the best Percherons shown at Ottawa were brought out by John Hawthorne, of Simcoe, who won all the principal prizes including the first and championship on stallions. The second prize also went to one of their animals.

Much interest was taken by the public in an exhibit of Belgian horses shown by Eugene Postmans & Sons of Antwerp, Belgium, and Quebec, Que. This type of horse is practically unknown in Canada. The animals shown by Mr. Postman were such excellent specimens that they won many friends for the breed.

LIGHT HORSES

There was a good exhibit of light horses. Mr. B. Rothwell, of Ottawa, won first on his Hackney stallion, and championship. Geo. Penner, of Toronto, showed a number of hunters. There were a number of other exhibitors.

BEEF CATTLE

As usual, the exhibits of beef cattle were not as strong as those in the dairy sections. In Shorthorns, all the principal prizes went to the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co. Other successful exhibitors were W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont.; T. Seobie, Seobie, Ont.; and J. Graham, Mosgrove, Ont.

In the Galloway class, Miss L. Galbraith, Ellesmere, Ont., captured 11 first and 7 second prizes. In the Hereford class, A. W. Hunter and Son, "The Maples," won 10 first prizes and 4 seconds, while A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest, won 1 first, 2 seconds, 5 thirds and 1 fourth prize. Mr. John McLeod, Plainville, Ont., won 10 firsts and 4 seconds. Mr. A. G. H. Luxton of Ottawa won 2 firsts and 2 second prizes.

An account of the exhibits of dairy cattle is published elsewhere in this issue.

SHEEP

The exhibit of sheep was poor, both as regards the number of entries and the average quality of the stock shown. In some classes the judge refused to award prizes owing to the stock brought out, not being up to the requisite standard. The Ontario exhibitors brought out some excellent animals that helped to raise the standard. A few good Leicester and Oxford were shown, as well as some Cotswolds. The exhibitors of Oxford included Pierre Sylvestre, Bagot Co., Que.; G. E. Tuttle, Metcalfe, Ont.; and A. Weir Bros., Malvern, Ont.; and A. Dennis, St. Norbert, Que. Mr. J. H. Luxton, of Mount Forest, captured all the prizes in the Dorset Horn class.

Exhibitors of Shropshires included John Bedlow, Brockville, Ont.; W. H. Wallace, Kars, Ont.; Jos. Fletcher, Oxford, Ont.; A. Dennis and P. Sylvestre, Telfer Bros. of Paris and P. Sylvestre, divided the prizes in Suffolk and Hampshire Downs.

In the Leicesters Mr. A. N. Allen of Newark captured practically all the prizes. Messrs. Dennis and Sylvestre divided the prizes in Lincoln. The exhibit of hogs was strong, both as regards quality and number of entries. Several Toronto exhibitors were on hand. The Berkshires D. Douglas & Sons of Mitchell, W. W. Wallace, Kars; Geo. E. Tuttle of Metcalfe, J. Harvey of Froilighsburg, Que.; and John Bedlow, divided the prizes.

The successful exhibitors of Yorkshires were Jos. Featherstone & Sons, Streetsville, Ont.; A. H. Foster, of Twin Elm, Ont.; D. J. Thorpe, Glen Duell, Ont.; and Alex. Dynes of Ottawa, Ont. A considerable number of Chester Whites were brought out by Messrs. P. Alexander of Hawthorne, Ont.; Daniel de Coureux, Bonaham, Ont.; J. Harvey, Froilighsburg, Que.; and Louis H. Caldwell of Manotick. Tamworths were shown by D. Douglas & Sons, John Bedlow, J. Harvey and Alec. Dynes.

The prizes for the best pen of four pure-bred export bacon hogs was won by Douglas & Sons of Mitchell, Ont.; with A. H. Foster second; J. Harvey, third; D. J. Forth, fourth; A. H. Foster, fifth; J. Featherstone & Sons, sixth; and Alec. Dynes, seventh.

Asked to Let Tariff Alone

Speaking for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, R. J. Younge, Montreal, in an address, at Regina last week, dealing with the tariff, pleaded with his audience to let the tariff alone. Under present conditions Canada thrived as never before. No one was really suffering through the tariff. Therefore, he cautioned, go carefully about altering the tariff. Differences between the manufacturer and farmer, he said were only on the surface. All were really united for the last interests of Canada. At heart all were protectionists because any study of actual conditions would show that some tariff was necessary if industries of all kinds, including farming, are to be developed in this country.

Wm. Martin, M.P., speaking to the manufacturers said that if Canadian manufacturers pushed their goods as much as did the United States manufacturers they would have no complaints of the West preferring American products. Canadian goods always got preference if the price was equal. From his point of view, favored United States manufacturers. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, he said, should study the question whether or not railways secured the benefit of tariff protection, according Canadian manufacturers through high freight rates.

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RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW TO ERADICATE BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

A Composite of the Methods of Bang and Others Recommended by the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis.

THE International Commission on the control of Bovine Tuberculosis, after stating the known facts regarding the nature of tuberculosis and enumerating the principles to be observed in its prevention and eradication, recommends the following plan of procedure. It is recognized that in several points there are opportunities, in order to meet individual needs, to change or modify the directions herein given. It is understood, however, that whenever such modifications are made they should conform in the greatest detail to the principles laid down in the report of the Commission. The plan has for its purpose the conservation of the herd whenever that is possible.

The control of bovine tuberculosis involves a definite procedure under two distinct and different conditions, namely: (1) where a herd of cattle is free from tuberculosis and it is to be kept so, and (2) where one or more animals in the herd are infected and the purpose is to eradicate the disease and establish a sound herd.

PROCEDURE UNDER CONDITION ONE

The prevention of tubercular infection in cattle, free from tuberculosis, consists simply in keeping tuberculous cattle or other animals away from the sound ones; in keeping tuberculous animals out of pastures, sheds or stables where the sound ones may be kept. Healthy cattle should not be exposed to possible infection at public sales or exhibitions. Raw milk or milk by-products from tuberculous cows should not be fed to calves; pigs or other animals. Cars that have not been thoroughly disinfected should not be used for the transportation of sound cattle. Cattle that are purchased to go into sound herds should be brought from healthy or sound herds only.

PROCEDURE UNDER CONDITION TWO

The eradication of tuberculosis from infected herds requires for conservation of the herd different procedures according to the extent of the infection. For a guide to the control of the disease tuberculous herds may be divided into three groups, namely:

1. Where 50 per cent. or more of the animals are infected.
2. Where a small per centage (15 per cent. or less) of the animals are affected.
3. Where a larger number (15 per cent. to 50 per cent.) of the animals are diseased.

In eliminating tuberculosis from infected herds the following procedure is recommended:

GROUP ONE

Herds where a tuberculin test shows 50 per cent. or more of the animals to be infected should be

treated as entirely tuberculous. The procedure here is as follows:

1. Eliminate by slaughter all animals giving evidence of the disease on physical examination.
2. Build up an entirely new herd from the offspring. The calves should be separated from their dams immediately after birth and raised on pasteurized milk or on that of healthy nurse cows. This new herd must be kept separate from any reacting animals.
3. The young animals should be tested with tuberculin at about six months old, and when reactors are found at the first or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more re-



One of the 52 Head of Holsteins in the Recent Great Brockville Sale

Mr. J. L. Thatcher, representing the Iowana Stock Farm, Davenport, Iowa, recently purchased 52 head of purebred Holsteins in the Brockville District. Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College, who had been following the live stock advertising search for good cattle, advised Mr. Thatcher to visit the Brockville District in record of 2,065 lbs. of milk in 30 days.

actors at the six months test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. When the newly developed sound herd has become of sufficient size the tuberculous herd can be eliminated by slaughter under inspection for beef.

GROUP TWO

1. The reacting animals should be separated from the non-reacting ones and kept constantly apart from them at pasture, in yard and in stable.

(a) Pasture. The reactors should be kept in a separate pasture. This pasture should be some distance from the other or so fenced that it will be impossible for the infected and non-infected animals to get their heads together.

(b) Water.—When possible to provide other-

wise reacting cattle should not be watered at running streams which afterwards flow directly through fields occupied by sound cattle. The water from a drinking trough used by infected animals should not be allowed to flow into the stables, fields or yards occupied by sound animals.

(c) Stable.—Reacting cattle should be kept in barns or stable entirely separate from the ones occupied by the sound animals.

2. Calves of the reacting cows should be removed from their dams immediately after birth. Milk fed these calves must be from healthy cows, otherwise, it must be properly pasteurized. These calves should not come in contact in any way with the reacting animals.

3. The non-reacting animals should be tested with tuberculin in six months, and when reactors are found at the first six months, or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more

reactors at the six months' test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. The milk of the reacting animals may be pasteurized and used.

5. Any reacting animal which develops clinical symptoms of tuberculosis should be promptly slaughtered.

6. An animal that has once reacted to tuberculin should under no circumstances be placed in the sound herd.

7. As soon as the sound herd has become well established, infected animals should be slaughtered under proper inspection.

GROUP THREE

Herds that come within this group should be dealt with either as in group two, where the herd is separated, or as in group one, where all the animals are considered as suspicious and an entirely new herd developed from the offspring.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

In all cases animals that show clinical evidence of the disease should be promptly eliminated. They should be destroyed if the disease is evidently far advanced, if not, they may be slaughtered for food under proper inspection.

All milk from tuberculous cows that is used for food purposes should be thoroughly pasteurized. This means that it must be heated sufficiently to kill or to render harmless any tubercle bacilli that may be present in it. For this, it is necessary to heat the milk for 30 minutes at 149 degrees Fahrenheit or for five minutes at 170 degrees Fahrenheit. It is important that pails or other utensils used in carrying the unpasteurized milk should not be used, unless previously sterilized, for straining the milk after it is pasteurized.

(Continued on page 12)

Fall Fairs Inspire Better Farming

J. P. Johnston, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The prime motive and ultimate outcome of fairs is the educating of men to see the needs of the country and to aid them in meeting these needs. Any person who has attended one of the Western fairs realizes this fact. The exhibit is good and the competition keen and one cannot fail to feel that the men in the West realize that they have in their hands the making of the destiny of the nation. Yet their opportunities and responsibilities are no greater than at ours. What England and Scotland have been to Canada in aiding her to build up good stock, Ontario should be to the Western Provinces. Through careful study and painstaking labor have been built up the types which give us our present Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses and every other distinct type of domestic animal.

The men who to-day are studying the conditions at home and abroad are preparing to grapple with this great industrial problem. There are great demands in the new Western provinces for good foundation stock. The most of the importers in the West see that they require the best and will buy nothing else. If the farmers of Ontario do not produce this class they cannot expect to find a market for the fruits of their labor.

AWAY WITH THE FAKIRS

It is at our exhibitions where we see the best of the land. Why then should not our fairs be places where side shows and fakir's booths are not licensed? The men who are successful breeders are men of vision and if we were only wise to our opportunity we would see that by a study of the products of their thought and labor we too may catch a vision of the beauty in the symmetry and form and conformation to type which has been perfecting through the past ages. It is a great mind that can picture in his imagination the type that is nearest the ideal and then by careful breeding and thoughtful selection produce that type of domestic animal.

What great opportunities we are overlooking. We pass by the stall of the sweepstakes champion, "What a beauty", we say and pass on. Next week when the picture appears in our Farm paper we wonder why we did not notice those points of excellence and wish we had been more thoughtful in our examination.

DAYS OF OPPORTUNITY

These are the days of Fall Fairs,—the days of opportunities. Let us take advantage of them and study the needs and possibilities of our country. Canada is to be a great nation; a great farming country. We are responsible for the greater or lesser success of the greatest of industries—agriculture. Where can we find such lessons of thrift and enterprise as are taught in seed culture and animal husbandry. There is a great object lesson now before the eyes of the nation. If the fairs are attended only for the purpose of empty entertainment they have failed in their mission. But if the nation's eyes are raised to the possibilities which lie ahead of her and if we are stirred with a patriotic enthusiasm for a greater and more thrifty agriculture the time is well spent and the fairs have proved to be a great success.

About Wintering Bees

R. Lacey, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

My bees are wintered in a repository above ground. I would prefer to winter them underground if the cellar was dry, since it is difficult to keep the temperature low enough, when above ground, especially in mild winters like we have had for the last two years. I place the bees in the repository as soon as I think they have had their last flight for the season. This date is usually about the 8th or 10th of November in Prince Edward County.

The temperature in the repository is kept at

45 degrees F.; sometimes it gets up to 50. The bees should be disturbed as little as possible.

They may be put out of doors again on their summer stands some time between the 25th of March and April 10th, at which time the weather is suitable for them to fly, which means a temperature of about 50 degrees on a calm day.

Soil Moisture—Early Fall Plowing

The problem of securing good crops is not necessarily one of the fertilizing elements contained in the soil; it is rather a problem of soil moisture. The rainfall during the period of growth of any kind of crop invariably is not sufficient to meet the needs of that crop. Stored rainfall, or conserved soil moisture, is absolutely necessary in order to bring a crop to maturity and have it yield abundantly. It is for this reason that it is desirable to have as much land as possible fall plowed. Fall plowing is of much greater significance than simply being a matter of convenience—than having the land turned over ready for the work of seeding in spring.

Full-plowed land, as compared with land unplowed, is rendered into a state where it is possible for it to hold much more water. Land which is plowed or which is under thorough cultivation absorbs water much more freely than land not under cultivation or which is covered with grass, or which for any reason has a hard surface.

An abundance of water in the subsoil is a great

Great Value Being Given

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I would like to express my appreciation of the splendid number of Farm and Dairy you got out under date of Sept. 1. You are giving us farmers each week the greatest value for our money that I ever heard of. Farm and Dairy is worthy of our best support. I speak a good word for it whenever I have the opportunity.—John B. Stuart, Wentworth Co., Ont.

protection to the crop against drought. The protection of a crop against drought is in almost exact proportion to the total available soil water within the reach of the crop. It must therefore be apparent how important it is that all cultivation be directed towards getting as much water as possible into the soil during seasons when there is no crop upon the land. To that end after-harvest, or early fall cultivation is indicated.

Anyone who has held a plow in sod land knows how dry the soil is compared with land more recently under cultivation. Grass crops dry the soil to such an extent that the following crop is dependent almost wholly on the rainfall of the season for its moisture supply. There is but little moisture stored up in soil while under sod.

Land plowed in the early fall and cultivated at intervals to keep down weed growth is in good shape for retaining a maximum amount of any moisture that may fall thereon. Not only is it in shape to take in a greater amount of the rain that falls but the snows of winter on melting are also absorbed to a maximum degree.

Tillage is a great aid at all times in absorbing and conserving soil moisture, but the benefit is especially marked in the case of early fall plowing. In view of this fact together with the well known advantages of the action of the frost, and the matter of having the soil ready for the cultivating implements in spring, all in favor of fall plowing, it is most advisable that every effort be put forth to have every furrow needed for the crops next spring turned as soon as possible.

The first requirement of any soil for the production of good seed is good drainage. Well drained land is necessary for the proper rotation of crops.—C. Nickelson, Wellington Co., Ont.

Lessons from Alfalfa Experience

H. G. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

A greater quantity of alfalfa hay has been cut in Canada this year than ever before. The greatest acreage of land in the history of our country was seeded with alfalfa last spring. Those who cut their alfalfa at the right time, and saved it properly will be able to testify to its good feeding qualities.

What are the lessons that the past season has taught in regard to growing this very important crop successfully? The land should be dry, clean, in a good state of cultivation and rich, being filled with barnyard manure. Sow clean, bright, plump seed, on ground that has been inoculated with the bacteria that work on the roots of the alfalfa plant. Seed with a light nurse crop, preferably barley, sown at the rate of three to four pecks per acre.

CATCH DEPENDENT ON GOOD SEED

In this section of the country the catch of alfalfa is good; better than either the alsike or red clover. We get better catches now than we did a few years ago. I attribute this largely to the seed we now purchase being new and fresh. Our catch now is as good from 15 pounds an acre as it was from 25 pounds, 10 years ago. Owing to the limited demand at that time some of the seed we purchased had probably been in the seed stores for years before it was sown.

The past season has been an unusually good one for alfalfa that was well established. The fields were well covered with snow during the winter which went off rapidly in March. Growth was early and abundant up until about the middle of April. Practically every field came through the winter without any winter killing.

The fine weather was followed by frost and wet, cold weather that was bad for alfalfa. Little progress was made in growth until the end of May. Many of the fields that were cut for the first time gave a light crop owing to the bad weather conditions in April and May. Old fields did much better and gave a fine crop. The second cutting has been lighter than usual owing to the continued dry weather but the plants look healthy and strong.

PAIL PASTURING NOT ADVISABLE

Many fields that were pastured and otherwise roughly used came through the winter and gave a splendid crop of hay. From this some may conclude that they can always do the same, but a few years of experience in growing alfalfa will disabuse their minds of that idea. If we had had the usual frosty winds that are general in the spring there would have been a different story to tell in regard to those fields that were pastured.

It is always safe to treat your alfalfa fields in the fall as if you expected an unusually severe winter and spring by allowing a good growth of stalks to hold the snow in the winter and protect the crowns from the frosty winds in the spring. Do not on any account allow the stock to pasture the fields in the fall that you want for a crop the next year. The heavy growth that is allowed to stand on the fields in the fall, may be considered as an insurance premium for the protection of the plants and the securing of a profitable crop the next year.

Should you have a case of scours, caused by dirty pail, or cold food (you will never have it without), put some lime in a pail and pour water on it. Give a cupful in the milk until you see that all is right. In a sudden case, where you have no time to prepare this mixture make some strong tea and give the calf about a pint of this warm before its feed. Never let your calf stand still in its growth. Keep it going ahead until it becomes a cow or passes out of your hands as a finished beef animal.—R. S. Hordsworth, Durham Co., Ont.

Why Some Horses are Bad

The majority of "bad" horses are made and not born "bad." It is usually the result of rough handling some time during his life, most frequently when he is young. I have known horses to become "bad" in a week, but it was because of rough and inhuman treatment.

I bought a horse once that had this reputation. I got him cheap and after a week I thought I had a real devil. In the stall he would not only bite at me, but start shifting from one foot to the other, and unless I watched pretty closely he would land on my feet, and just as I thought I got clear of him he would let drive with his heels. Fortunately during this time I was not hurt. To groom him was real work for two men. He would buck, jump, side step, rear and kick all in about two seconds.

I watched him pretty closely and tried to find out what was the matter. He did not look like a "bad one", and I thought surely something was the matter with him. Finally I found that on the road or away from the stable, under saddle or in the cart he was as good a horse as one would want, and I went to the stable where I had bought him and talked with the grooms.

Here I found that he had been kept in a dark stall and fed irregularly. This made him snap with hunger, for he evidently thought that any one coming in brought food, and this soon developed into a habit. The groom that tended him had a lot of horses to care for and, as his owner drove him very seldom, he was not groomed regularly, which, together with want of exercise, made him very lively. Worst of all, if he did not do just as the groom wanted, he would holler at him and hit him with a pitchfork or anything that was handy. This made him very nervous. All these things put together and associated with the stable made him act "bad."

After another week or so by kind treatment, regular feeding and grooming, and talking to him in a low, firm voice, I was able to go into the stall without expecting to be hurt. In another week he was another horse, and as far as I know has been since.

This is just an example of any number of so-called "bad horses." It seems to me that there is a reason for nine-tenths of the bad actors, and the great thing is to find out what is the matter. When this is discovered it can nearly always be remedied or at least helped.

If you go into a stall and a horse steps on you it will hurt, to be sure, but it is not the horse's fault. You have more brains than the horse and more ability to keep out of his way. Watch every horse whose stall you enter, speak to him gently before you go in, and if he does hurt you don't lose your temper and beat him. He may go "bad" and it is more trouble to break bad habits than

to keep them good. Don't allow any unnecessary noise in the stables, and above all don't hit a horse while he is in the stable and never about the head. The whip should be used only as a signal and never as a carpet beater on a good horse. Thrashing him usually makes two kinds of horses. It may break a bad horse or break his spirit, and produce what is commonly called a plug, and no one likes to ride or drive either kind.—H., in Rider and Driver.

Pointers on Fall Care of Sheep

H. Malcolm, Grey Co., Ont.

Favorable weather and abundant rainfall have made ideal conditions for pasture throughout late summer and early fall and now as the cold nights are drawing on we who keep sheep will not need to give the usual special thought to the matter of providing better pasture for our ewes as the breeding season approaches. There is, however, sound reason for following the old time practice of "flushing" the ewes before breeding. The best results are never secured from them if bred while in thin condition after a season of short pasture. They should be gaining in flesh at the time of mating. Then there is greater likelihood of there being a larger percentage of twins and a healthier crop of lambs the following spring.

I doubt if there is any forage crop on pasture that will put sheep in such good shape at this season of the year as will rape. If rape is available, by all means let the sheep have access to it. The rape seems to be especially adapted for fattening the lambs, but when pasturing on it, especially if the rape has been sown in rows, they should be counted at least twice a day, for there is great danger of them getting cast on their broad backs between the rows and being caught in this plight they soon depart this life.

Before it becomes too cold attention should be given to having all the sheep dipped. It is a source of great loss to have sheep go through the winter pestered with ticks. Two applications, given 10 days apart, of a good reliable sheep dip will settle all doubt in regard to the ticks. This attention, though often looked upon as a nuisance is well worth while.

When manuring meadows that are to be plowed, I manure as early as possible after the hay is off and plow in the fall. In this way we get a rich sod of roots and foliage to plow down. This is the best possible method for potatoes. Manure is a natural fertilizer and will show results even when not applied at the proper time and manner, but the best farmers are those who want the best results and are working and studying to obtain them.—W. S. Kemp, Peel Co., Ont.

Lazy Cows are Producing Cows

C. E. Moore, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Re the discussion in recent issues of Farm and Dairy on lazy cows I would say that if more of our dairy cows were given the opportunity they would all be chary of travelling much. A good dairy cow, be she Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey or Shorthorn should not have to rustle much for her food. When a cow that is producing heavily, is expected to travel over a large area of ground, or is forced to put on a burst of speed daily, the owner should not look for a large supply of milk but rather for a decrease in the milk flow.

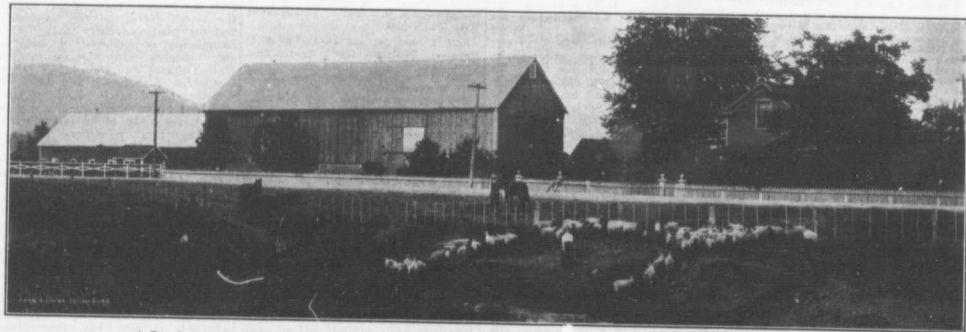
When we consider the wonderful process which is gone through to produce the food which we call milk, and the strain that it entails on the cow, we must realize that to produce the most she must get her food with the least exertion possible. Our experience in summer feeding has been such as to lead to the conclusion as stated.

Providing the cows are supplied with sufficient water, the flies kept away as much as possible and shade is convenient, the sooner the cows can fill themselves, get to a shady resting place and chew their cud in drowsy contentment, the better our returns, as regards the milk at end of the dairy business will be. I am not advocating the feeding of cows on grass only as the foregoing might seem to show. By filling them with succulent food, be it grass, ensilage, green feed or any of the many ways open to the dairy farmer, we attain the desired result. I consider pasturing an expensive way of producing milk, especially on a small tillable farm.

GOOD RECORDS

The records which some Farm and Dairy correspondents have lately given are such as they may well be proud of. Our own herd has done no better than hundreds of other herds could accomplish if they had the proper care. By following out the lessons taught by the cow testing associations we have increased our herd average by 2,500 lbs. of milk and about 75 lbs. of butter fat in three years. Last year 22 cows of which eight were heifers averaged 9,630 lbs. of milk and a little over 300 lbs. of butter fat. These cows, 22 in the first half of June and 23 in the last half, produced 30,000 lbs. milk in the month. Our milk is sent to a cheese factory so we do not receive as much for it as the correspondents who send their milk to a condensery.

We do not care how lazy our cows are, provided they have enough energy to fill themselves, and having done so, convert it into a goodly supply of milk. We have found that the sooner we get a cow filled and lying down contentedly, the better our returns in milk.



A Fine Farm in the Chilliwack Valley, British Columbia, on which, for a Number of Years, Has Been Milked an Average of 40 Cows.

One of the show places in the Chilliwack valley is the farm of Mr. John Sampson, which has recently been sold. Mr. Sampson has been a staunch supporter of the Cow Testing Association work. Six of his cows in 1908 gave an average production of 5,122 lbs. of milk, and 338 lbs. of butter fat.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Dairying on Sandy Land

I have lately bought a farm in the Annapolis Valley, consisting of 100 acres. There are 16 acres of good intervale yielding 32 tons or more of hay a year without plowing or fertilizing. There are 30 acres of cleared upland, mostly sandy, good for rye, or pasture early in the season. It is rather poor pasture in its present condition, however. There is a swamp or swale of two or three acres near the house and barn, with a never failing brook running through it. This is now used as a pasture for five cows. There is also an orchard of eight acres, which yields in good years 5, 6 or 700 barrels of apples.

I would like to know whether this farm would be suitable for profitable dairying. The weakness of it for this line of farming in the past has been the lack of pasture. The former owner predicts that if I go into dairying, I will lose \$300 or \$400 a year. Would you kindly give me your opinion?

The sandy upland is well adapted to growing potatoes or corn which ripens (at least the earlier sorts of flint) do provide it is well manured. Roots can be grown on the farm but corn and potatoes probably will do better.

What kind of a rotation would you advise? I have no the capital to build a silo and put in the machinery for cutting ensilage just at present. Is there any other way to handle the corn profitably? Will growing of forage crops take the place

The pasture land I would plow in August, manuring just before plowing, on the surface after the plowing was done, or during the fall. In this way you would always have seven or eight acres of hay crop, as much grain, the same amount of hay, and a certain amount of pasture, or timothy hay, if it pleased you.

The great weakness of the farm, in my opinion, is the smallness of the area. Until you got it into a big state of cultivation, you could keep comparatively few cattle, and thus, the profits would be small, probably quite insufficient to pay running expenses and labor, for which there is a certain minimum that cannot be decreased.—J. H. G.

Rotation of Crops for Sows

I have ten acres of good quality sandy loam in southern British Columbia. How many breeding sows will this amount of land feed? What crops should be grown to keep them, and what number of acres should be devoted to each crop? The sows are to be kept in pens with small yards attached. Every bit of feed they get I propose to grow on the 10 acres. Please give me a rotation that could be followed each month.—E. W. C. Naiman Co., B. C.

On Salt Springs Island pigs may be expected to do well on pasture or forage crops for practically the whole season. Clover should therefore enter largely into the pasture scheme. I

Prefers Fall Plowing for Corn

F. W. Ruddell, Halton Co., Ont.
I have gotten better results this year from corn in fall plowed land than from land plowed in the spring. After fall wheat seeding in 1909 I plowed out stubble down for roots and corn and top-dressed with manure. This was cultivated once with a spring tooth harrow that fall. Late in the fall one acre more was plowed and top-dressed, but not cultivated. In the winter I top dressed another acre alongside of the last and plowed it in the spring and cultivated all lets together.

One can see the difference of the corn to the row. The first plowing is quite the best and what I plowed third. All got the same quantity of manure.

Favors Spring Plowing for Corn

N. B. Stuart, Oxford Co., Ont.
Corn is a tropical plant and requires quite a high temperature for germination. It is because of this that I favor spring plowing for corn. We follow a four year rotation of grain seeded down to clover, clover one year, and pasture. The corn

therefore comes after the sod. Manure is applied on the sod through the winter and we always have a good growth of grass in the spring before plowing. The combined heat from the fermentation of the manure and of the plant debris gives the required temperature for proper germination of the corn seed. It is true that by plowing in the fall and letting lie exposed to the action of frosts all winter, the vegetable matter will have undergone considerable fermentation and the plant food will be in a more available form. If rotation was such that grain followed the sod I would plow the sod in the fall. I regard temperature however, of more importance than plant food in giving corn a start. Most of the food for the corn crop is collected later on in its growth when the plant nutrients in the soil and in the manure will have become available.

I enclose \$1 for my subscription to Farm and Dairy for one year. I have just received sample copies from five different farm papers, three from United States and two Canadian papers, but Farm and Dairy suits me the best of them all.—F. C. Booth, Missisquoi Co., Que.

21 1/2 TONS PER ACRE

Cutting a Heavy Crop of Corn in Quebec

The corn field illustrated is on the farm in connection with the Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. This field yielded at the rate of 21 1/2 tons per acre. Such a yield shows the possibilities of this crop, when properly managed. Is there any other crop that will yield such an immense amount of feed with so little outlay? If there is, the discoverer has not yet been made public.—Courtney Macdonald College Magazine.

of pasture without loss?—P. J. S., Colchester Co., N. S.

If you mean to try to make this farm pay as a dairy farm by hiring a man and putting him thereon to work it, I am of the opinion that you will quite readily drop \$400 or \$500 a year. If, however, you are lying on the farm, and intend to do the work yourself, incidentally or in connection with fruit farming, it is possible that you might make it a profitable line of operation. I feel, however, that you will find it an uphill struggle.

The weakness of the farm is the small amount of arable upland likely to give you a decent crop. If you had a climate entirely suitable for growing corn, then I would say it would be quite possible, even with such a small amount of upland, to make it a success. But, where corn cannot be grown very successfully, and where the land is so light as to make roots a rather uncertain crop, it would be difficult to find anything that would be sure to furnish a regular supply of forage every year.

FOUR-YEAR ROTATION

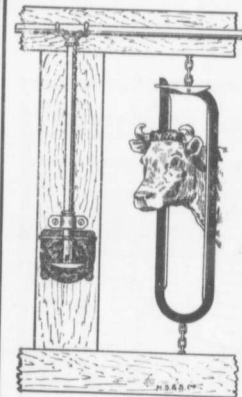
Were I to undertake to run such a farm my plan would be to divide the arable upland, both light and heavy soil, into four approximately equal areas and follow a rotation thereon: First year—hoop crop; second year—corn, turnips and corn; second year—grain, seeded down with timothy and clover; third year—hay; and fourth year—pasture.

take it for granted that it is not meant to feed the offspring on this same 10 acres but merely the breeding stock.

Such being the case I would suggest a three-year rotation as the most likely to give good results. Dividing the available land into three areas approximately equal and so situated that all are easily accessible from the main buildings. Sow one of these areas to roots, one to oats, barley, wheat and peas mixed and one in pasture each year.

The area in grain should be seeded down to such clovers and grasses as appear to be most suitable for the soil peculiarities. I would suggest eight lbs. red clover, eight lbs. alfalfa and two lbs. alsike per acre. The addition of two or three lbs. of timothy or Western rye grass per acre, would also prove useful. If manure, the most suitable sort of roots for hog feed do not do well, turnips (Swedes) might take their use in part at least. If you intend to take too much labor you might take three acres of roots, part of the same area might be sown to rape and part to peas and pastured.

By following such a rotation and making the best use possible of the forage produced it should be possible to keep from 20 to 30 sows in good shape on the 10 acres. The great difference between 20 and 30 might be due to difference in season.—J. H. G.



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HORTICULTURE

Disapproves of Shipping Tomatoes

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the August 11th issue of Farm and Dairy, I noticed a criticism by Mr. Arthur Knight of York County on the plan of shipping tomatoes to the London market packed in sawdust and peat as suggested by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson. I fully agree with the remarks of Mr. Knight.

From my own experience when in England and from seeing tomatoes shipped there, I would suggest that no grower in Canada should attempt it. Tomatoes are too soft for table use when shipped so far.—Wellington Boulter, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Good Results from Spraying

Editor, Farm and Dairy: The Morrisburg branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have had charge of four demonstration orchards and have been overseeing a number of others this past season. Apple Scab is very bad on McIntosh and Fameuse this year but in our sprayed orchards the apples are practically clean.

The apples on one orchard, which

the Department had complete charge of were sold on Friday, Aug. 19th, for \$400. The orchard is one and one-third acres in extent. It is owned by Mr. Ernest Farlinger, two miles above Morrisburg and consists mostly of trees of the McIntosh variety. The highest price ever before realized on apples from this orchard was \$175.00, so it may be seen that the results of proper orchard management are good. The yield is not big but the fruit is excellent. Apples in other sprayed orchards are equally good.—A. D. Campbell, District Representative.

The Box as an Apple Package

J. A. Webster, Elgin Co., Ont.

Having used the box altogether as a package for apples for the past three seasons, I still think it is the best package for my crop. The barrel, however, should not be abandoned for the bulk of our Ontario crop. Apple growers who do not spray raise a great many marketable apples which can find consumers better in the cheaper package. To use the box for such fruit would not be profitable. It would only increase the cost of the fruit.

Growers who produce a superior class of apple can use the box to advantage as it is the better package for such fruit. The box lends itself readily to carrying the apple unbruised, and in its best possible condition, to the ultimate consumer. In cold

storage the box also is the better package. Fruit stored in boxes will look better when opened than that packed in barrels. My conclusion is that growers who will give the raising of apples special attention, may adopt the box package to advantage. Others should use the barrel.

COOPERATE IN HANDLING FRUIT

Growers should ship in car lots. Those who have not a car lot should cooperate with their neighbors to make up a car lot. It is here that the advantages of cooperative fruit growers' associations come in. Apple growers who refuse to unite with their neighbors to sell their fruit together, only stand in their own light. They never will get as much for their fruit as those who will work together, for the advantage of all. If growers will not gather their fruit to make a large shipment they must pay others dearly to do it for them.

To get the best returns out of boxed apples they should be offered in large quantities. It seems almost absolutely necessary that several growers should unite to make shipments worth while. Our government is do-

a choice pen of the best laying hens and pullets.

A flock built up by careful selection and built down by careful elimination of all useless and unproductive members will show double the profits and give four times the satisfaction. —W. E. Vapton, Poultryman, Colorado Agricultural College.

How to Kill Fowls

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

We have tried several ways of killing roosters of which we produce quite a few for the market each year and have found that breaking the neck is the most sure and easiest method. The old method, which our fathers practised of cutting the head off at the necks, is not only filthy and lowers the value of the feathers but the best class of trade now-a-days demands that the fowls be dressed with the head on.

In order to kill the bird easily and without pain, it is necessary to know how to take hold of it. Catch the bird by the legs with the left hand and bring the head in between the first and second fingers of the right, with the thumb under the bird's beak. Draw the head backwards and give a quick sharp jerk. Pluck immediately and the feathers will come out by the handful.

To give the birds as pleasing an appearance as possible when marketed, a pressing board is necessary. This consists of two boards about six or eight inches wide nailed to each other at right angles. Hook the wings at the side, draw the feet forward and bend in close to the body and lay the bird on its back on the board. Press a brick at each side and on top and leave until cold. This gives even poor birds a fine plump appearance. Their extra value will pay many times for the small amount of work.

Good Poultry—How to Get It

Wm. H. Elford, Supt. Egg Circles, Peterboro

Never kill a thin bird for market. The only time a thin bird should be sold is when a buyer is buying to create feed. As a rule, it does not pay to sell broilers after June 15th. Farmers who have good range and some feed would better raise chickens they kept the chickens until fall to sell as roasters. The best time to sell old birds is usually the latter part of June or July, between the broiler and roaster season.

Birds, either young or old, should not be sold without proper fitting. The best and easiest method of doing this is by means of crate feeding. A crate may be made out of lath or strips of almost any kind, so long as they are clean and well ventilated. Feed by means of a trough twice or three times a day. Finely ground grain, oats, buckwheat, barley or a mixture of these or any grain more convenient, mixed with sour milk, will answer. The mixture when fed should be about the consistency of porridge.

Cockereels weighing between four and five lbs. are the right age for putting in crates. Dust each bird for lice before putting in again a day or two before killing. It is well to allow grit every day or two. If properly fed, a bird with a good constitution will eat well and put on flesh for three or four weeks.

The killing and packing can be done by the farmers, but where cooperative circles are operated it will be found most satisfactory for the Superintendent to have charge of this work.

The pullet that matures naturally and gets good growth before beginning to lay, is most likely to be a good layer of good eggs.

Renew your subscription now.



A Package that is Profitable

As a package for the best class of fruit the bushel box is rapidly coming into favor. Apple packed in this manner present a very attractive appearance and bring a high price. This illustration shows a box of apples grown and packed by J. F. Brennan, Vineland, Ont.

ing a good work here in assisting the cooperative movement. They might go further and establish receiving and packing stations at central points. Precooling and cold storage have demonstrated their advantages. Their benefits should be available to fruit-growers generally.

POULTRY YARD

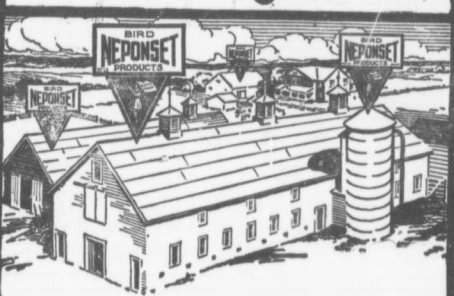
Selecting Breeders

It is not too early to select the hens you intend using next season as breeders. It will be too late about the time you are ready to set the first eggs, if raising early and productive stock is your object. Then you will not know which pullets matured quickly; which hens laid early and persistently, nor the hens that hurried through the molt and came back to business quickly; now is the time to select these.

Visit the hen house occasionally and leg-band the pullets found to be laying; you will soon learn to know these that lay often without looking at their band numbers; these should be used as breeders next season.

Don't wait until hatching time to sell your surplus poultry; do it now—all the old hens and all but a few of the best males. As these mature and show their good points, cull again, reserving only enough to head

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The Western Fair, London

The Western Fair, London, in this as in previous years, was preeminently agricultural. Those who claim that a fair cannot be made to succeed where agricultural features take first place, that a large number of side shows, a big mid-way and expensive grandstands and attractions are necessary, should visit London. The Western Fair is prosperous. It is patronized by the farmers of Western Ontario and as well by the people of London. Fine weather, a large attendance and a splendid display of stock, made for a great success of the fair this year. The live stock exhibits, while in some sections not so large as in previous years, was equal in quality to anything ever shown at London. The classes for horses, beef cattle and sheep were well filled. The dairy cattle exhibit was only medium in point of numbers. There were many empty pens in the pigery.

DAIRY CATTLE

Nearly all of the dairy cattle had been shown previously at Toronto. A. S. Turner of Toronto, Ontario, was the largest new exhibitor in the field. Their herd was represented by 15 animals and they carried off a fair proportion of the prize money in the Ayrshire classes. Next year, Turner & Sons are planning to show at Toronto. They have stuff that will look well at any show. A full report of the exhibit at Toronto is given elsewhere in this issue. Beef cattle were represented by Shorthorns, Herefords, Pelled Angus and Galloways. Competition was keen in all breeds, except the latter. A. McCreia being the only exhibitor of Galloways. The best of the awards in the Shorthorn classes went to the owners of Sir Wm. Van Horne; in the Hereford classes, the award was next in order. Shorthorns were shown also by Harry Smith, Hay, who had the champion bull, and Amos & Sons, of Moffat. J. Bowman, Guelp and T. Broadfoot, were also competitors in the Angts classes. A nice lot of Herefords were shown by A. O. Clifford, Oshawa; J. C. Smith, Hamilton; and O'Neill Bros., of South-

HORSES

Clydesdales formed by far the greater part of the heavy horse exhibit. Competition was strong in all of the male classes, there being no less than six large exhibitors. R. Hamilton & Sons, Simcoe, and E. Burton, Port Stanley were well hand with nice strings of F. reborns. The competition for light horses were well filled, Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, being the largest exhibitor.

The sheep pens were well filled; competition was strong in all of the except Oxford, in which class E. Barber of Erin, had everything to himself. Shrophires were out in largest numbers. Most of the sheep has previously been shown at Toronto and the awards were practically the same. The swine exhibit was the lightest at the Fair. The only class in which there was strong competition was in Hampshire, where O'Neil Bros., Birr, and Hastings Bros., Crossfield, divided honors.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FEATURES
Educational features took a prominent place. In one corner of the dairy building, a number of flasks containing milk, or what was at one time milk, showed what a tremendous amount a little dust, a fly, a hair or a piece of straw will do to the quality of the milk. If seeing

is believing, all who saw this exhibit will be more careful of milk in future. Perhaps from the dairyman's point of view, the buttermaking competitions held each day during the second week of the Fair was the most valuable feature.

An exhibit which attracted a great deal of attention was that in charge of Mr. Morley Pettit of the Ontario Agricultural College. Every hour, Mr. Pettit gave a demonstration in the handling of live bees. To see Mr. Pettit complete a course of instruction with no injury resulting, attracted larger crowds than any of the fakirs who usually have the monopoly of the people's attention.

Poultry always takes a leading place at the Western Fair. The exhibit this year was well up to that of any previous year.

The display of fruit in the horticultural building was rather smaller than usual. The apple exhibit was very small owing to the shortage in the crop being general over Ontario. The best of the fruit in this department was the display of British Columbia fruit. The display of roots and vegetables was excellent and reflected the splendid condition of the field crops in Western Ontario this year.

A catalogue such as is prepared for the Canadian National Exhibition is needed at the Western Fair. It is impossible to follow the judging intelligently without some means of identifying the animals. A catalogue would greatly increase the interest taken in the judging and would be useful to all who took the live stock over to the stalls.

Dairy Cattle at London

Herds of dairy cattle shown at London this year were not as great in point of numbers as they have been in some previous years. The quality of the exhibits, however, in the opinions of the judges was as good as at any former London exhibition. There were few ideal exhibit made; practically all the money went to the large exhibitors.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires were represented by two herds only, those of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menlo, Ont., and A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corner, Ont. The Turner herd was in the fray for the first time. It was characterized by some nice, typey Ayrshires brought out in the champion class. The Turner herd carried off the championships for both males and females. Their three-year-old heifer, Grace, was a fine representation of dairy and Ayrshire quality such as would delight the heart of any lover of the Scotch milk breed. She was very true in her lines, possessed splendid constitution with splendidly balanced udder. She had a small and it was noted that her teats were a little small. Stewart's, Cashier of Springhill, the first prize yearling bull is a very pretty little fellow, the opinion of some was worthy of the championship. Had he been in better fit, the judge, Mr. G. M. McCormack, of Rockton, Ont., stated that he would have given first place to him. He is 13,000 lbs. of 4.2 per cent. milk and 13 years old and his sire's dam made an average of 48 lbs., 7 oz., a day for eight months testing 4.3 per cent. Stewart & Son, Queen's Messenger of Springhill, bull, one year and under two years old, was the champion bull. He is a Lomnessock Forest King. Bull calf, 2, 4, Stewart, Sandy, Prince and White Chief, 3, Turner, White Star.

AYRSHIRE AWARDS
Bull, three years old and over-1, A. R. Turner & Son, Pearl Stone of Glenora; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son, Queen's Messenger of Springhill, bull, one year and under two years old; 3, Turner, White Star; 4, Lomnessock Forest King, Bull calf, 2, 4, Stewart, Sandy, Prince and White Chief, 3, Turner, White Star.
Cow, four years old and over-1, Stewart, Annie Laurie; 3, and 4, Turner, White Floss, Nora and Jimina. Cow, three years old-1, Turner, Grace of Wellington; 2, Stewart, Kenmuir

lady of Menic. Heifer, two years old-1, Stewart, Dewdrop; 2, Turner, Canadian Girl of Hickory Hill. Heifer, one year old, Bell and Heather Hill; Turner, Princess May of Springbank. Heifer calf, under one year-1, Stewart, White Heather; 2nd, E. Gloriana, and Rosie of Springbank. Steers, any age-Rettie, Pearl Stone of Glenora. Female, any year-1, Turner, Herd, one bull, two cows, two heifers and one calf-1, Stewart; 2, Turner, Herd, four calves under one year-1, Stewart; 2 and 3, Turner.

HOLSTEINS

All the cattle in the Holstein classes were shown at Toronto this year. The herds of Rettie Bros., Norwich; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; and Lakeview in Stock Farm, Brant, competed for honors in the Black and Whites. Rettie captured most of the money getting 13 out of 15 firsts. Hulet came next in order of merit. Lakeview Holsteins have been shown for the first time this year. While they are of a good, useful type they are not the type to win in such strong competition as they meet at Toronto and London and were not in such good condition as the other herds. They will be heard from in future.

Probably the best animal exhibited and the one which attracted most attention from all passing through the stables was the champion cow, De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, shown by Rettie. Her udder development is phenomenal, making her look light in front. She is, however, possessed of good depth of body and a capacious "bread basket."

Count Mercena Posch, the championship bull is well known in the show ring. He is a fine type of Holstein and his stock show that he can Albekirik Mercena, shown by Hulet, is of the right type; he attracted much favorable comment.

Mr. H. Haley of Springfield, placed the awards as follows:-

HOLSTEIN AWARDS

Bull, three years old and over-1, Rettie, Count Mercena Posch, 2, Turner, Stock Farm, Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol bekirk, Mercena; Rettie, Prince Albekirik, Mercena; Rettie, France's 3rd Lettie, Ina Triton 2nd; 2, Hulet, Count Posch; 3, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 4, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 5, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 6, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 7, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 8, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 9, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 10, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 11, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 12, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 13, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 14, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 15, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview.

Cow, four years and over-1, 2, and 4, Rettie, De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, Helgen Bonheur Queen, and Madoly Huesel; 3, Hulet, Olive Schulling Posch; 5, Lakeview Stock Farm, Rose Rattler, cow; 6, Turner, Colant's Posch and Gasa Agom; 7, Lakeview Stock Farm, Posch and Gasa Agom; 8, 3, and 4, Rettie, Ina Triton; 9, Hulet, Beauty, Shadeland Meschidite; 10, Lakeview Stock Farm, Queen Inka De Kol; 11, Hulet, Senior bull calf-1, Count Mercena; 12, and 5, Lakeview Stock Farm, Posch 2nd; 3, 2, and 4, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lulek, Ladago Idaline Veeman. Heifer, one year old-1, 2, and 4, Rettie, Pontia Atlas; 2nd, Prince Mercena; 3, Lakeview Stock Farm; 4, Hulet, Posch 2nd; 3 and 5, Hulet, Pauline Colan the Tensen, and Alice Tensen. Senior heifer calf-1, 2, and 3, Rettie, Sadie Mercena; 4, Hulet, Daisy Posch 2nd, and Perfection's Canary; 5, Stewart & Son, Queen's Messenger of Springhill; 6, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview; 7, Hulet, Madame Posch Albekirik; 8, Hulet, any age-Rettie, Count Mercena Posch; Cow, any age-Rettie, De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale. Herd, one bull, two cows, two heifers and a heifer calf-3 and 4, Rettie; 2, Hulet. Herd, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Hulet.

JERSEYS

The Jersey exhibit was made up almost entirely of the two herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton and David Duncan, Don. There were a few individual entries. Bull's carried off most of the firsts, including the championships in all bull and female. Duncan's got first on senior

bull calf, junior heifer calf and junior heifer. The championship cow, 1, 2 and 3, Stewart, of Springbank at Toronto was the champion. She is of a splendid dairy type with good constitution, large capacity and an ideal udder. She was somewhat out of condition but not enough to place her in second place. Brampton Jolly Oaklands, the championship bull, was a prominent show bull on Jersey Island and of a good type. She has strong constitution and all her family good. The young stock shown by his breeders was particularly good.

JERSEY AWARDS

Bull, three years old and over-1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 2, 3, David Duncan, Don, Fountain's Boyle and Brillants Golden Fern Bull; 3, Hulet, Brampton Ruby; 4, Hulet, Brampton Fox; 5, Bull, Brampton Fox; 6, Bull, Brampton Fox; 7, Bull, Noble King; 8, Bull, Noble King; 9, Bull, Noble King; 10, Bull, Noble King; 11, Bull, Noble King; 12, Bull, Noble King; 13, Bull, Noble King; 14, Bull, Noble King; 15, Bull, Noble King.

Bull, any age-1, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 2, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 3, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 4, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 5, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 6, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 7, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 8, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 9, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 10, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 11, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 12, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 13, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 14, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands; 15, Bull, Brampton Jolly Oaklands.

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I offer for sale my farm in Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County, Ont., 300 acres, possession given any time. Will be sold on credit or in 100 acre lots. In highest state of cultivation; 200 acres seed about 30 acres, including over 60 acres in alfalfa; with fall wheat; 2,000 apple trees bearing fruit; 3 large barns, 2000 bushels of hay, and garage. All in first class order. 3 miles from Demoreville, County road; good school and churches; 1000 bushels mail delivery route; near to 2 cheese factories; and steamboat landing. This farm is suitable for grain or stock raising. There is a canning factory in full operation, ready for operation. The taxes are very low. Prince Edward County, less than \$100 for 1909 on the value of the farm. Reasons for selling, wishing to retire from business. For further particulars address me, Demoreville P.O., or E. H. Young, Pictou—Wellington Butler.

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AND RURAL HOME

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

INSUFFICIENTLY SPECULATIVE

President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College drew a picture not in any way to the credit of farmers when he spoke at one of the directors' luncheons at the recent Toronto Exhibition and pointed out that our farmers are not sufficiently speculative. He told of a farmer that he had heard of who took some pigs to market. These realized a sum of over \$170. Some vegetables and garden truck marketed by the same man that day brought the total sales to \$190. The farmer then called on a friend from whom he borrowed \$10 in order that he might make a sum totalling \$200 to deposit in the bank. Dr. Creelman pointed out how much better business it would have been for that man to have kept two or three of the sows from that lot of pigs at home to be used for breeding purposes; how a part of the \$200 might have been invested to advantage in pure bred males of good type and breeding to improve the stock on the man's farm.

The picture as drawn in detail is, of course, an exceptional one, but it represents what is altogether too true of many of us farmers. Too often we

lack the courage to spend \$10 in order to make twenty. A bank account may be a nice thing to have, but if that account, and it is small one, simply represents savings from the farm that if reinvested on the farm would be a much better proposition and would of returns greater than three per cent., it is distinctly not to the credit of its possessor.

Many of us, especially we in the older provinces of this Dominion, need a greater spirit of optimism and more faith in our own business of farming. Bank interest is but a paltry thing. Why should we be satisfied with it when the opportunity is at hand right at home on our farms to make capital return much larger interest.

AN ARENA FORTHCOMING

An arena wherein to judge the live stock at the Canadian National Exhibition is a very real need. In no year past has the great need for some fit place in which to judge the stock at Toronto been more apparent than was the case during both weeks of the Exhibition this year. Copious rains on several days of the Exhibition at times stopped the work of judging altogether, while the ground in the open air after the over-abundant rain falls, was worked up into a condition comparable to the yards in connection with a pig-sty.

The stockmen of this country, to whom the major part of any credit for the success of the Canadian National Exhibition is due, are deserving of better things. The Exhibition Association has been lagging in respect to accommodation provided the live stock men. Even under the most favorable weather conditions, the accommodation is most crude. The open air grand-stands, especially the one in connection with the cattle ring are a disgrace to the Institution and compare with the structure given over to the accommodation of those who would witness the so-called special attractions, it would seem that the interests of the live stock were infinitesimal.

On the stock breeders day, Mr. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont., speaking at the directors' luncheon, took occasion to impress the management with the fact that the stock breeders were not receiving the consideration that was their due in the matter of an arena in which to judge the stock. A ray of hope was shed upon the situation when Dr. Orr, in answering Mr. Smith, stated that the directors of the Exhibition were considering the matter of an arena and would build it as soon as the Exhibition authorities could get together with officials of the City and agree upon the details and find a suitable location for the structure.

It is well that the directors recognize the need for an arena. Every first-class show in the United States has such a building and it is high time that a suitable structure of this kind become a part of the Canadian National Exhibition. The directors and the City cannot too soon get together and decide upon this impor-

tant matter. Dr. Orr has given assurance that the arena will be built and that the money is in hand to pay for it. It is hoped that definite action will not long be deferred and that the structure will be forthcoming in time to meet the demands of the next exhibition.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Sheep have a direct and primary value through actual financial returns which they make to their owners. They represent as well a peculiarly important asset in agriculture owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds. It is therefore a matter of much concern that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly in regard to the production of market sheep and of high-class wool, is in an increasingly decadent condition.

The number of sheep owned in Canada has been gradually lessening and the interest in sheep growing has itself been on the wane. It is therefore well and most timely that Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, as a preliminary to the undertaking of a comprehensive policy having for its object the extension and improvement of the sheep industry in Canada has appointed a committee to pursue investigations in Great Britain, the United States and Canada to secure information relative to this great industry.

The personnel of the committee, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., a well known breeder, and W. T. Ritch, Manchester, England, a wool expert, whose special training has made him familiar with all the technical and practical phases of wool markets and wool manufacture, is a guarantee that thorough information as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in the three countries named will be secured. It is hoped that the information gained will be of such a nature as to guide the Live Stock Commissioner in the adoption of a settled policy having for its object the extension and improvement of the sheep industry in Canada.

Mr. Dryden and Mr. Ritch in Great Britain will be brought into intimate connection with sheep breeders, mutton raisers, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. They will be given an insight into conditions and methods as they prevail upon the farms throughout the country. Their attention will be directed to the systems of marketing in operation in every stage of the business. Their investigations will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits, and as to the extent and nature of the trade, and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great Sheep Industry of the United Kingdom and of the import trade in dead mutton and lambs. The investigation should put the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up the raising of sheep, such as is now the crying need of this country.

MORE FALL APPLES NEEDED

A large and profitable market which might be developed for early varieties of apples has been for the most part neglected by our apple growers. As early as August there is a large market for apples in Canada. The Northwest would use immense quantities of fall apples could they get them. Even in the larger centres of population in Old Ontario, surrounded as they are by the best apple growing districts, there is a scarcity of early apples of a kind that consumers care to buy.

Horticultural experts have for years been advocating the planting of more early and fall varieties. Some of our more progressive orchardists years ago recognized the profit to be derived from the early apple trade and are, in consequence, from having acted on their faith, reaping satisfactory profits therefrom. More fruit growers who are considering the matter of setting out new orchards would do well to plant some early and fall varieties. Alexander, Snow, McIntosh and Blenheim should not be neglected as they have been in past years.

The old orchards throughout the country are composed almost entirely of winter varieties. These orchards under proper methods of cultivation, pruning and spraying, will to a large extent meet increased demands for winter apples for some years to come. The market for the earlier sorts only awaits development and when growers have learned how to handle and pack fall apples, and there is established a good system of cold storage on railroads and steamship lines, there is an unlimited market awaiting the early varieties, for if they are not wanted in this country there is a demand in Europe to be supplied.

SILOS ARE INCREASING

The number of silos in almost every section of the province of Ontario where corn is grown is increasing. Reports received by Farm and Dairy from all over the province show that farmers everywhere who have used silos for any length of time are enthusiastic advocates of this method of handling and feeding the corn crop. Where there were only two or three silos a few years ago, they are now found on 30 to 40 per cent. of the farms. When a man claims that he has given the silo a trial and has no further use for it we can be sure that there was mismanagement somewhere. It is certain that he did not give the silo either a long trial or a fair trial.

With all silo owners so well pleased with their investments, it seems strange that there are not silos on every dairy farm. Not only does the silo add 12 to 15 per cent. to the feeding value of the corn crop, but it lessens the labor of feeding and makes it possible to keep up a full flow of milk during the winter months. Farmers who have not yet invested in a silo should take a lesson from their more progressive neighbors and decide that this shall be the last winter that they will do without this most economical of all feeds, corn ensilage.

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Sunny Alberta and Dairymen

G. A. Hutton, B.S.A., Supt. Exp. Farm, Lacombe

A new country is rich in such varied opportunities that the newcomer may have difficulty in deciding which line to take up to the best advantage. While it is true that most of those who pioneer are men of courage and natural ability, it quite often happens that in the beginning the resources of the first settlers consist chiefly of the endowments of nature rather than in the possession of cash with which to conduct their business. It follows, therefore, that men find it expedient to do first what can be done with the least capital and consequently energy is directed to the production of grain because it is on the line of the least resistance financially.

It is not because it is considered the wisest and safest method that grain growing often takes the first thought of the settler. As the country develops and the people gradually feel firm ground beneath their feet the splendid natural advantages of the country for dairying will receive due attention and the increase of the number of dairymen and in the size of their herds and the average individual production per head will be rapid. No doubt it would be wiser if Alberta dairymen could reverse the usual method of procedure and direct their energies first toward increase of production per head and not so much to the increase of the number of animals in the herd.

DEVELOPMENT THE WRONG WAY

But it is history that development is usually the other way. The dairyman increases the number of his animals to the extent his farm can carry, then gives his attention to increase the production, having discovered by the use of the scales and test that he has been keeping a number of cows more because of the physical exercise they have given him than because of the financial return. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that more of our dairymen will seek to increase their profits by means of the scales and test rather than simply add another cow or two to the number kept on the farm.

Already Alberta produces considerable value through her cows. Last year we produced according to the Census and Statistics Monthly for December, a little over seven million dollars worth of wheat. We produced three and one-half million dollars worth of dairy products for home consumption and sale. At present cheese is manufactured but to a limited extent, totaling \$28,000 last year—the great bulk of the product of the dairy being butter. The demand for dairy products is good and the relative level of prices is higher than the East when the cheaper land and feed stuffs of the West is considered. Given the favorable climate we enjoy, a productive soil, and an expanding market it is easy to forecast rapid progress for the industry.

FEEDS THAT CAN BE GROWN

A word with reference to what the dairyman of this province can grow as suitable feed for dairy cattle may not be out of place. The man in the East will at once think of corn as indispensable to the profitable production of butter and cheese for the market. I admit that corn cannot be included among our safe crops as yet, still we have grown 16 tons an acre on this farm and at the date of writing, September 8, we have a fair crop standing untouched by frost. In time we will grow corn safely.

Alfalfa, the greatest of legumes, has done well here. We have in excess 7,200 lbs. of hay an acre the season following seeding. The Turkistan, Grimm, and Russian strains have proved hardy. In 1909 we sent out inoculated soil to 150 farmers who were

beginning to grow alfalfa. Letters of inquiry were sent to all these this year and of those reporting only one reports a failure. The faith in alfalfa based upon the successes already on record is creating a general demand for inoculated soil with which to commence the culture of this crop and this year we sent out 20,000 pounds. Where the hardy strains of alfalfa are sown and it is inoculated it is succeeding.

INOCULATION FOR RED CLOVER

Alsike clover does well and apparently does not need inoculation, while on this farm, red clover apparently needs to be so treated. Judging from my observations red clover will do well wherever inoculated. Peas and oats can be successfully grown to provide succulent crops for the months of short pasture in the summer. This year we grew peas and oats together seeded at the rate of two bushels each an acre or four bushels of seed in all; we cut 25,140 lbs. of green weight an acre, which cured out to over six tons of hay of good quality. It is clear that peas and oats have possibilities for hay as well as for green feed.

Mangels, sugar beets and carrots can be successfully grown by the dairymen of the province and whenever clever means is provided for housing them, as in the East, the Western dairymen will be on as satisfactory a basis as those of the East with regard to the advantage secured by being able to add roots to the winter rations.

Cultivated grasses can be grown for pasture either single or mixed with clovers so that the range of food stuffs available is sufficient. The Alberta dairyman has the advantage of being able to grow large crops per acre of coarse grains such as oats and barley and hence is able to provide his grain rations at a smaller cost than his Eastern competitor.

DON'T REALIZE POSSIBILITIES

What is most needed by Alberta dairymen is to realize the possibilities of their business. Sets of books should be more generally kept and more should know the individuals of their herd by testing. Better feeds should be grown for it is time to cut away from the idea that under conditions of the prairie the dairy cow can do her best work. The price of land is advancing and the cow which makes an annual return of \$27.00 (the average for the province) is no longer worth milking and it is doubtful if she has ever been profitable. She certainly is not profitable nor ever has been when we remember that it is quite possible to keep animals capable of securing a return of two or even three times as much for keep and care. It is like being satisfied with a seat in the gallery when one can be had in the auditorium at the same expense.

Good sires of the various dairy breeds are available for grading up the present herds; a large number of pure bred herds have been established in the Province during the last two years. These facts can be taken as an indication of a growing appetite for better stock and as a guarantee of more rapid improvement in the future than in the past, especially when we remember that the earnest efforts and business methods of Alberta's Dairy Commissioner have only begun to bear fruit.

We find that the Ayrshire cow has been bred for generations in the south-west of Scotland, a country with a changeable and vigorous climate. She has been taught to look out for herself and must forage for the greater part of the year; and there is much of truth in the statement that an Ayrshire cow will thrive where any other will starve.—C. P. Blanchard, Colchester Co., N.S.



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FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Eradicating Tuberculosis

(Continued from page 3)

When diseased animals are found, the stables from which they are taken should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. To accomplish this, all litter should be removed; floors, walls and ceilings carefully swept and the floors together with mangers and gutters, thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water. A thorough cleaning before the application of the disinfectant, cannot be too strongly emphasized. After cleansing, the disinfectant should be applied. A five per cent. (5%) solution of carbolic acid, a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate or a four per cent. (4%) solution of sulphuric acid may be used. When the stable can be tightly closed, formaldehyde gas properly used is reliable and satisfactory.

If tuberculous cattle have been kept in a small yard the litter should be removed; the surface of the ground and the fencing and other fixtures thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The order forbidding the transportation of a dog anywhere in the embargo district has been extended from September to December 7. The department is prosecuting all infractions. The order requiring dogs to be muzzled is still in force. It has no term, and will be continued until the epidemic has been completely stopped.

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

Saskatchewan's Dairy Train

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

The dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture has completed a series of meetings in the districts adjacent to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which should prove of value to the dairy interests. A suitable passenger coach was obtained in which to hold the meetings. Space was provided for a modern dairy farm equipment and practical demonstrations with lectures were given each day, covering the work from the time of milking to marketing the butter. Altogether eight meetings, each occupying two afternoons, were held; upwards of 300 farmers attended.

The need of better methods in the various phases of dairying are being gradually recognized by the farmers, and such meetings afford easy access to scientific knowledge which is the basis of success. In the actual work of separating the milk, preparing the cream for churning and the butter for marketing the audience saw the complete process and were advised of the many details to be avoided and those which should be practised, if the trade demands are to be supplied. The matter of the low milk yield

occasion, the instructor was kept until eight o'clock at night answering questions and explaining the various phases of home dairy work.

The results in the amateur butter making competition were as follows: 1, Miss M. Johnson, Beewood; 2, Miss N. Carrick, Roseville; 3, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill; 4, Mrs. A. Simpson, Atwood; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill; 6, Miss M. Bryden, Galt.

Free-for-all—1, Miss L. Carrick, Roseville, (cup); 2, Miss M. Johnson, 3, Miss N. Carrick; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory; 5, Mrs. A. Simpson; 6, Mrs. W. Hill.

Special Sweepstakes—1, Miss L. B. Gregory; 2, Mrs. A. Simpson; 3, Miss K. Wolfe, Galt; 4, Mrs. W. Hill; 5, Miss M. Bryden.

Dairy Exhibits at Ottawa

While the number of entries in the cheese and butter classes at the Central Canada Exhibition, held in Ottawa, last week, was no larger, if at all, as last year, the quality on the whole was superior. Following the example of the Toronto Exhibition, cold storage was provided this year for the cheese exhibits. It made a great improvement.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of Ottawa, the judge, reported that creamery butter was about the same as last year in number of entries and in quality. A marked improvement was noticeable in the quality of the cheese exhibited, while the farm dairy type showed a vast improvement in quality, compared with former years.

The awards were as follows:

TICAL DAIRY

The Dairy Train that Recently Carried Dairy Instruction to Saskatchewan Farmers

A train equipped with all up-to-date appliances for making butter on the farm, recently toured a portion of Saskatchewan. We were given at each stopping place; also lectures on dairy subjects. For further information see the article on this page.

of the average herd was discussed, and instruction given concerning the means of effecting an improvement. Dairymen are grossly careless in their methods of selecting and breeding and a great deal of work remains to be done before anything like satisfactory conditions will exist. Settlers are rapidly realizing the value of the dairy industry and they exhibited a marked desire to fit themselves for doing better work. Mr. Crayon, who was in charge of the car was particularly pleased with the enthusiasm prevailing at all of the meetings, which after all is the real test of the audience's appreciation and desire to learn.

Butter Making Competition

One of the most valuable educational features of the Western Fair is the butter making competition in the auditorium of the Dairy Building. Much could be learned about farm butter making from watching the competitors at work. While the competitors were at work Mr. Frank Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, explained each point in butter making and pointed out mistakes commonly made in farm dairy work.

This feature of the exhibition was appreciated to an extent that on every afternoon of the competition, all seats were taken; the larger number of the audience were ladies. Questions were asked freely and on one

CREAMERY BUTTER

Butter, creamery, best two tubs, boxes or firkins.—St. Valentin Creamery, St. Valentin, Que.; Herbert Brookins, Durham, Que.; J. A. Hamel, St. Emile, Que.; J. T. Almonte, Silverdale, Ont.; C. W. Beard, Iron Hill, Que.

Butter, creamery, prints or fancy packages.—St. Valentin Creamery; Harrington Creamery, Barrington, Que.; W. H. Stewart, Frontenac, Que. Special prize by Dr. MacLaren, Bank of Ottawa, for best lot creamery butter exhibited.—St. Valentin Creamery.

Butter, dairy, (best two tubs).—Mrs. Don Duff, Maple Ridge, Que.; Mrs. Theo. Langford, Gateinau Place; Brookside Dairy, Frontenac, Que.; Wm. Robertson, Vankleek Hill. Butter, dairy, best package or basket-let of prints.—Brookside Dairy; Mrs. Chas. Rintoul, Carleton Place; Mrs. D. Cumming, Russell; Mrs. M. H. Leons, Norval, Ont. Special prize, Mulligan Bros., Ottawa, for best lot dairy butter.—Brookside Dairy.

JUDGES—G. H. Barr, J. H. Eshlin, H. C. BERR

Best 2 factory colored cheese, 1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, J. W. Livingston, Alberta; 3, G. Hough, Scotch Line; 4, R. E. Anderson, Arruprior; 5th, A. Park, Beachburg.

Best 2 factory white cheese, 1, R. Helmer, Leonard; 2, A. G. Kemp, Lanark; 3, A. Park; 4, C. Donnelly, Scottsville; 4, G. Hough

Gold medal for best 2 cheese, R. Helmer, Leonard.

The Tariff on Cheese

M. K. Everitt, one of the leading dairymen of Ontario brought up at the meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board, Sept. 15, Canada's coming reciprocity conferences with representatives of the United States government by stating that efforts should be made to have the States lower the duty on butter and cheese from six to three cents a pound. He claimed that as high as 11 cents. In the States, 14 sold in New York state lower than 14 cents a pound, while in Canada it had only on one or two occasions gone as high as 11 cents. In the States, with the tariff reduced, he saw an opportunity for better prices and instigated the lowering of the duty on cream as an instance.

J. H. Singleton, Smith's Falls, a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association, said he would bring the matter before that body, by asking that a delegation be appointed to wait on the Canadian representative to the coming conference and lay the matter before them.

The Lead Refrigerator Car Service for the carriage of butter to Toronto and Montreal from the Guelph and Goderich subdivision will, for the balance of the season, be operated fortnightly, instead of weekly, as heretofore. The next run will leave Goderich on Tuesday, September 20th.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Toronto Milk and Cream Prices

The Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association, which held its semi-annual meeting at the time of the Exhibition, decided to ask \$1.00 a can for milk for the winter months. The price of sweet cream was fixed at 40 cents a lb., butter net. It was also decided to hold the semi-annual meeting in future on the third Saturday in September, rather than on Labor Day as heretofore.

It is a matter for regret that the membership in the association has fallen off to a large extent. This is attributed to the success of the Farmers' Dairy Co., which has in a measure caused the members to relax their efforts. The present satisfactory prices prevailing for milk for the city trade are the direct result of this organization.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
CHEESEMAKERS can find good remunerative work, during fall and winter months. Apply to C. Grosvenor, Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FIRST-CLASS BUTTER MAKER—Steady job for the right man. Married man preferred. Apply to H. A. McIntosh, Fenelon Falls, Ont.

WANTED—Man to inspect milk and cream for city consumption—must be good and quick judge of acid or off-flavored product. Permanent position, or right man. State experience and wages wanted in application. Address, City Dairy, Ont., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Sawyer Massey Tractor—Price right for quality sale. Wm. F. L'Espeleur, Ont.

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, out-houses or sties, should make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Now is the best time to start. Send for circulars and illustrated booklet, write, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

WANTED—Capable man to learn real estate, to travel and inspect real estate in home locality, and represent us; no canvassing; good prospects for good men; all kinds of property listed free; send yours—Mutual Realty Co., 401, 150 Nassau St., New York

Cheese Department

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

Cheese in the Ottawa Valley

Freud Davy, Sec. Ottawa Cheese Board

Careful enquiries made of all the salesmen attending the Ottawa Cheese Board have assured me that the pictures this year are undoubtedly superior in condition to the corresponding period of last year. The result is seen in the larger deliveries of milk at the factories which are well maintaining and in some cases exceeding the make of last year at the same time. What I say refers particularly to the district within a 20 mile radius of Ottawa. But from what I know of other districts in Eastern Ontario the same condition seems to prevail generally. As it will likely be the number of producing cows is much smaller than in several past years, this being due to the fact that the regretted feed scarcity some time ago caused many farmers to kill their otherwise part with many of their animals. It will take considerable time yet to recover from this condition by building up the herds. Answering questions regarding the pastures, we can say with considerable certainty that they are not drying out, nor did the dry weather in the summer seriously affect them. On the contrary, the condition of the grass for the time of year seems to be much above the average.

Facts About Our Cheese Trade

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—My attention has been called to an article by Mr. Macfie in Farm and Dairy, Sept. 1st.

On my return from England early in May last I then pointed out that the cheese situation in England and in this country was undergoing a change. The profits for those who handle cheese both in Canada and in England had been reduced to a vanishing point as could easily be seen by comparing the price paid to the farmer here during the three past years and the price which cheese retailed at in England, varying from 6d. to 7d. (or 12 to 14c) a pound. More than half of the retail cheese trade in England is conducted by multiple shop keepers who control from 50 to 600 shops each, who claim that they must sell cheese at a price that will practically only cover expenses, thus leaving it to the local retailer, and coaxing the trade away from the legitimate retail grocer.

A REVERSE OF THE USUAL

This is the reverse of usual monopolies; the fight is between the low price at which cheese sell in England and the price which the farmer demands here. Meanwhile the intermediary man, like my firm, who passes the cheese on from the farmer to the retailer, is being squeezed between the two.

The multiple shop price, as I write to-day, Sept. 14, throughout England is usually 6d. a pound, so that at current prices to-day, say 10½ to 10c to the farmer, there is no margin left for anyone.

New Zealand is increasing its make of cheese by leaps and bounds. It seems as if they must have been raising all their cows for some years and that they must have a much better class of cows than we have in Canada. It is estimated that their make for the year 1910, commencing first of September till the first of September, 1911, will be fully half of our make in Canada, whereas three or four

years ago it was only about one-fourth of our make and did not then disturb us.

The price obtained for milk, as stated by Mr. Macfie, seems to be an extraordinary low one, and I think the average price in the Brockville district is about 85 cents a cwt., and in the butter-making district of the Province of Quebec, about \$1.00.

WHAT WE NEED

The great need of all our farmers is a better class of cows. Why should they not have as good cows as they have in Denmark where the average runs up to between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk a cow per annum? This would bring about a production of double the quantity of cheese that we are making at present. The farmer could then afford to sell his cheese for nine cents, which would practically shut New Zealand out of the cheese-making and turn them to butter-making which they are admirably adapted for.

The freight from New Zealand to London is practically no more for butter than for cheese; and as the freight on cheese is three or four times as much as it is from Canada, they ought to be producing the article which has double the value in it for the same amount of freight.

Of course, I sympathize with the position of the farmer. My business more closely identifies us with the farmer than that of any other class of merchants. Besides, I am a farmer myself, as my father and grandfather were before me and as one of my sons is now.—A. A. Ayer, Montreal, Que.

Dairy Products at Western Fair

The display of dairy products at the Western Fair, London, was well up to the average; the quality was exceptionally fine, probably better than in previous years. June and July cheese were, in the opinion of the judge, the best that had ever been shown at the Fair. As at Toronto, the August cheese was not so good. The quality however, was better than at Toronto. A notable feature of the exhibit was the large number of small cheeses on exhibition.

The quality of the creamery butter was good. A few packages, however, showed an old cream flavor. Some of the dairy packages were excellent, one lot scoring as high as 98 points. J. B. Muir was judge of the butter exhibit. The butter awards were as follows:

Creamery butter, package not less than 50 lbs.—1, W. H. Brulacker, Dresden; 2, J. R. Waddell, Kerwood; 3, J. Anderson, Renfrew; 4, John R. Almonte, Silverdale; 5, John H. Scott, Exeter.

Rolls or prints, 50 lbs.—1, J. A. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, John R. Almonte; 3, Hugh H. Patrick, St. Thomas; 4, Canadian Milk Powder Co., Brownsville; 5, J. H. Leclere, Foster.

Farm dairy butter, package not less than 20 lbs.—1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 2, Miss M. Johnson, Bowdell; 3, Mrs. J. R. Johnson, Springfield; 4, Mrs. E. O. McRoberts, Bryanston.

Special prize on butter in one lb. prints.—1, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong; 2, Mr. J. R. Johnson; 3, L. B. Gray, Poplar Hill; 4, Mrs. Walter Hill, Parkhill.

CHEESE AWARDS

August factory colored.—1, C. A. Barber, Woodstock; 2, E. A. Thompson, Atwood; 3, Geo. W. Empey, Atwood; 4, B. F. Hawes, Atwood.

August factory white.—1, T. J. Humphrey, Avonbank; 2, C. Donnelly, Scottsville; 3, C. A. Barber; 4, W. S. Steaks, Britton.

June and July factory colored.—1, D. Menzies, Molewerth; 2, C. Donnelly; 3, R. A. Thompson; 4, A. Shapland, White Oak.

June and July factory white.—1, R. A. Thompson; 2, John Cuthbertson, Sebringville; 3, Conrad Klockman, Carthage; 4, C. Donnelly.

Best collection of cheese.—1, C. Donnelly, (cup); 2, R. A. Thompson, Atwood.

Points for Cheese Makers

I. W. Dumaine, Salted, Man.

First and foremost, to make good cheese one must have good raw material; good milk. Even with good milk makers may spoil the milk by the addition of poor starter. Starters are all right if they are clean and sweet in flavor. If net the starter will spoil the whole vat of milk, and no matter how skilled a cheese maker may or how hard he may work he can never make good cheese out of that vat of milk.

Granted that we have a good vat of milk and good starter, care must be taken not to use too much of the starter. If the cheese is intended for export less rennet may be used than I use. I am using four ozs. to 1,000 lbs. of milk. I am making, however, a fast curing cheese for the local market. When making cheese for export I use only three ozs.

COOKING THE CURD

I aim to get my milk to coagulate in about 40 or 45 minutes. The curd is cut as fine as possible and in about 30 to 35 minutes. The curd is cooked at 98° or 100° F., sometimes at 102°, according to the percentage of fat in the milk. I keep stirring the curd from the moment it is cut to the time all the whey is out. I then mat the curd either high or low according to the firmness of the curd. Anything below six inches I call low matting. Anything above six inches is high.

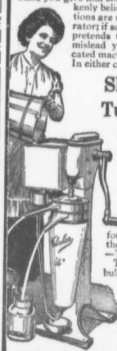
I am careful not to let the curd develop too much acid before I run out the whey. From one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch is all I care to have. Any cheese maker will know that when he gets his curd up to this point in good condition it is not likely that he will have any trouble about making good cheese. If the maker is in too much of a hurry to get his work done, however, he may salt it too quickly. In that case after milling he is liable to make an open cheese that won't keep for more than three months.

The Convention of the W.O.D.A. has been decided for Stratford, Jan. 11th and 12th. A new feature of the Prize List for the Winter Dairy Exhibition is a class for Stilton cheese made during the month of September. The prize list for the Dairy Herd Competition has been worked out, the Association granting \$100 in cash prizes.

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

Make Him Listen to You

Show any agent, who claims that complicated cream separators are modern, that you know more than he thought. Make him listen to you while you give him some facts. Henry mistakenly believe disks or other contraptions are needed in a modern separator; if so, set him right. But if he pretends to believe it, in order to mislead you into buying a complicated machine, send him flying. In either case tell him plainly that you



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contain neither disks nor other contraptions, produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common separators. Tell him that it is enough for you, and should be for him, that Tubulars are the only modern separators.—The World's Best.—The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all others combined. Probably replace more than any other maker of such machines sells.

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

Cows Would Be Ticked

If they heard you were getting
Champion Cow Stanchions
They appreciate a good thing.
They can move head around.
No Weight.
No Blisters.

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Means More Milk More Profit and Cheaper Feed.

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

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

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MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

on Pattie and so necessarily on the young lady's new friend.

"Oh, please excuse me, sir," she panted, gaining her equilibrium and her offspring at the same time. "It was just that excited! Seems like I could eat her up. Miss Selina Lue, you can't never know how good it is to get back to 'one you've left,' which seemingly, only seemingly, ungracious remark had the edge taken off by Pattie's emphatic sighing and whimper toward Miss Selina Lue. The quality of Miss Selina Lue's mercy she knew and that of her mother she had forgotten.

"Give her back to me, Mis' Tyne, and I will put her in her soap-box while you all get unpacked. You come jest in time for the party, and you better git about fixing for it. Thank you, Mr. Alan—the valise are a heavy load for the children."

As she stood on the grocery steps and watched Mr. Alan carrying the Tyne valise on down to the Tyne front door with perfect courtesy, she spoke earnestly to Blossom, who sat in a split basket by the door. Blossom's personality, though in the bud, exhaled the fragrance of sympathy and made her a responsive mark for conversation.

"Blossom," she said in tones of quiet joy, "it looks like the two nicest people in the world are going to get married to each other, and ain't it fine that they two dispositions fit into one another like the edges of a piece of paper tored in two? Sometimes when I see wives all wore out with work and crossness, and husbands fed bad and no buttons, and sick children and too much beer at the saloon, let alone a hard winter coming, I git too much pleased with my condition, and I need jest sich

a thing as this to remind me that the Lord do join some folks, which let not man put asunder. Amen!"
(Continued next week.)

The Upward Look

The Source of the Trouble

My brethren, count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations, knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience.—James 1, 2, 3.

Is not that an extraordinary statement? We are to be full of joy when we are tempted. But the reason is clear when we take time to think about it. Temptation is an influence that comes into our lives with a refining, enabling effect. It has no power to harm us as long as we do not yield to its promptings.

There are many different forms of temptations but they all come from the same source—the Evil One. Satan is very crafty in disguising his attacks. He knows very well that if he came to us and said, "I am the Devil and I intend to tempt you to doubt your Saviour's love, or to be unkind and uncharitable" we would immediately take alarm and would be unable to bring about our downfall. Therefore, he comes to us in many disguises.

He appeals to our common sense and endeavors to induce us to trust in our own ability or cleverness instead of in God's promises. He appeals to our fears and strives to make us forget that God has said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." He endeavors to make us think better of ourselves than we ought to think and thereby lead us to overlook that we have been warned to, "Be clothed with humility; for God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble. He strives to make us adopt dishonest methods to gain wealth or honor or whatever it may be that he knows that we desire and thus induce us to fail to remember that it is better that we should lose the whole world than lose our souls.

When we recognize that such temptations are really from the Evil One, that they are pit-falls set to bring about our downfall, it is more easy to overcome them. And every time that we overcome a temptation our characters become stronger and Satan loses power to injure us. That is why we are to rejoice when we are tempted. Resisting temptation makes us better and nobler men and women and increases our love and trust in God.—I. H. N.

Our New Fashion Catalogue

We are now able to give our readers our large and well illustrated pattern catalogue showing new fall and winter styles. This catalogue is profusely illustrated containing — pages, of the newest and most up-to-date fall and winter styles, for women, misses and children, as well as infants' wear. Also in it will be found many stamping patterns, new and novel, for holiday work. This catalogue can be purchased from us only at the small price of 5 cents, when accompanied with an order for one or more patterns. No catalogue will be sent without an order for a pattern included. All patterns shown in this new catalogue can be purchased for 10 cents each, through Farm and Dairy's pattern department. We'll send order for a pattern and include five cents extra for this catalogue.

To dispose of vegetable parings profitably, put them into an old pan (which should be used for nothing else), and let them stand in the oven until thoroughly dry. They may then be burned like shavings or paper.

REA'S SPECIAL FALL BARGAIN CATALOGUE IS NOW READY FOR YOU



WRITE FOR IT TODAY; IT IS FREE.

A. E. REA & CO. MONTREAL

DEPARTMENT No. D.

MONTREAL.

Children's Pocket Money

It is a capital plan to provide children, as soon as they are able to write neatly and do addition easily, with a weekly or monthly allowance, and an account book. With this money the child should be expected to provide himself with some small necessities; a girl should be expected to buy gloves and small ribbons; a boy, ties and school necessities, such as pencils, copying books, etc.

There is nothing more required in the present day than that children should be taught early what true economy is, and to exercise their judgment, not only their fancy, in making purchases. A little early instruction, and experience, if need be, of the great discomforts of extravagance may save them from much suffering in after years.

ONE WOMAN'S WAY

One of the members of the West Victoria Women's Institute in conversation with the Household Editor of Farm and Dairy recently, stated: "I gave my oldest daughter when she left school all the eggs gathered on Sunday. Out of the money she procured from selling these eggs, she had to buy her own gloves, hair ribbons, collars and little accessories that every girl seems to need these days. As I keep upwards of 100 hens, she very often has a neat little sum for herself at the end of the month. My other girl is still at school but she gets five cents each Saturday and all the coppers that come into the house are given to her at the end of the

week. She has only her Sunday School collection to take out of her money. The girls are both pleased and do not have to ask their father or me for every cent they want. The oldest girl has had over \$15 this summer for knick-knacks. I believe some such arrangement as this with the youngest daughters teaches them to value money and keeps them contented."

Pleased with Premium

Farm and Dairy is a welcome visitor to our house every week. There is always something new and useful in its columns for us. Two months ago I received a fountain pen as a premium for sending Farm and Dairy one new subscriber. I have tested the pen thoroughly and think it is a beauty. It writes splendidly. I wish Farm and Dairy every success.—Lucella Staples, Peterboro Co., Ont.

To Make Buttons Stay On

Use a new corset string to fasten buttons to children's clothes. Take a small piece, run through two holes of the button and sew ends firmly to garment. This allows plenty of "play" and prevents buttons from being ironed off.

Discarded bodspreads make excellent bath towels. Cut them the size desired, hem all around, and you will find them as serviceable as a regular Turkish towel.

Home Dyeing
Is the way to **Save Money** and **Dress Well!**
Try it! Simple as Washing with

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistake. Fast and Beautiful Colors in 15 cents from your Druggist or The Johnson Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal.

A Wonderful Washer

Momentum Balance, Wheel working on ball bearing, keeps the "Champion" Washing going with very little effort.

New idea in washing Machines.
—Fawcett's—Change every day changing, 3 sizes.

If your dealer does not handle them, write us for booklets and name of dealer near you or this office.

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NEW FALL PATTERNS

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

For the next two or three issues, we have arranged to give our readers a full page of patterns, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments, no more.
Send name, address, size and number of pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 days required for filling of all orders. Write information plainly. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

GIRL'S TUCKED DRESS 651



Simple tucked dresses like this are exceedingly pretty for school girls. Just now they are being made from cashmere, light weight serge, plaid wool materials and all fabrics of the sort.

It can be made with a hem and tuck or with a hem only as preferred.

Material required for medium size is 4½ yds. 24 or 27, 3½ yds. 36 or 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, 12 & 14 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

PLAIN BLOUSE OR GUMPEE 6769



The plain blouse or gumpee is always needed. This model can be treated in so many ways that it really becomes several. Made as illustrated, it is a pretty blouse adapted to general wear. As shown the small view it is suitable for evening occasions and when made plain, it can be used as a gumpee beneath an over-blouse if liked.

For the 16 yr. size will be required 5½ yds. of material 24, 1½ yds. 36, or 1½ yds. 44 in. wide, with 2 yds. of banding.

UNDER PETTICOAT 6781



Carefully made & smoothly fitting undergarments are absolutely necessary for correct dress. This petticoat is shapely and comfortable and can be finished with an under facing or a belt at the upper edge. The lower edge can be hemmed or finished with a ruffle or left back without can either be laid in inverted plaits or cut off & finished in habit style, so that it fulfills the requirements of all figures.

For the medium size is required 3½ yds. material 24 or 27, or 2½ yds. 36 in. wide, with 2 yds. of embroidery for the waist. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DOUBLE BREASTED COAT 6767



Double breasted coats are always in demand for the younger girls with the coming of cool weather. This one is finished with a novel collar and is exceedingly smart. It can be made in the length illustrated or longer as liked, and is adapted to all reasonable cloaking materials.

Material required for 12 size is 4 yds. 27, 3 yds. 34, or 2½ yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 11 and 14 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DRESS 6748



Simple dresses are needed at all seasons of the year, but such a model as this is especially to be desired in school wear. It can be trimmed just as illustrated, or the skirt can be made plain as indicated in the back view. If a round neck and short sleeves are liked the dress can be finished in that way, as shown in the small view.

Material required for medium size (10 yrs.) is 6 yds. 24, or 27, 4½ yds. 36 or 37, 4½ yds. 44 in. wide, with 1½ yds. 27 for trimming. The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CHILD'S NIGHT DRAWERS 5840



Almost all children are apt to be restless in their sleep and to toss the covers aside in a way that means discomfort if not a menace to health. Here are sleeping garments of such a comfortable sort that even the most restless youngster would find it impossible to really expose himself to draught. They can be made from cotton flannel, flannellette, or from any material of the sort, or they can be made from the thinner muslin as liked. In any case they are really protective, yet simple.

Material required for medium size (6 yrs.) is 3½ yds. 27 or 2½ yds. 36 in. wide. The pattern is cut for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SEVEN GORED TUNIC SKIRT 6673



The tunic skirt takes many variations. It is lapped at the front edges to give the one side effect that is so much liked and includes a full length plait at the back. One of the pretty striped linings is the material illustrated but the skirt will be found appropriate for almost all seasons one.

It can be finished as illustrated with a few buttons or with a tunic portion which can be trimmed with banding or left plain as liked. Material required for medium size is 12½ yds. 24; 9 yds. 27, 8½ yds. 32 or 8½ yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY FEATHERED BLOUSE 6756



The soft full blouse cut in one with the sleeves, is new and attractive, and will be much worn this season.

For the medium sizes will be required 2½ yds. material 24 or 27, or 1½ yds. 44 in. wide, with 1½ yds. of all-over lace and 2½ yds. of banding. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

GIRL'S BLOOMERS 6742



Bloomers are worn by a great many girls instead of petticoats, and even when the latter are liked for many occasions the bloomers serve admirably for outing wear and had weather and for use of the sort. These can be either plaited or gathered at the belt and are shapely, yet loose enough for comfort. They can be made of silk or of serge or of flannel or any material that is used for bloomers.

Material required for 10 yr. size is 3½ yds. 27, 2½ yds. 36, or 1½ yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

COAT WITH SHAWL COLLAR 6740



The coat made with long portions is one of the very smart. This model shows that feature and is exceedingly well used. It is adapted both to the coat suit and to the general wrap, and will be found available for every seasonable material.

Material required for medium size is 5 yds. 27, 3½ yds. 44 or 2½ yds. 52 in. wide, with 1½ yds. of silk for collar and facing.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

INFANT'S SET 6733



Infants' garments are to be at their best when they are simple. This set includes a pretty dress, one of the best possible straight fronted coats and a close fitting cap. The dress can be made as illustrated with yoke and panel of lace and the material embroidered, or it can be made of two kinds of material; or again material can be embroidered by hand and this last is perhaps the daintiest.

The coat is made with a collar cap that is always desirable. The cap is adapted to edged or left plain as liked.

Material required is, for the dress 4½ yds. 24, 3 yds. 36, 2½ yds. 44 in. wide, with 5½ yds. of insertion, 4 yds. edging; for the coat 4½ yds. 27, 3 yds. 36, or 2½ yds. 44 in. wide; for the cap, ½ yd. any width. The pattern is cut in one size only and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FIVE GORED PETTICOAT 6715



Well shaped petticoats are necessary if gowns are to make a desirable appearance. This model can be made from silk or from mercerized fabric and can be trimmed with a circular or a gathered flounce, or it can be made plain.

For the 16 yr. size will be required 5½ yds. of material, 24, 4 yds. 27, or 3½ yds. 36 in. wide, 4½ yds. of insertion, 3½ yds. of edging to trim as shown. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 & 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CHILD'S DRESS 6762



The simple, little dress closed for the entire length at the back is practical one that every mother or likes. This model allows a choice of plaited or gathered skirt, high or square neck, long or short sleeves, and can be made of sturdy material and become an everyday morning frock, or it can be made from dainty material, as suggested in the small view, and become entirely different in effect.

For the 4 yr. size will be required 4½ yds. of material 24 or 27, 2½ yds. 36 or 1½ yds. 44 in. wide, with ½ of a yd. 27 in. wide to trim as shown in the small view. The pattern is cut for children of 2, 4, & 6 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

NORFOLK COAT 6760



Norfolk coats are to be much worn this season. This one is smart yet simple, a favorite, cheviots are much liked and various mixtures are fashionable, while many women like the velveteen when the weather is cool.

Material required for medium size is 5 yds. 27, 3 yds. 44 or 2½ yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SEMI-FITTED SINGLE BREASTED COAT 6765



The semi-fitted coat is always pretty. This model can be made with round or straight fronts as liked, it falls occasionally becoming lined, and is in every way smart, while simple. It will be found adapted both to the coat suit and to the separate wrap and it is suited to every seasonable material.

Material required for medium size is 4 yds. 27, 3 yds. 44, or 2 yds. 52 in. wide, with ½ yd. of material for the waist. The pattern is cut for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S COAT 6768



The coat made with the shoulder cape is becoming to younger girls, and will be greatly worn this season. This model can be treated in that way or made without the cape as liked. It is loose & it takes long becoming lines. It is simple and consequently easy to make. It is suitable for all cloaking materials.

For the 16 yr. size will be required 5½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3½ yds. 44 or 2½ yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RICHMOND Sept. 13—Harvesting is about over. All grain was saved in first-class shape. The crop, except on some lands, is good. Some rain is needed for plowing, and also for roots, which promise to be a good crop. There are 35c a bushel; eggs, 1c a dozen. J. D. LeCl.

ONTARIO

RAVENNA, Sept. 12—Fall wheat seeding is over. A few heavy rains are doing the pasture good. A number are visiting the National Exhibition. Some of us took in the great demonstration meeting held in Mr. Mitchell's farm last week to talk over the best way to spray and other points in orcharding—C. P.

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

MATILDA, Sept. 14—I was in charge of the dairy exhibit at this fair this year. The exhibit of cheese was away beyond compare both in quality and quantity. Butter was all in quality. Fruit was too green to show well. The fair was an all-round success. E. A. MeK.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, Sept. 14—Pastures are still getting to be green. Corn and root crops are showing a good growth. Potatoes are showing some signs of blight. The milk yield is keeping up well. Some fall wheat has been sown and is making a good growth. Pigs are selling for \$8.40 a cwt.—H. S. T.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEY, Sept. 12—The harvest is past, the summer is on the wane, the sound of the steam whistle tells us that the farmers are busy threshing. The yield of grain is not good. The recent rains have been very beneficial to the buckwheat, the root crop and the fall plowing. The amount of fall wheat sown this year is about an increase on former years. Corn is extra good. The large quantity sown will make up for the shortage of straw. Prices of all kinds of live stock are exceptionally high, and promise to continue—W. M.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERRIS, Sept. 10—The weather for the last two days has been rather good. The frost this year has been catchy, but the grain is all housed now, with the exception of buckwheat. Corn is looking unusually well. Although there are still some extra farmer good, a little patch of corn for fall feeding, if the pasture is poor. It is a good help for the sheep. Potatoes are only fair; getting too much rain. The turnip aphid has done considerable damage this year to the turnip crop. Man-gos are good. Some threshing has been done—W. B.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND, Sept. 12—The farmers are nearly through fall wheat seeding. Many fields are showing green. Frequent rains have kept the soil moist and easy to cultivate. Pasture fields are green. Second growth clover is very rank. Many are sowing the second growth on the clover and alfalfa fields for seed. Corn is showing a good growth. Seed is scarce at \$5 a bushel. Wheat is 95c., very little being marketed. Hops, 85c. Plums are a medium crop, but are plentiful. Wild apples are bearing well, apples, good. Tomatoes are light, well, but are late in ripening—L. T.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLSPRIG, Sept. 14—Man-gos are a bumper crop. Turnips are not up to the average. Potatoes are good, but some are

complaining of the rot. Alfalfa is about ready to cut. Third time—a very good crop.—Alex. M. M.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

BURWELL ROAD, Sept. 10—In spite of the backward spring, corn will be a great deal better than last year. About 10 per cent. of the farmers have silos, but more are being built this year. All who have them are well filled with corn. J. B. R.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

TALBOTVILLE, Sept. 13—Mr. R. Houghton, a very neat farmer of this place, says "Our cows have done well this year. The grass has been a little better than last year. We keep grade Shorthorns. The corn will be extra good. Our wheat yielded 45 bushels an acre. I am a lover of the Fercheron horse. They are easily driven, docile, intelligent, compactly built and easy to keep, and splendid workers."—J. E. O.

PROME, Sept. 5—Crops have been good. Corn promises to be a bumper crop. A warm, steady rain, like we are getting today, is just what was wanted to put a finishing touch on it. Both threshing and silo filling are big jobs this year. Wheat runs 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The Ruby and Abundance are giving good satisfaction, but a good many other kinds are growing well. The "Red" and "Red," "Gold Coin," and "New Ontario" Oats run from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. A good deal of clover is being left for seed. Hogs are easier in price, but not plentiful.—J. S. H.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

CLINTY, Sept. 15—Apples and small fruits are very scarce, particularly small and winter apples. The corn crop is a good average. There is a good demand for stockers, and a few calves are being sold, offering \$5.25 for spring lambs.—Jas. MeK.

GREY CO., ONT.

ROCKLYN, Sept. 15—Harvesting is over and threshing and silo filling are the order of the day. Corn is a bumper crop, just as good as we had two years ago. A large number erected silos this year. The round silo, 14 feet diameter and 30 to 35 feet high, is the most popular style.—J. W. P.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ALLISTON, Sept. 14—The crop suffered some from frost on account of the rains. Fall wheat seeding is about finished. This is later than in previous years. Stock, including calves and yearlings, are 45c; barley, 44c; plums are plentiful. Lambs are selling at 50c a basket. Apples are a fair crop.—W. M. L.

THE VEGETABLE CROP

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association have received reports from the branches at Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston and Picton regarding the condition of the crops. These reports show that the tomato crop in western Ontario is about average, being particularly poor around Kingston and Ottawa. The potato crop is lighter than usual although the late varieties are picking up. The condition of the onion crop is not as favorable as could be wished, owing to the blight and onion maggot. Early celeriac is doing well, although the later varieties are better. This is also true of cabbage, although the winter varieties are not so much affected. The cauliflower will be good if the weather is favorable. Ottawa reports that the corn crop is poor, and that the vegetable crops generally have been poor and the prices low. Around Kingston, the vegetable crops, with the exception of cabbage and cauliflower will be good if the weather is favorable. The condition of the onion crop is not so good as it is not up to the average. The celery crop in central Ontario is good, especially the late varieties, and the cabbage and cauliflower crops seem unusually good, so much so that several growers report little sale. Sarnia reports that quantities of lettuce are being shipped, and as this is a new departure for the growers in that vicinity, it is proving quite remunerative. Reports have been received from Tecumseh, Ojibwa, St. Thomas and Dunnville and Brantford, and show that the tomato crop is a good average, and the conditions favorable. The early potato crop suffered from dry weather, and then from excess of rain, while the late potatoes are improving. The

reports on the onion crop are the same all over the province—poor, while exceptional cases exist where the crop is an average. The celery and cauliflower crops have come on well, and will still improve if the weather is favorable. Reports from Essex complain of a very dry summer and poor crops.

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. The Association are invited to send of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

A GREAT HOLSTEIN SALE

The largest sale of Holstein cattle that has ever taken place in Canada, will be held next month, the day following Thanksgiving, when Mr. Wm. Higginson, of Inokman, will offer for sale by public auction over 100 head of pure bred Holsteins. This will be a grand sale of their great herd. It is due to ill-health, Mr. Higginson has been breeding cattle for 30 years, and has met with great success. The stock in the herd comprises animals of unusually high breeding, as their official records show. Mr. Higginson has a Babcock tester, and aside from the official tests, has always been able to tell the test of every animal in his herd.

The herd is headed by the great bull Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke, an illustration of which appears on the front cover of this issue. This bull will be offered for sale at 75 per cent. of the breeding King of the Soudanes, the bull now heading Henry Stevens' herd at Lacena, N. Y. Some 50 of the females in Mr. Higginson's herd have been bred to this bull. The entire crop of bull and heifer calves this year are from him, as the best yearling heifer in the country. The female calves are bred to the sire of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, which cow has an official record of 35.30 lbs butter in 7 days.

The female calves will be imported animal and a brother to the above mentioned cow. He was the first prize bull at Ottawa, and shebrooked at the same fair as a 2-year-old, and his sire was brother to the world's champion butter cow, with a record of 34 1/4 lb. in butter in 7 days. Further mention of this sale, and of some of the most noted animals in the herd, will be published from time to time.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN RECORDS FOR JULY, 1910.

- Daisy Pieterje Johanna (6190), at 5 years, 6 months and 15 days of age, 21.7 lbs. fat, equivalent to 27.14 lbs. butter; 43.8 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.
Inks De Kol Waldorf (441), at 7 years, 6 months and 25 days of age, 20.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.82 lbs. butter; 42.2 lbs. milk.
Thirty day record, at 7 years, 6 months and 26 days of age, 80.31 lbs. butter fat, 15.9 lbs. milk. Owned by B. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.
Rideau Delina's Lena De Kol (3499), at 9 years, 6 months and 25 days of age, 17.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.78 lbs. butter; 49.8 lbs. milk. Owned by B. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.
Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 2nd (5660), at 5 years, 11 months and 15 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.45 lbs. butter; 46.3 lbs. milk.
Thirty day record, at 5 years and 13 days of age, 67.34 lbs. fat, equivalent to 84.24 lbs. butter; 190.7 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Lily Edna (5622), at 5 years, 11 months and 1 day of age, 15.52 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 19.41 lbs. milk. Owned by G. H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.
Favorit 3rd's Lena (5871), at 5 years, 7 months and 15 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.25 lbs. butter; 53.4 lbs. milk. Owned by B. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.
Bonnie Netherland (5911), at 5 years, 8 months and 9 days of age, 15.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.25 lbs. butter; 48.6 lbs. milk. Owned by R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.
Princess May De Kol (3393), at 9 years, 6 months and 15 days of age, 17.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.78 lbs. butter; 38.11 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.
Patsy Pauline De Kol (9779), at 5 years, 5 months and 29 days of age, 15.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.25 lbs. butter; 46.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Robert Inketter, Copeville, Ont.
Junetta Calamity (1401), at 4 years, and 26 days of age, 15.40 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.75 lbs. butter; 47.25 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

You Can't Cut Out A HOG SPRAIN, PUFF OR THROUBRIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or redden the skin. It will tell you more if you write. \$1.00 per bottle. Write to: Mr. S. Nison, Killbridge, Ont. writes Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curv."
"KIDNEY" PUFF, 122 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

- Manor Korn Korndyke (11742), at 4 years, 8 months and 15 days of age, 12.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.29 lbs. butter; 41.94 lbs. milk. Owned by William C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont.
Jenny Boneres Ormsby (8216), at 3 years, 11 months and 5 days of age, 13.32 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.76 lbs. butter; 43.0 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.
Pauline Hengerveld (9409), at 3 years, 26 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.75 lbs. butter; 46.3 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Beauty Hark 2nd A. (5604), at 3 years, 1 month and 8 days of age, 15.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.04 lbs. butter; 42.0 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Erica Merona Belle (5947), at 3 years, 3 months and 25 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.45 lbs. butter; 46.3 lbs. milk. Owned by R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.
Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 2nd A. (9411), at 4 years, 9 months and 15 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.75 lbs. butter; 46.3 lbs. milk.
Thirty day record, at 4 years, 9 days of age, 55.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 69.82 lbs. butter; 150.4 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Tilly Pauline (7010), at 3 years, 11 months 11 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.75 lbs. butter; 46.3 lbs. milk. Owned by W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont.
Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 2nd A. (9411), at 4 years, 11 months and 11 days of age, 12.35 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.44 lbs. butter; 36.025 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Thirty day record, at 2 years, 5 months and 18 days of age, 15.66 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.56 lbs. butter; 37.9 lbs. milk. Owned by D. F. Edwards, Brantford, Ont.
Daisy De Kol Pieterje 4th (11275), at 2 years, 1 month and 14 days of age, 15.19 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.99 lbs. butter; 40.6 lbs. milk.
Thirty day record, at 2 years, 1 month, and 14 days of age, 15.6 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.75 lbs. butter; 38.1 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 3rd A. (11945), at 2 years, 7 months and 14 days of age, 12.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.08 lbs. butter; 38.8 lbs. milk. Owned by B. R. Leavens, Bloomfield, Ont.
Colantha Posh (10627), at 2 years, 2 months and 15 days of age, 11.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.06 lbs. butter; 39.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Scheil, Woodstock, Ont.
Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 3rd A. (11576), at 2 years, 10 days of age, 10.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.97 lbs. butter; 29.52 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Corn De Kol Corcupena (12165), at 2 years, 1 month and 15 days of age, 11.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.06 lbs. butter; 37.57 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.
Beauty Hark 2nd B. (11624), at 2 years, 1 day of age, 11.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.06 lbs. butter; 37.57 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lynn, Ont.
Sarah De Kol (12129), at 2 years, 7 months and 2 days of age, 9.04 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.27 lbs. butter; 25.3 lbs. milk. Owned by P. D. Edge, Oxford, Ontario.
Hilvillye Lady Bonheur (10625), at 2 years, 2 months and 26 days of age, 8.87 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.09 lbs. butter; 25.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Scheil, Woodstock, Ont.
Keres Hengerveld (11039), at 2 years, 1 month and 27 days of age, 8.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.59 lbs. butter; 26.9 lbs. milk. Owned by B. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.
Cloverleaf Favorit Mercera (9147), at 2 years, 6 months and 21 days of age, 8.12 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.15 lbs. butter; 25.3 lbs. milk. Owned by A. E. Smith, Millgrove, Ont.
Cloverleaf Favorit Mercera (9147), at 2 years, 7 months and 21 days of age, 8.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.01 lbs. butter; 25.3 lbs. milk. Owned by A. E. Smith, Millgrove, Ont.
G. W. Clemons, Secretary

A Treatise on the Horse FREE WENDLAND'S SPRAIN CURE

Conderay, Wis. Oct. 2th 1899 "Please send me your book 'A Treatise on the Horse'... I will send you \$1.00 if you will send me the book without it, as I think I have saved 2000 head of horses in the following directions in your book."
It's Free. Get a copy when you buy Wendland's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. A good average of 1000 copies are available.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Essexburg, Va.

I am enclosing \$1.00 for my renewal to Farm and Dairy. We would like to keep on with Farm and Dairy, for there is interesting news in it. Address Farm and Dairy, York Co., Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Sept. 19th.—The Census and Statistics Office of Ottawa, says that the August statement of the flour trade is a distinct improvement over that of July. The total estimated yield for the Dominion in wheat, oats and barley, is 445,400,000 bushels. The total yield of wheat is estimated at 122,785,000 bushels, which is between 30 and 40 million bushels less than last year. The drought has caused a shrinkage in crop values in the Western Provinces, (not including British Columbia), of about 24 per cent.

Manitoba farmers are taking to sheep raising, and there is every prospect that the industry, which has diminished so much in the East, may prosper in the West, as sheep seem to do well in the Western Province.

Business continues bright in all departments. Call money in Toronto rises at 5½ to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

Tremendously heavy shipments from Russia and Central Europe to Great Britain, are having a bearish effect on the markets, and for the past few days prices have been steadily declining. At last advice, October wheat is selling at 90½¢; December at 90½¢, and May at 81½¢. European wheat centres also are lower in tone.

On the local market, dealers give the following quotations: No. 1, Northern (old), 81.5¢; No. 2, 81.25¢ to 81.5¢; No. 3, 81.25¢; at lake ports, for immediate shipment. New wheat, one cent a bushel lower per grade. No. 2, Ontario winter wheat, 92¢ to 93¢ a bushel. On the foreign market, fall wheat is selling at 92¢ to 93¢ a bushel, and goose wheat at 91¢ to 92¢ a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

Dealers quote the following figures for coarse grains: Canada western oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; a bushel at lake ports; Ontario oats, No. 2, white, 35c to 36c; No. 3, white, 33c to 34c a bushel outside. American corn, No. 2, 65c to 66c a bushel; Toronto freights, Peas, 75c to 80c a bushel; rye, 60c to 70c; barley, 45c to 50c a bushel outside. On the farmers' market, old oats are selling at 70c to 75c; rye, 60c to 70c; peas, 75c; buckwheat, 54c a bushel.

Montreal prices for coarse grains are as follows: Canada western oats, No. 2, 41½¢ to 42c; No. 3, 37c to 40c; a bushel; barley, 54c to 55c; American corn, No. 2, 70½¢ to 71c; No. 3, 68c to 69c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are coming in plentifully now, and trade is brisk. Prices quoted by local dealers are, 75c a bushel for large, and 65c to 70c a bushel in bags out of store, and 65c to 70c a bushel for new crop. On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at 45c to 50c a bag. New Brunswick potatoes of good quality are arriving, and are of excellent quality.

No new beans have appeared on the market and prices remain unchanged. Dealers quoting them at 82 to 82½ a bushel for primes and 82½ to 83 a bushel for three-point pickers. Montreal prices are as follows: Quebec potatoes, 60c to 65c a bag in car lots. Receipts have been very large, and prices have declined in consequence.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The trade in dairy products is steady, with nothing much of interest to chronicle. Prices quoted by dealers are as follows:

Choice creamery primes, 25c to 26c; choice dairy primes, 21c to 22c; separator primes, 23c to 24c, and ordinary quality, 18c to 20c a lb.

Cheese prices remain unchanged, being 11½¢ a lb. for large and 11¼¢ a lb. for small. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 26c to 27c a lb., and ordinary quality at 18c to 20c a lb. Montreal dealers give following quotations: Swiss creamery cheese, 20c to 21c; second quality, 23c to 24c a lb.

Quotations for cheese are as follows: Quebec, 18c to 19c; Canadian cheese, 10c to 10½¢; Ontario cheese, 10c to 11c a lb.

WOOL

Quotations for wool are unchanged and are as follows: Washed fleeces, 1½c to 20c; unwashed, 1½c to 14c; rejects, 1c a lb.

HIDES

Local quotations for hides are as follows: No. 1, inspected, steers and cow hides, 10c; No. 2, 9c; inspected bulls, 10c to 11c; calf skins, 12c to 15c a lb.; sheepskins, 30c to 35c; horse hides, \$2.75; horse hair, 3c a lb.; tallow, 15c to 16c a lb.

Dealers are paying the following quotations at country points: Sheepskins, 81 to 81½; horsehides, \$2.75 to \$2.90; calf skins, 12c to 15c a lb.

MILK FEEDS

Milk feeds are unchanged in price. Dealers quote: Manitoba bran, 20 to 21 tons; shorts, \$22 a ton, on track; Ontario bran, 820 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton, in bags, on track; Toronto, Montreal prices are as follows: Manitoba bran, 20 to 21 tons; shorts, \$22 a ton in bags, on track; Ontario bran, 820 to 821; middlings, \$22 a ton, in bags, on track, Montreal.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale quotations for fruit are as follows: Canadian plums, 40c to 75c a basket; early apples, 30c to 50c a basket; Canadian peaches, 65c to 81c a basket; Lawson berries, 8c to 11c a box; Canadian pears, 30c to 50c a basket; California pears, 83 to 85.50 a crate; grapes, 15c to 75c a basket; strawberries, 8c to 12.50; raspberries, 8.25 to 82.50 a crate; apples, 5c to 12c a bushel; eggplants, 5c to 10c a bushel; cabbages, 5c to 10c a bushel; tomatoes, 20c to 25c a basket. On the farmers' market vegetables are selling as follows: Cauliflower, 10c to 15c each; cabbage, 5c to 10c each; rhubarb, 4c to 5c a bush; beets, 15c to 30c a dozen; green peas, 25c to 30c a peck; dry onions, 85.00 a bush.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The demand for eggs is active but receipts are somewhat light. Dealers are quoting fresh eggs, 19c to 20c a dozen, and choice quality, 34c a dozen, in case lots. Poultry prices are unchanged. Dealers quote turkeys, 14c to 16c a lb.; chickens, 15c a lb.; fowl, 13c to 12c a lb.; ducks, 12c to 12c a lb. On the farmers' market turkeys are selling at 19c to 24c a lb., according to quality; dressed chickens, 15c to 20c a lb.; fowl, 12c to 15c a lb.; ducks, 16c to 20c a lb.

Montreal wholesale prices for eggs are as follows: Receipts, 19c to 20c a doz., straight to dealers.

HAY AND STRAW

There is not much hay yet on the market, but what there is of good quality, and fetching fair prices. Wholesale deal-

ers give following quotations, choice No. 1 timothy, 81c to 81a a ton; clover and clover mixed, 81c to 81a a ton, according to quality. Baled straw is quoted at 65.50 to 87 a ton, on track, Toronto.

On the farmers' market, choice timothy is selling at 81c to 81a a ton; clover and clover mixed, 81c to 81a; straw in bundles, 81a to 81c; and loose straw at 88 to 89 a ton.

Montreal wholesale prices are as follows: Choice timothy, 81.50 to 81.50; clover mixed, 82.50 to 89; clover, 87.50 to 88 a ton; baled straw, 85.50 to 87 a ton, on track, Montreal.

HONEY

The prices quoted by dealers remain unchanged and are as follows: In 60 lb. tins, 9c to 10c a lb.; in 5 lb. tins, 9c to 10c; comb honey, 81.85 to 82 a dozen; second quality, 81.50 a dozen.

Montreal prices for honey are as follows: White clover honey, 14c to 15c a lb.; darker grades, 11c to 12c a lb.; extracted white honey, 12c to 13c a lb.; buckwheat honey, 7c to 8c a lb.

HORSE CATTLE

Business is reported a little bit brisker in certain United States markets, but the local market. Prices, which were unaltered from last week's quotations, viz.: Choice drivers, \$10 to \$30; medium grade, \$10 to \$20; drivers, \$10 to \$25; expressors, \$10 to \$20; serviceably sound horses, \$60 to \$100 each.

LIVE STOCK

There has been a fairly large run of butcher cattle at the markets, but feeders are scarce, and judging from reports received from the Northwest, there is not expected to be any more than that quartered during the coming month. Feeders are not scarce throughout the entire Northwest, so that prices may be expected to go to a pretty high level. There is an abundance of sheep and cattle on the market, of excellent quality, but prices remain firm, for supplies from the West are very large. Current sale prices. Hogs continue to rule at falling prices as were current last week. The following prices are quoted by local dealers:

Export cattle, choice—\$6.30 to \$6.75; medium quality, \$5.50 to \$6; ordinary quality, \$4 to \$5 a cwt. Butcher cattle, choice—\$5.80 to \$6.25; medium, \$4.5 to \$5.50; ordinary, \$4.25 to \$4.75 a cwt. Choice feeders—\$4.75 to \$5.50. Stockers, choice—\$4.50 to \$5.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$4.25; runners, \$2 to \$2.25.

Milch cows, ordinary quality, \$30 to \$35; choice, \$35 to \$45; calving, \$25 to \$30; \$35 to \$45; \$35 to \$45. Sheep, choice ewes—\$2.25 to \$4.75; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50 a cwt. Hogs, f.o.b., 86.65; fed and watered, 89 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, September 17.—The market this week has framed up a bit owing to the good demand from all sources for supplies of selected live hogs, and prices generally have ruled slightly higher than they did a week ago. The ruling price paid this week for selected lots weighed off cars was \$32.25 a cwt., with some other undergrades quoted down to \$8 a cwt. Dressed hogs are in good demand and prices are steady. Fresh killed abattoir stock being quoted at from \$12.75 to \$13.25 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, September 17.—The first of the September made cheese offered for sale at the Montreal market this week met with an active demand and prices were very quickly advanced by the keen competition, as high as 16c being paid in some cases, notwithstanding there should be some encouragement from the other side. The traders over there are busy just now arranging for the winter's supply of cheese from New Zealand, and are consequently neglecting Canadians in the meantime. There is every prospect of an increased output of cheese in New Zealand, and it is to be feared that this fact coupled with the large stocks in existence on both sides of the Atlantic, is inclining the importers on the other side to slow down, with the consequence we are likely to have a dull market until

the situation becomes clearer. The make in the Province of Ontario is reported to be heavier than at this time last year, but a decrease in output there will be offset by a smaller make in the Province of Quebec.

On the butter market, prices have been well maintained at the advanced price established last week. First Eastern Township butter is selling at 24c to 25c, factory, with all sections allowing 10c to 15c. There is practically no demand for export, the trade being all on account of local business.

CHEESE MARKETS

Cambridgeport, Sept. 13.—920 boxes of cheese offered; 23 sold at 10 1/16; 435 at 10 1/8; balance unsold.

Stirling, Sept. 13.—950 boxes offered; 710 sold at 10 1/16; balance unsold.

Belleville, Sept. 14.—2350 boxes, all white, offered; all sold at 10 1/16 and 11c.

Madoc, Sept. 14.—670 boxes boarded; all sold at 10 1/16.

Woodstock, Sept. 14.—1800 white and 800 colored. Sales at 10 to 10 1/16.

Brookville, Sept. 15.—2300 boxes registered; 1525 colored; balance white; all sold at 10 1/16.

Stirling, Sept. 15.—Nearly all cheese registered sold at 10 1/16.

Belleville, Sept. 15.—1865 colored and 6075 white boarded; all sold at 11c.

Troy, Sept. 15.—2000 boxes of colored cheese were offered. All sold at 10 1/16.

Kempville, Sept. 16.—300 boxes of cheese boarded; all sold for 11c.

Pictou, Sept. 16.—Twenty-one factories boarded 1950, all colored; highest price, 11c; balance at 10c and 10 1/16; balance unsold.

Napanee, Sept. 16.—825 colored and 150 white boarded. All sold at 10 1/16.

Waterloo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—333 white and 861 colored offered; all sold at 10 1/16.

Brantford, Sept. 16.—6000 boxes offered; 11c twice sold at 11 1/16.

London, Ont. Sept. 17.—1023 boxes offered; all colored, except 118 boxes; no sales; bidding, 10c to 10 1/16.

Waterloo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Cheese sales, 4000 boxes at 14c to 14 1/16.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 17.—550 packages of butter sold at 23c; 750 boxes of cheese at 19c.

Canton, N. Y., Sept. 17.—1500 tubs of butter sold at 29c; 1700 boxes of white cheese (twins) at 14c.

PETERBORO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Weather of the finest sort favored the directors of the Peterboro Industrial Exhibition on all three days of the fair, Saturday last. It was a banner year for the Exhibition, the largest crowds on record being in attendance. A feature of the live stock exhibit was the extraordinary good showing made by the 17 representatives of the Hillcrest herd on display. J. K. Moore and Son, Peterboro, had several animals from their herd well represented by the well known local well represented by the Hillcrest. Short horns were the most numerous, but the Peterboro, a small herd of black cattle (Polled Angus) and a few Jerseys, were on exhibition.

Horses were well represented in the harness and other classes. The exhibit of harness horses was by no means strong as it has been on many former occasions, were shown. It would seem that there have become quite unable to raise their good horses in the face of tempting prices being offered, and for that reason they are comparatively few in number and ones in the country to exhibit. On Friday the high class harness horses were the most numerous, and were well shown before the admiring crowd, and they were, Pictou, an outstanding attraction, their performance being appreciated very much.

GOSSIP

In another column of this issue, Mr. Wellington Boulter of Demorestville, Ont., is advertising his fine lot of 300 acres with built-up farm, on the front cover of the June 9th issue of Farm and Dairy, was published an illustration of Mr. Boulter's fine farm was one of the prize winning farms last year in

SOLD OUT

We have received advice from the Union Stock Yards of Toronto, to discontinue the sale of members. They being sold up for two months, some. At the recent meeting in Farm and Dairy certainly

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBURY, P. Q. BECQUE.—Importation and breeding of high-class pedigree animals. Special importations will be made.—Duncan McEwan.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.—High-class stock, choice breeds. Present offerings, two year old heifers, fresh and in calf. Five Tamworth boars from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Large selection of stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Columbus, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Monte & Son, Stanstead, Que.

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS.—Also Bred Plymouth Rock and White and Black Orpington fowls.—A. Dykes, 434 Parkville, Toronto.

ONE YR. STALLION by Champion Right Forward Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Barron Bock Imp. Yearling stallions and fillets by that name. Also Imp. Aom Imp. mostly all from imported mares. Three Imp. 1 year old calves just received.—R. M. Holby, and G. T. H. Station, Myrtle, C. P. L. D. Phone.

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Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition. This property has been in the Bonter family for over 50 years, and has been kept first class condition. The reason for selling is that he is retiring from business. Anyone who is looking for a valuable piece of farm property cannot do better than communicate with Mr. Bonter at Demorestville Post Office, Ont. The property will be sold in block or divided into hundred acre farms.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

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

AYRSHIRE RECORDS

The report of the official test for Ayrshire in the Home Dairy Test for 1909-10, gives an average of 5935 lbs. of milk and 424 lbs. butter, for the 30 cows comprising the six best herds in the tests. The six best herds in the test averaged 1212 lbs. of milk and 531 lbs. of butter. One cow gave 1228 lbs. of milk and 537 lbs. of butter. Another cow gave 1174 lbs. of milk and 568 lbs. of butter.

While the above records may not be phenomenal, they are of value in showing the working ability of the Ayrshire cow and her uniformity of production in the working dairy. They are of value, too, in showing full year-round production of milk and butter for sale. The test, too, is of value as showing the high average of the poorest cows compared with the poorest of the best. The lowest yield in the whole 30 cows was one cow who gave 7512 lbs. of milk, and 337 lbs. of butter. The value of a cow for a working dairy is shown in the general average of the large number of cows, more than in an occasional cow of phenomenal ability.

Another thing of interest in the Home Dairy Test is that it is made on the farms in different localities. One of these herds is located in Maine, and another in the State of Washington, with herds scattered all along between, all of them doing good practical work in the dairy under diverse conditions. C. M. Winslow, Secretary, Brandon, Vt.

WORLD'S AYRSHIRE RECORD

What is believed to be a world's Ayrshire record, has recently been completed in the Record of Performance Test by the two year old Ayrshire cow, Speck of Springbank—28195. This bull is owned by A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corner, S. C. She has given 10,353.65 lbs. of milk and 437.4 lbs. of fat, equal to about 571 lbs. of butter within the year. The best American two year old record is that of Baby Douglas, 9622 lbs. of milk, 440 lbs. butter, or about 37 lbs. of fat for the year.

CROPS OF CANADA

During August the situation with regard to the field crops of the Dominion showed great improvement over July. In the older provinces the grains have matured well, and have been harvested and saved in fine condition. The estimate for the Dominion for wheat, oats and barley is 445,420,000 bushels, which is 129,188,000 bushels less than the final estimate for last year. Spring wheat is less by 65,000,000 bushels; oats by 70,219,000 bushels, and barley by 16,010,000 bushels; but fall wheat shows an increase of 1,540,000 bushels. In the Eastern Provinces the increase of wheat is 3,633,000 bushels; of oats, 23,219,000 bushels, and of barley, 625,000 bushels.

The loss in the western Provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, is a result of the great drought of July, which reduced the area harvested by 22 per cent. for wheat, by 24 per cent. for oats, and by 31.5 per cent. for barley.

The estimated production of wheat for the whole of Canada is 327,755,000 bushels, of oats 283,247,000 bushels, and of barley 29,283,000 bushels, as compared with 166,744,000 bushels of wheat, 331,666,000 bushels of oats, and 55,398,000 bushels of barley in the final estimate for last year.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Compared with the same period last year for the Dominion the average condition of spring wheat on August 31, was 79.85 to 84.30, of oats, 80.03 to 84.89, and of barley 82.31 to 83.54, but with the condition at the end of July, it was 79.05 to 77.05 for spring wheat; 80.03 to 79.57 for oats, and 80.51 to 79.62 for barley. Peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grain, flax, corn for fodder, potatoes and alfalfa have declined in condition, but peas, mixed grains and flax only appreciably, while corn for feeding, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets and pastures have improved.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

THE GREAT WESTERN FAIR
GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

Large Prizes and Classes for

Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Seed, Judging Competition and a HORSE SHOW

Entries close November 15th.
Single Fare Rates on the Railways.
\$16,000.00 in Prizes

For Prize List apply to the Secretary,
J. BRIGHT, Pres. A. F. WESTERVELT, Sec.
Myrtle Station Toronto

To settle all doubt about which out throw harrow has the greatest capacity and lightest draft we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out Throw Harrow in a field competition with other out throw harrows. We know the "Bissell" will outclass the field, because it is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame, and the arch is directly over the gangs. This construction removes all neck weight and enables horses to do more work. And because one gang is not slightly ahead of the other, the gangs cannot crowd or bump together. The



"Bissell" Out Throw works fast and does clean work like the famous "Bissell" In Throw, it always wins in field trials. We also make Out Throws and In Throws with two levers for hilly work, and in place wide out 45° for the West. Sent to Dept. R., for "Bissell" Harrow booklet. Remember, it isn't a Harrow "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on the harrow.

T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Test The "Bissell" in a Field Competition with other Out Throws

GOSSIP

An extraordinary demonstration of the reserve power of commercial trucks was given last week when the Gagegan seven ton gasoline motor truck, owned by the Best Auto Import Co. of New York, which was delivering six tons of iron castings to the Flatbush Water Works, passed two electric trucks delivering five and a half tons of groceries each for the Austin Nichols Co., to a customer at Brighton Beach. These trucks were dead, having used up all their current, and, of course, were helpless. Seeing their predicament, and knowing the tremendous power of the Gagegan truck, a line was passed, and these two trucks were taken on behind as a tow, and without the least difficulty, the entire load was hauled across the Manhattan Bridge, the approach to which is a three per cent grade. The total weight of the loads and bodies was about 30 tons.

We are renewing our subscription to Farm and Dairy. It is a splendid paper, and we think we must not miss one issue. A. E. Meerer, York Co., Ont.

PARTIES

Intending remodeling stables will do well and save money by writing for information on my new ideas on Stalls and Stanchions. Get my price-d Freight Prepaid, on Stanchions, Stalls and Water Bowls. My 1910 Stanchions are better than ever. Ask for my Free Offer. It will pay you.

A. M. RUSH
Box 127, Preston, Ont.

Dr. Bull's Veterinary Medical Wonders cure inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 50th century wonder. Agents wanted in every country. Write for a free trial bottle. This offer only good for 30 days. Limited to one bottle only.

DR. BULL, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Cortint, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. RIF

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE—Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Colwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1903-2, and Water Bowls, recently bred to young stock hog. Also a few matured sows. A few very choice yearling and two year old Short-horn heifers. First class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right.

A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newnastic, Ont

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

A few nice young Hampshire pigs for sale at a reasonable price, if sold soon, to make room.

J.H. RUTHERFORD, GALESDON EAST, ONT

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES—Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS—Marville, Ont. E-17-11
Long Distance Phone.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES—Imported and home bred, and of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Recher Hall Good-time"—26641. (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 14-11

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young.

FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE. O-9-810

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS!

At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write:

GORDON H. MANHARD
MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co., 3-11-10

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby heads our herd. Dan, Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Birs, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer.

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

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by the great young sire, Dutch land Colantha Sir Abbecker.

Dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, 24.84. Sire's dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, butter 7 days, 35.22. Average of dam and sire's dam, 34.18 lbs.

Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 25 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS
17-2-11 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sired by a son of King of the Pontiac, dam daughter of King Squire. Record 18 1/2 lbs. butter, 7 days, at 3 year old.

F. J. SALLEY
Lachine Rapids, Que.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 mo. old son of "Count De Kol Preretti Paul" out of a 30 lb. dam; also a son of Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choices individually for service.

BROWN BROS., LYM, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Several bull calves bred to Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol" and one ready for service, sired by Brighton Canary. These calves are out of a 30 lb. cow, and are big and strong. Write for catalogue or come and see them.

E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

BULL CALF, handsome and straight, his dam, sire's dam and grand dam, have recorded 22 lbs. butter, 7 days, for per cent. Also seven Females, including a daughter and two year old 30 lb. cow, and a grand daughter of Boutsje Q. Pieterje, record 20, 7 1/2 lbs. milk one year. The rest well bred and first-class stock.

Will be priced right to anyone taking the lot before October first.

Wm. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N of AMERICA
E. L. ROUGHTON, Secretary,
10 American Building, Brantford, Vt.

AYRSHIRES

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM
PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

CYDESDALES, AYRSHIRES, YORK SHIRES—Special offering: Two bulls, 10 months old, of good dairy type; also colts and brood mares, high grade or pure bred. Write for information, prices.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor

AYRSHIRES OF ALL AGES

Imported and homebred. Write for prices, which you are sure to find attractive.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.
154-6-11 184 St. James St., Montreal

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred, YORKSHIRES of the best known types, WELSH PRINCE OF WALES, and GRAND DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

HON. L. J. FARGET, J. A. BISSEAU, Proprietors
E-6-7-11 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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There are many things used on the farm and in the home that the women select and buy. YOU know WHAT they are.

ADVERTISE THEM

in the second annual
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER
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This number will be eagerly awaited by our women readers. It will have increased circulation with no advance in advertising rates.

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BRANTFORD, - CANADA
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Land For The Settler

160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
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Toronto, Ontario.

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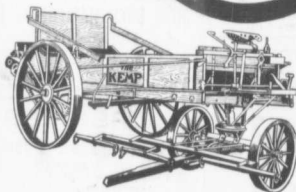


"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

will prevent such losses—they are LIGHTNING PROOF—an absolute protection for your crops and implements. "EASTLAKE" SHINGLES are the EASIEST to lay, and cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. A Metallic Roof saves you money—it reduces your insurance rate and remains IN PERFECT CONDITION for a lifetime.

Manufacturers

The **Metallic Roofing Co.** *Limited*
TORONTO & WINNIPEG



You can only buy one manure spreader with the Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder—and that is the Genuine Kemp. Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader. There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder. The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

Can you afford to take these chances?

Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Farmers Lose Live Stock and Crops
—Planting Mill at Niagara Falls and Large Stock of Lumber Destroyed—Other Fires.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
Lindsay, Sept. 11.—A more than ordinary electric storm, doing considerable damage, passed over this section this morning at about 1 o'clock in the rural districts. Several barns were destroyed by fire from lightning. Among others the following have been reported: The barn of Nicholas Crisp containing the season's crop, owned by Mrs. Shea, total loss; Wm. H. Skuce of Mount

The dwelling house and barns of Mr. Lamb of the township of Verano are reported destroyed, but no figures have been received. In Lindsay the storm was

Another Barn Burned.
St. Catharines, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Hartman on the town line between Louth and Chedoke, about a mile north of Vineland on Tuesday night. There was a big electrical storm in this vicinity. The barn was entirely destroyed, with its contents, including two valuable horses. Most of the implements piled up outside the building were saved, but the hay, which had been threshed, which had been completed. The loss will be about \$1,000. The barn was of a storage for crops and stock.

Blaze at the Falls.
Sept. 11.—A barn at the Falls was destroyed by lightning.

Other Fires.
Inverness, Sept. 11.—A barn owned by Mr. Lamb of the township of Verano was destroyed by lightning. The loss was about \$1,000. The barn was of a storage for crops and stock.

FREE BOOKLET

Our interesting free booklet "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" gives valuable roofing information. Write for it.

1939

At least one-third lighter draft Genuine Kemp Manure Spreader

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

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

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

But send us for catalog D. That's your first step. We are not selling agents. 62

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD. **SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA**

READ OUR PIG OFFER ON PAGE 11 OF THIS ISSUE