

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 43

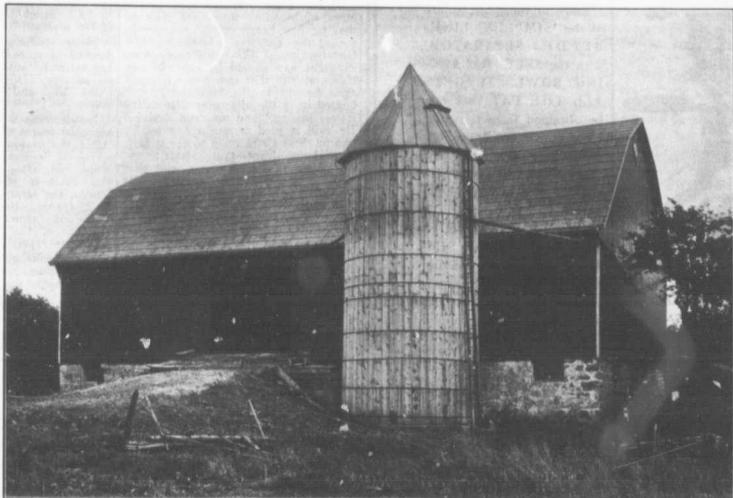
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 26

1911.



BIG BARN AND SILOS ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BETTER SECTIONS OF ONTARIO Good stock, big barns, and silos are three things for which Ontario Co., Ont., is noted. Animals from the herds in this district on many occasions have captured the premier awards at the biggest shows on this continent. Perhaps in not another district are to be found so many fine, big barns. Silos, too, abound and during the past two years farmers there who have used one silo have installed a second one, thereby contributing in a practical way their testimony to the merits of corn ensilage for stock feeding. The prosperity that is in evidence in Ontario County comes from good soil and good stock intelligently handled. The barn here shown is on the farm of Mr. L. O. Clifford.

DEVOTED TO
**BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE**

Not One Good Point But Many

Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE good point**. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Showing accessibility of gearings. Removing the body-housing, exposes the bearing and lower bearings.

Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. IT GETS **ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. **THEY STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE**. We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is free.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: **BROCKVILLE, ONT.**
Branches: **PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.**
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

NOW REMEMBER DECEMBER 7th!
It is the date of
**OUR THIRD ANNUAL
SPECIAL BREEDERS' NUMBER**
OUT AT
JUST THE RIGHT TIME FOR CHRISTMAS ADVERTISING
Our Last and Best Special for 1911
Over 2000 increase in circulation Rates remain the same as heretofore
Reserve space only to secure good position. It will be your gain to reserve it now.
Adv. Dept., FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Lament of a Dairy Cow

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa
The over-ripe hay so common in Eastern Ontario, is poor feed for dairy cows. Is it any wonder that two cows that were overheard in a little gossip about hay making across the line fence in an eastern section early in the summer, were indignant? Timothy Jack's cow in her conversation with Clover John's cow, had good cause for dissatisfaction.

"I do wish my owner would grow some good clover hay to feed me with this winter," said she; "I would do just twice as well for him at the milk pail. But he persists in growing timothy and ox-eye daisy; sometimes it is more ox-eye daisy than timothy. Then he says, 'I must go to the Orange walk before I start having.' I was looking at the hay last night when I was going down the lane, and it was ready to cut. Why, it was out in blossom time, and sure if he had started cutting it then that all the blossom would have jarred off in the process of cutting. He hasn't even got the mower ready yet, and now I will have again eat that winter crop that tough woody stuff, and what is more he expects me to give milk on it."

"I heard my boss tell his son the other night when they were milking that he had been out to the speakers at the Farmers' Institute, Hy. Glendenning. I think his name was, say that hay should be cut when in blossom, and that sometimes it could even be cut in the forenoon, and hauled in in the afternoon. He called it 'air drying,' and not 'sun drying.' He said it paid to use a hay tedder two or three times on it to dry it fast. Then he said something about growing more clover for cows, and that 'alfa' or some such a name, was just the cheese for dairy stock when it was cured right."

GRANDFATHER'S WAY
"When I heard my boss say that, my, how good I felt! For I thought that what was said had stuck. But then, he said, 'I don't believe all that boss, and I have got to see it done first. Father and Grandfather never cut their hay before the 12th, and I don't think I will!'"

"Last twenty-fourth of May I took a run down the lane, and when I saw you turned out in that nice clover pasture, I really envied you. I had to pick along the lane in the fence corners before our timothy pasture was big enough to give us all a good bite. And then you know it was almost ready to shoot out in head."

"Say, it must be awful nice to be Clover John's cow! I noticed with tears in my eyes, how he started to cut that nice field of clover hay on June 23rd. I think it was, and how nice it looked and smelt coiled up there in the field for two or three days before he took it in. Just the other day I noticed it was all grown up again and out in blossom. Is he going to turn you in there, and let you eat that off?"

"No, not this year, I guess," answered Clover John's cow. "I heard him say the other night to his boy when they were milking, that he had heard that there wasn't much clover in western Ontario this year, and that he had read that another clover crank near Manchester Springs had last year gotten over five bushels of good seed an acre from 4½ acres, and sold most of it for 15c a lb. He believed that he would try it this year. He said he had read somewhere in a farm paper that if the second crop blossomed out well it was likely to fill up with seed. He said too that he saw where they could fix a threshing machine so it could do good work, so I think he is going to try for some seed."

"At any rate, he has a lot of good clover hay for us, and since he has

followed Mr. Glendenning's, and the methods of some of those other Institute fellows, I have given him a lot more milk. And do you know, I like to eat hay now. I know how sick and tired you must be of that woody stuff. Perhaps, when Timothy Jack sees Clover John's milk check for the season, and the returns for clover seed, he will next year cut his hay early, grow clover, and keep some of the second growth for seed."

Horse-Breeding in France

H. S. Arkell, B.S.A., Assistant Livestock Commissioner Ottawa.

The French Government concerns itself chiefly, in connection with the assistance which it renders to the horse-breeding industry, with the stallions retaining for breeding purposes. In France, all horses that stand for service must pass an examination as to soundness before Government inspectors, and must be officially accepted, after which they receive the mark of a star upon their neck. The rejected ones are branded with an R and may not be used for breeding. Stallions which are deemed especially worthy are termed "proved" and receive subsidies ranging from 800 to 600 francs. In 1907, numbered 1,603, and sold 32,730 mares.

Other stallions accepted, but not deemed of more than ordinary merit are termed "authorized" and receive no subsidy. In 1907, there were of these 185 and they served 976 mares.

In all cases a horse is required to serve 50 mares to obtain a premium. After the season a service record of mares is made by the Department and, after foaling, a record of the foals is given. For draught horses, the service fee varies from 15 to 25 francs. Because of the subsidy, therefore, farmers are able to obtain the use of the best horses at very moderate rates.

The encouragement given, through the premium system, to the possession of these high class stallions, has materially affected the quality and individuality of the horses bred in the district and the principle of the system has been one rather widely adopted in various European countries.

Electric Machinery at Guelph

A quantity of power-driven farm machinery, purchased by Hon. Adam Beck, enaorman of the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission during his recent tour of investigation in Europe, has arrived in Toronto. It will be installed at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, where demonstrations will be given. Hon. Mr. Beck is doubtful whether the machinery will be in place in time for the Guelph Winter Fair, but it will be ready for the special classes next summer. The machinery received includes feed choppers, churns, cream separators, etc.

The Hydro-electric Commission is arranging for a large exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition next fall, when the varied uses of electrical power in the home will be demonstrated.

Items of Interest

The American Dairy Farmers' Association will hold their annual convention in Chicago, October 31st, at the time of the National Dairy Show. Canadian dairymen are invited to attend this convention.

The electric farm machinery recently brought from Europe by Hon. Adam Beck will be used throughout Ontario by a staff of demonstrators sent out to show farmers and their wives that they can do all kinds of farm work and house work by electricity driven by hydro-electric power.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

DAIRY

Scotch Short-horns
the Retail

LIKE many of whose farm No. 2 of the Competition conducted dairying because in Canada almost invariably and Clydesdale became proprietors in the footstep horses, but the S His chief interest of his monthly Graham prefers He has found T

Mr. Graham's level, easily-worked of Ottawa. The light loan to a runs through the equal sections. road, are therefore farm. The farm is A soil and climate such crops as corn together with its an ideal farm for retail trade. The one of the editor with gives a brief Mr. Graham's system

cows may Mr. Graham d buy around the herd. The cows tened and sold themselves extra two to three acres are represented if cows are grade strong cows such and then make f

At the time the am had 75 head and of those 40 head cattle on the registered Shorth-bred Shorthorn. Mr. Graham has love.

THE HORSES
The horses form stock. There a registered Clydesdale conformation each year, half of and half in the stock Mr. Graham his horses, and money-makers of The builders

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

DAIRY CATTLE TAKE THE PLACE OF BEEF CATTLE ON A PRIZE FARM

Scotch Shorthorns Once Kept. Dairy Cows Have Proven Themselves More Profitable. Milk Supplied to the Retail Trade. The Farm and Farming Methods of Mr. T. G. Graham, Carleton Co., Ont. Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

LIKE many other people, Mr. T. G. Graham, whose farm won second place in district No. 2 of the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, is in dairying because it is profitable. The name of Graham in Canadian live stock annals has been almost invariably associated with Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. When Mr. Graham first became proprietor of Lakeview farm he followed in the footsteps of his father. He still has his horses, but the Shorthorns have been largely sold. His chief interest now is in dairying, and the size of his monthly milk cheques explains why Mr. Graham prefers milk cows to Scotch Shorthorns. He has found them more profitable.

Mr. Graham's farm consists of 200 acres of level, easily-worked land, five miles from the city of Ottawa. The soil varies all the way from a light loam to a fairly heavy clay. A stone road runs through the farm, dividing it into almost equal sections. The buildings, situated on this road, are therefore almost in the centre of the farm. The farm is well drained and well watered. A soil and climate well adapted to the growing of such crops as corn, clover and mixed grains, together with its proximity to Ottawa, makes this an ideal farm for the production of milk for the retail trade. This farm was visited last July by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, who here-with gives a brief description of the farm and Mr. Graham's system of management.

COWS MILKED ONLY ONE SEASON

Mr. Graham depends on the cows that he can buy around the country to keep up his dairy herd. The cows are milked one season, then fattened and sold for beef. If they have proved themselves extra good producers they are kept two to three seasons. All the well-known breeds are represented in the herd, but the most of the cows are grade Shorthorns. They are large, strong cows such as will give a good flow of milk, and then make fairly good beef.

At the time the farms were judged, Mr. Graham had 75 head of cattle on hand, 60 being cows and of these 40 were milking. The only pure-bred cattle on the farm were a small herd of 15 registered Shorthorns. The herd bull was a pure-bred Shorthorn. It will be seen therefore that Mr. Graham has not yet gone back on his first love.

THE HORSES ARE MONEY-MAKERS

The horses form an important part of the farm stock. There were 13 head all told, 10 being registered Clydesdales of good weight and splendid conformation. Three to four colts are raised each year, half of the foals coming in the spring and half in the fall. With registered breeding stock Mr. Graham can command a high price for his horses, and he looks on his Clydesdales as money-makers of the first order.

The buildings are arranged in the form of a

square with a courtyard in the centre. This yard, protected on all sides, affords a sheltered exercising ground for the cattle during the winter. The hay barn is 110 feet by 40 feet, and the straw barn 40 feet by 70 feet. These buildings are old-fashioned but commodious.

The last feature of the buildings was the cow stable, which, with a few changes, would make a model dairy stable. This building, 110 feet long by 30 feet wide, affords stalls for 65 milk cows in two rows facing into the centre feed alley. The floors are of cement. The manure is removed in a litter carrier, from which it is dumped directly into the spreader and taken to the field each day. At one end of the stable is a large stone silo 25 feet square by 30 feet high. At the other end is a root cellar, the root cellar being under a drive floor of the hay barn. The straw is in a loft above the stable. Both the feeding



A Dairy Stable With Many Good Points

Light, ventilation, cleanliness and convenience are some of the points that make the cow stable on the farm of Mr. T. G. Graham almost a model dairy stable. For a fuller description of this stable and the prize winning farm of Mr. Graham read the article adjoining. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

and bedding of the cattle, therefore, can be done with the least possible labor.

AN ELEVATED CEMENT TANK

A tank above the stable supplies water to individual basins before the cattle. The water is pumped by windmill from a well over 90 feet deep at some distance from the stable. The water supply, therefore, is excellent. The tank itself is made of cement, the bottom and sides being four inches thick and reinforced with five-sixteenth inch iron rod every foot and running both ways. Mr. Graham made this tank himself. It will last for many years, and is comparatively cheap.

A modification of the King system of ventilation is in use. Inlets for fresh air are provided both at the floor and the ceiling. Three shafts convey the stale air to the roof. The stables are fairly well lighted, white-washed frequently, and are kept clean.

Excellent facilities are provided for caring for the milk after it leaves the stable. In summer

the milk is cooled in iced tanks. In the morning the milk is run through a cooler, and the cans are then placed in ice water until called for by the team of the Ottawa Dairy. A small steam boiler is installed in the milk-room for heating water and sterilizing the milk dishes.

Mr. Graham has a good supply of implements for working his farm. They are fairly well housed but were not in very good repair. Part were kept in an open shed near the stables and the rest of them in an old barn on the opposite side of the road from the buildings. Divided up in this way there would be less loss in case of fire.

Very little feed is bought, most of it being raised on the farm. Corn, clover, alfalfa and mixed grains provide practically all the feed needed for their dairy herd. A four-year rotation is followed of corn or roots, grain, hay, and then pasture or hay one year. The crops were in excellent condition. A bumper hay crop had just been harvested when the farm was inspected. The 18 acres of corn had already made a great growth. The grain crops were good and fairly free from weeds.

ALFALFA A SUCCESS

Mr. Graham has been experimenting with alfalfa and has had good success, although the Ottawa district is believed by many to be too far north for this crop. His 14 acres, however, was doing well. The acreage sown to various crops was as follows: Grain, 70 acres; corn, 18 acres; roots, 8 1/2 acres; alfalfa, 14 acres; and pasture in rotation, 32 acres. Twenty-five acres were in permanent pasture. The permanent pasture was well shaded, and watered by a never failing stream.

Part of the farm is naturally drained; tiles have been laid wherever needed. The fences are good. A weak point was the arrangement of the fields. Some fields could not be reached without going through other fields, there being no convenient lanes on the farm.

Three men are kept the year round. With Mr. Graham and his sons there are six men working on the farm. There is a house provided for a married man.

TREES MAKE THE HOME ATTRACTIVE

The lawns and trees surrounding the fine, old-fashioned brick house render the home at Lakeview farm very attractive to the eye. Evergreen and deciduous trees are there in abundance. The large lawn in front was well kept and laid off with flower beds and clumps of shrubbery. To the side of the house was another lawn, and beyond that the orchard and apiary.

The house is of red brick, one and one-half stories high, well furnished, and finished on the first floor with hardwood. The house is heated with hot air and lighted by electricity. Water on tap is supplied from a pneumatic pressure tank in the basement. The water is now pumped into this tank by hand, but Mr. Graham intends to install an electric motor to pump the water. A fully-equipped bathroom was about to be installed when the farms were judged.

The backyard on this farm receives quite as

much care as the lawn in front of the house. The grass was cut with the lawn mower, and around the borders were flower beds. To one side of the yard was the poultry house, in which were 125 purebred Brown Leghorn hens and 100 chickens.

No system of books is kept, as all bills are paid by cheque. Mr. Graham occasionally keeps track of the expense in labor and fertilizer applied to various crops in order to know just about what they are costing him. A 'phone and the daily paper keep the family in touch with their neighbors and the rest of the world. Mr. Graham had a good agricultural library, and all of the leading farm journals are subscribed for.—F. E. E.

Bush Fruits are Desirable

S. J. Nevill, Kings Co., N.S.

A part of our fruit plantation that we value very highly is our few square rods of gooseberry and currant bushes. We have a dozen bushes of black currants, the same number of red currants and 35 or 40 gooseberry bushes. These not only supply us with desirable fruit for canning, but they have proven a source of pin money as well. There is always a ready market for currants and a good, though somewhat limited market, for gooseberries. They are easily picked and marketed and, unlike strawberries, they are there for keeps and require only a few hours of attention each year. Each spring I go through the plantation with a small saw and pruning knife and cut out all dead wood and all new wood that is superfluous. The cultivating is done by horse-power and takes only a few minutes once in two weeks. Every third or fourth year some barn yard manure and occasionally wood ashes are spread between the rows and cultivated in.

I would recommend the American gooseberries. They are smaller and do not make such a display in the nursery catalogue, but they are hardier, not so subject to mildew, and will yield two quarters to every one of the English variety. For red currants we have found Fay's Prolific particularly good.

The Best Market for Farm Produce

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

The best market for the raw materials produced on the farm is the home market. By home market, we do not mean the Canadian market, or the market in the nearest town, but the market right on the farm. My ideal of a good farmer is the one who ships away from his farm his hay, grain, ensilage and roots in the form of butter, beef, pork, or other finished products. That farmer is the one who is securing the highest price for his raw products, and he will continue to be prosperous when the hay and grain farmer is thinking of selling his impoverished land and going west—to wear out the splendid lands of that far country.

I never realized to just what an extent we were robbing ourselves when we shipped away our raw products from the farm until a couple of winters ago, when I saw some tables showing the value of the fertilizing ingredients in a ton of various farm products. Valuing nitrogen at 15 cts. a pound, potash at 41-2 cts., and phosphoric acid at seven cts., the writer figured that in a ton of timothy hay there were the fertilizing ingredients that if purchased would cost \$5.32. In a ton of clover hay fertilizer would cost \$3.32. In a ton of clover hay the value was \$8.52; in a ton of oats, \$7.88; oat straw, \$3.26; potatoes, \$1.52; and turnips, 96 cts. The latter two, of course, are mostly water.

In 20 tons of hay, therefore, is over \$100 worth of fertilizer. Is it any wonder that our farms decrease in productiveness so rapidly under a system of management that ships off the natural fertility at such a terrific rate!

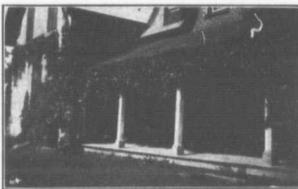
The maintenance of the fertility of our soils should be our first consideration, for it is by that we live. Dairying or stock farming may not make us rich very fast, but it assures to us a

comfortable living so long as we require it, and the passing on to posterity of as much as we received or more. Nor are the present returns less. I have noticed that the farmer who markets his raw products at home is usually making more money than his neighbor who sells hay and grain. He is not shipping any appreciable amount of fertility off to the city either.

Winter Care of the Stallion

A. C. Dent, Simcoe Co., Ont.

How about the stallion between now and next spring? Is he to be given the care that will keep him healthy, strong and vigorous, or is he to stand in a stall or box stall and put on flesh, lose stamina, contract bad habits, and enter his



The Vine-Clad Porch—A Cozy Retreat

Bricks and mortar make a house; trees, vines and well kept lawns a home. Mr. T. G. Graham, whose farm is described in this issue of Farm and Dairy, has used all three in rendering his home attractive. The front view of the house is here shown. The front view is even more attractive.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

next season in a condition that makes good service impossible? We believe that a large part of the unsatisfactory stallions in the country do not do better simply because of the care, or rather lack of care, that is given them in the winter. During the breeding season the stallion gets lots of exercise moving about from farm to farm. In the summer a grass paddock allows him to get exercise for himself without trouble to his owner. In the winter, however, the horse must depend on its owner for exercise, and precious little some of them get.

My experience teaches me that to keep in good condition a heavy draft stallion requires to walk five miles a day or get exercise equivalent to that amount. More would not hurt them. I believe in working stallions myself, and have seen some of the most successful stallions in this province drawing out manure to the fields alongside of the ordinary work horses on the farm. I have seen a team of two stallions doing their share of the fall plowing. But whether worked or not, exercise must be given, not once in a while, but every day. I would not use a stallion that had been idle all winter.

Fertilizers With Winter Wheat—In the cooperative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for seven years are as follow: Mixed Fertilizers, 23.7 bushels; Nitrate of Soda, 23.3 bushels; Muriate of Potash, 21.9 bushels; and Superphosphate, 21.4 bushels. On similar land, Cow Manure, at the rate of twenty tons per acre, gave an average yield of 25.9 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.6 bushels per acre. The Superphosphate was applied at the rate of 300 pounds and the Muriate of Potash and the Nitrate of Soda each 160 pounds per acre. The Mixed Fertilizers consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

How we Produce Winter Milk

Cecil Hogar, Welland Co., Ont.

We have the most of our cows freshen in the fall or early winter. We then have more time to care for them properly than in the spring. We find that a cow freshening in the fall will make a larger yearly milk record than one freshening in the spring. Our cows milk well during the winter, and when they go out on grass the grass seems to stimulate their milk flow and checks the decrease in flow that is natural to a cow that has milked all winter.

As soon as the wet weather and cold frosty nights come our cows are stabled every night and fed some bran and chop. If we have corn left over after filling our silo they are fed on it. If we have not a supply of corn we start our silage if the pasture is not good. As soon as the days become cold our cows are kept in the stable and put on their winter rations. We never let a cow drop in her milk flow if we can avoid it. Leaving her out on frosty nights or in a cold wet rain is sure to be followed by a big decrease at the milk pail.

OUT STRAW THE BEST

We cut all our straw after threshing as soon as we can secure an engine to run our cutting box. Cut straw makes much nicer bedding than long straw as well as feed. We mix our cut straw and silage together. In the morning, after chores are done, the silage and cut straw are mixed together about half and half. Enough is mixed at a time to feed the next night and morning. For every basket of silage a small handful of salt is thrown on as it is mixed. If we have plenty of silage we sometimes use only one-third straw. One has to be his own judge as to amount of silage he wishes to feed.

Our meal ration for fresh cows consists of two bags of bran mixed with one bag of oat chop or oat and barley chop. We feed one pound of this mixture for every three and a half pounds of milk produced. In addition fresh cows get two pounds of oilcake meal a day.

Before a cow freshens we feed her a little more bran than this mixture contains. A cow to produce well must be dry two months and be fed well. After a cow freshens I give her one pound epsom salts as a drench.

THE ORDER OF WORK

We milk at five o'clock in the morning. After milking the mangers are cleaned and the cows fed the mixture of silage and straw, with the meal on top of it. After breakfast the stables are cleaned and the cows turned out to water at a trough in the yard. While they are out the stalls are bedded, and we fill the mangers with hay. We do not allow the cows to remain out long. Our water is handy to our stable. We never turn our cows out to water on a cold stormy day or in a cold rain. We carry it to the cows in pails. At 4:30 in the afternoon the stables are again cleaned and the cows again let out to drink. While out the mangers are cleaned and the cows fed as in the morning. We milk at five p.m. After milking we again feed hay. If we have roots they are fed on the silage and the meal placed on top of the roots.

If we are feeding cows for a maximum yield of milk we sometimes omit the straw and feed silage alone. Last winter we fed some silage and meal at noon to the cows that were in the yearling shed.

A few points must be borne in mind to make a cow produce her maximum amount of milk—be kind to her, feed her and milk her at a certain time each day. Have each cow so gentle that you can go up to them in the field and pet them. Do not disturb them between meals.

By turning sheep on our stubble fields we turn into money what would otherwise go to waste. They will even lick peas up off the ground!—A. Stevenson, Perth Co., Ont.

A Few Comments

James Armstrong

The condition in horse stables in this milder winter than in the strong and able filthy places such as the man's place that and he suggested a stable! It was the floor of plank time the horse put the water and the the floor.

And this stable been in many stable



"When the Fro"

not surprised me owned by men with something the matter ailments to trush stable, however, has broken through broken to send to my ideas on stable

VENTILATION

The first and most important thing in horse stable ventilation. Each horse cubic foot of air space 10 by 10 by 12 ft. We change the air in space than this would of economy in work however, it would be 1,200 cubic feet system of ventilation.

The system that is given excellent satisfaction. The space was made one foot door. A heavy stud door casting and the pried by a wooden six inches across. The outside close to the shaft and filters an opening at the top carries away the foul long, with one row of lets and one outlet! Sliding doors over to partly close them circulation of the air lies unning through swin, in from the to

A Few Comments on Horse Stables

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

The condition in which I find many of the horse stables in this country is a crime. It makes me wonder how men can expect horses to be strong and able for work kept in such dark, filthy places such as we frequently see. Recently when out buying cattle, I stopped at a man's place that I had not previously visited, and he suggested that I put in my horse. Such a stable! It was in a dark, damp basement. The floor of planks was half rotten, and every time the horse put a foot down you could hear the water and the filth seeping around beneath the floor.

And this stable is not an exception. I have been in many stables equally bad, and it has

air upwards, are much better than no system of ventilation at all.

LIGHT THE BEST GERMICIDE

The lighting of the stable is next in importance. We have windows four feet square taking up half the length of the wall; that is, there is four feet of wall and then four feet of glass. Light is the cheapest germicide that we know. Light also makes the stable much more convenient to work in and certainly much more pleasant for the horses.

These two factors, light and ventilation, properly attended to, will reduce to a minimum the horse diseases with which we will be troubled. Poorly lighted and ventilated stables suppress vitality and are conducive to such diseases as tuberculosis, influenza, distemper, and others too

The Making of a Dairy Cow*

J. M. Dickson, Oregon, U.S.A.

Once the dam is completely dry, nourishing feeding is in order. We are now killing two birds with one stone, the upbuilding of the unborn calf and the putting of the mother in the way of splendid performance for the approaching period of lactation. A diet of a rather laxative character is needed as the time of parturition draws near.

These points having been observed we may await the arrival of the calf with confidence that it will be large, in good condition and vigorous. We let the calf have two or three good pulls at the mother's side while it is being licked into shape; then a 24 hour fast. The calf is now in prime order for the feeder's finger. With gentleness and patience the milk will drink of its own accord the second or third time the milk is offered it. Two weeks of whole milk follows.

DILUTE RICH MILK

If the whole milk is very rich in fat it should be diluted with milk warm water to about a three per cent. basis. This prevents constipation and tends to a proper distention of the stomach, a very necessary item, a good middle piece being one of the strong points of the dairy cow. After two weeks a gradual substitution of skim milk for whole milk is in order till at four or five weeks the milk ration should be entirely of skim milk.

From the very first the calf should have a little sweet and fine hay. We follow each feeding of the milk with oats or oat chop, so that while its nose is still wet the calf is bound to get a taste of the grain. By the time the calf is five or six weeks old it will eat the grain ration readily. It is right here that I have found it hardest, in the animal's whole life, to bring the calf on in good shape. By the time the little fellow is three months old I have it going again as it should. We feed skim milk for many months if we can spare it. We don't let the hog pen interfere with the calf pen in this regard.

SOME FURTHER PRECAUTIONS

Winter raised calves make good use of roots at three months old and thereafter. Skim milk, oat chop, roots and hay and plenty of them will cause satisfactory growth. Clean, dry, sweet quarters, with freedom the greater part of the time, are essential to best results. Rows of the straw stack, windward side, leeward side, any side, with the inevitable accompaniment of chilling wind and rain. How I pity the skinny, shivering calf under such circumstances.

So the liberal humane treatment goes on for 12 or 14 months. All of the time the heifer is in prime growing condition, even fat if you like. When at this age the heifer may be bred, maternity arriving at 21 or 22 mths. of age.

OFF TO A GOOD START

The period of heiferdom is the most interesting one in the animal's life to the painstaking breeder. Brought up under such fostering care, with such liberal feedings, with such kindness and gentleness, the young cow is ready and willing to repay us many fold for all the outlay of time, money and care we have lavished upon her.

We are now to enjoy constant companionship for 10 or, it may be, 15 long years. It behooves man and animal therefore to maintain the very best terms of friendship. As man is the creature of habit, so is the cow. It is hard to over-estimate the value on her part of correct habits of feeding, of milking as to regularity and persistency, of gentleness, of docility. We have made ample provision for a good send off in this regard.

*Extract from an address by Mr. J. M. Dickson before the Oregon State Dairy Convention. Mr. Dickson is a Canadian who has made a great success of dairying in the State of Oregon.



"When the Frost is on the 'Punkin'"—Scenes Like This Suggest Thanksgiving and Pumpkin Pies.

not surprised me in the least that the horses owned by men with such stables always have something the matter with them, from the minor ailments to thrush and distemper. This last stable, however, has been the last straw that has broken through my reserve, and I have determined to send to Farm and Dairy a few of my ideas on stable hygiene.

VENTILATION OF FIRST IMPORTANCE

The first and most important point in planning a horse stable is to make provision for ventilation. Each horse requires at least 1,200 cubic feet of air, or the equivalent of a space 10 by 10 by 12 feet. Where no method of changing the air is provided much more air space than this would be required. For the sake of economy in work and in building materials, however, it would be better to plan on the minimum 1,200 cubic feet a horse, and install a good system of ventilation.

The system that we use in our own stable has given excellent satisfaction. The walls are of cement. The space left for two of the doors was made one foot wider than necessary for the door. A heavy stud was erected to support the door casting and the extra foot of space is occupied by a wooden shaft 12 inches wide and six inches across. The air enters this shaft on the outside close to the ground, goes up through the shaft and filters out into the stable through an opening at the top. A long shaft to the roof carries away the foul air. Our stable is 30 feet long, with one row of horses, and these two inlets and one outlet keep the air perfectly pure. Sliding doors over the inlets make it possible to partly close them in cold weather when the circulation of the air is more rapid. Cement tiles running through the walls, or windows that swing in from the top throwing the current of

numerous to mention. Sunlight and fresh air on the other hand are great tonics and stimulants of health.

CEMENT MAKES THE BEST FLOORS

The flooring of the horse stable is important. We find that cement is clean and leaves no cracks and crevices for the breeding of vermin and disease germs. I do not understand why any sane-thinking man can expect his horses to keep in good health while right below the floor is a stinking mass of filth continually sending up bad odours and ammonia gas. Under the horses' feet we have been laying planks, but our experience in recent years has led us to believe that if the horses are kept well bedded, the planks are not necessary, and the stable would be that much more sanitary.

All the unhealthy stables that I have been in could be changed over this fall with little expense considering the great benefits that would accrue. A system of ventilation could be installed with a little labor and the stray lumber that is found around every farm. Any man with ordinary mechanical ability can lay cement floors. A couple of extra windows in the walls and a coat of whitewash would completely transform these old stables and their owners would be surprised at the extra health and vigor of the horses. The satisfaction that they themselves will get from working in such a stable would more than compensate them for the expense involved in remodelling.

There is no doubt but thorough underdrainage does much to help in the control of the sewer thistle. Where the land is properly underdrained it is not a more serious pest than the Canada thistle.—J. E. Howitt, B.S.A., Guelph, Ont.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Shallow Plowing Upheld
O. Walker, Perth Co., Ont.

I am not an advocate of deep plowing. In plowing sod or cross plowing old sod that has returned to the native grass, we go to a depth of four inches. This, I find, makes a good mulch for oats or fall wheat. Some may ask, "How do you keep the sod from working up?" By rolling after the plow, disk, harrow and cultivator. The next fall I will strike a depth of five inches. This allows the old sod to come up in a rotten state and makes the best of a fertilizer. The next fall I would plow six inches, and then seed down with barley. I can see no reason why we should plow a depth of eight or nine inches, as I often see it done.

My reason for plowing shallow is to keep the humus of the soil deep near the roots as possible. By deep plowing we put the humus away from the roots as well as turn up the cold sub-soil. All chemicals in farmyard manure do not go down in the soil. It is contention is that manure has absorbed all its strength from the surface before it has reached eight or nine inches.

I believe in top dressing on sod as far as practical and plow accordingly.

About Farm Yard Manure

Cyril G. Hopkins, University of Illinois

If fresh farm manure is thrown out and exposed to the weather for six months in summer, one-half of its weight of dry matter is lost, and more than one-half of its value as a fertilizer is lost. In most newer countries there is enormous and shameful if not wicked waste of farm manure. In older countries it is the custom to save all the farm manure with very great care, although this rule is too frequently broken by the careless, ignorant, or short-sighted.

In a whole, the unnecessary waste and loss of farm manure which occurs in America each year is equal in value to several times the value of all commercial fertilizers used in this country. Sometimes the waste of manure and the purchase of commercial fertilizers occur upon the same farm. In such cases the commercial fertilizer used is usually a so-called "complete" fertilizer, containing acid phosphate with a trace of nitrogen and potassium too small to add appreciably to its value, and it is supplied applied in amounts which would naturally give up, together with what can be forced from the soil by the stimulating action of the soluble corrosive acid salt and manufactured plaster contained in such fertilizers.

SAVING FARM MANURE

In order to retain the full amount and full value of farm manure, it should be removed directly from the stall or covered feed lot and spread on one spot of the farm where the winters are moderately cold and free from heavy rains there is little loss if the manure is allowed to accumulate during such weather in a small, unroofed feed lot, provided it is hauled out and spread upon the land in the early spring. Manure may be allowed to accumulate without much loss in deep stalls for several weeks if plenty of bedding is used, and then it may be hauled from the stall directly to the field and spread.

It should be the rule never to handle manure more than once. When taken from the stable or feed-

ing shed it should be at once loaded on to the wagon and hauled to the field. If manure is produced at the rate of two loads or more a week, the convenience and importance of taking the manure directly from the stable and spreading it once upon the field will certainly justify providing a manure spreader or special wagon to be used solely for this purpose.

More on Depth of Plowing

J. R. Philp, Grey Co., Ont.

We cannot set any hard and fast rule as to the best depth to plow that will be suitable to all conditions. If deep plowing is done at all it should be in the fall. There is land that is benefited by deep plowing by the action of frost in winter in pulverizing and making the soil friable. Some claim that deep plowed land stands the drought much better than that plowed shallow. When we consider, however, that the average precipitation of moisture in summer is only about one-quarter of that required to produce a crop, and that we have to depend on capillary attraction for the other three-quarters the extra ch or two of loose soil would not make much difference.

There are lands on which, if plowed more than four or five inches deep, a hard pan or other useless material would be turned up to the surface. This I believe to be detrimental. Experience has taught the majority of farmers that our land should be plowed lightly. Our own land is clay loam, and we make a practice of not plowing corn pre and root land, if it has been cultivated, and find this method very satisfactory both for crop and clover seeding.

When in a Plowing Match

J. Fixter, Macdonald College

Many of our young men who have never practiced for a plowing match are setting out the following a great help in setting out the ridges and finishing the furrow. After the first row is set, the first round or two furrows should be cut as near as possible to one inch deep by two inches wide; the second round six inches deep by six inches wide; the third round five inches deep by seven inches wide; the fourth round six inches deep by nine inches wide. Those depths should give almost a level ridge.

The six by nine is to be continued until the second last furrow, when a five by seven inch furrow may be cut. The last row is to be turned about four by six inches. This should leave the furrow shallow enough to allow the mould furrow to be brought to the level of the ridge. Should the society in which the plowman wishes call for different depths and widths, the same principle will apply.

Why I Favor Deep Plowing

A. S. Minnie, Hamilton Co., Ont.

I find I get the best return from deep plowing in the fall. Unless the land is well tilled, we make the ridges or lands not more than 18 ft. wide. We find that land plowed in this way will stand up to the spring and yields larger crops. For spring plowing (which, however, I do not believe in) I will not plough so deep. Nor would I for fall wheat.

We get our plowing done in the fall, and the earlier the better. We let our plow down and get some new soil that has never seen the sun. We bring it up to the surface and let it set out on top and let the frost get in its work on it in the winter.

To refuse to give way to "the blues" and to keep cheerful, whatever happens, is a practical way of making others happy.

All ready for Galt Shingles



Don't buy roofing from force of habit. Be progressive.

Make your new barn better than your old one—make your present one better than ever before—by putting on a roof of "Galt" Steel Shingles. The wood shingles of today don't give you satisfaction and are a constant expense. "Galt" Steel Shingles make a permanent, storm-proof, fire-proof and lightning-proof roof that saves your money for you every year in protecting barn and stock, and in doing away with repairs.

"The Kids from Galt" will stick in your mind until you send for a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy". Better write for it today and get it off your mind. We'll send it by return mail.

THE GALT METAL CO. Limited, GALT, ONT.

Write for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

The Farmer of the Future

The future of agriculture in Canada depends very largely upon the brains and energy of its farming population. This means that the farmer of the future must be a business man and he must conduct his farm upon a businesslike basis—therefore, first of all, that he must know his business. He must know how to care for his soil, how to replenish it, how to protect it from erosion or washes, and how to cultivate it.

He must be intelligent enough to know the tremendous importance of reforesting. He must be keenly alive to the necessity of good seed. He must be mechanical enough to utilize every possible labor-saving machine and implement in order to take the place of the hired help which appears to be growing scarcer all the time.

He must be broad-minded enough to know that good roads will bring him tenfold for all that he ever invests in them in the saving of time and in wear and tear on his stock and vehicles.

The possibilities of profit, comfort, and happiness in the agriculture of the future are limited only by the capacity of those engaged in it.

Send us four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, each taken at only \$1.00 a year, and we will start you (in return for your trouble) with a pair of pure bred fowl of one of the popular, utility or egg-laying varieties.

FARM FOR SALE.
150 Acres. West half of lot 15, Con. 2, South township, adjoining the town of cultivation. Price \$1000 and terms apply R. R. No. 4, JAMES STOTHART, Peterboro, Ont.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

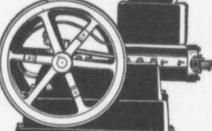
Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may file within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres before the date of entry by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section, alongside his homestead, of one acre each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to clear homestead, pasture and cultivate fifty acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts, Price \$50 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months on each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
No advertisement will not be paid for.

This Engine



DOWN

and balance in easy instalments without interest.

IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goos Like Sixty" Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate engine made. Positive guarantees given on every satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions. Ten days' trial—If you're not satisfied, we will start you with 30,000 satisfied users, proving that it is not an experiment, but a proven fact that you have for an engine to do for you. Founded 1850. Tell us just what work you require. Ask your banker about our reliability; we will name you price and terms of purchase. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. Big money for Agents—write for proposition.

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

CHAMPION EVAPORATORS

Make the Best
Syrup

Now is the proper time to give your Maple Syrup business serious consideration. By placing your order at once, you can have your Evaporator all set up before the cold weather reaches you. This insures taking care of the first runs of sap, which are the most profitable. All up to date syrup makers use the "Champion" Evaporator.

Write for Free Booklet

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.
LIMITED
58 Wellington St.
MONTREAL, QUE.



THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

St. Lawrence Arena

TORONTO

NOVEMBER 14 to 18
1911

Ontario's Best Fruit, Flowers
Vegetables and Honey

SINGLE FARE RATE
on all Railways in Ontario
Ask your local agent for particulars

ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 7, 1911

H. B. FRANKLAND, President
P. W. HODGETTS, Secretary
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto

HORTICULTURE

Queries re Pruning

What is the proper month for pruning apple, plum, pear, cherry and peach trees? 2—Should all berry bushes be cut back after summer growth, and to what extent? 3—Should grape vines be cut back to one or two buds from the old stock? Is fall or spring pruning best? 4—Where can shrub Rhododendrons be purchased?—G. S. BOWES, Halton Co., Ont.

1. The proper time for pruning trees generally speaking, is in late winter or early spring. In mild climates, such as in the Niagara District, pruning is frequently carried forward through the entire winter sea-

soning four or five buds in length. In northern districts where the main arms of the plan run horizontally close to the ground, it is frequently the practice to spur back numerous shoots along these arms to two buds each.

4. The large nurseries in the Niagara District handle Rhododendrons. I would advise your correspondent to write them regarding prices.—Prof. J. W. CROW, O.A.C., Guelph.

Material for Barrels

The standard barrel must be large enough to contain at least 90 quarts of fruit. Smaller barrels should not be exhibited. The barrel in general use in Ontario has staves 30 inches



A Crop That Returned \$400 An Acre

On one acre of land Mr. Chas. Clark, Lambton Co., Ont. raised 600 bush. of onions that sold for \$400. It would seem that onions might be grown much more extensively in Ontario than they now are. Mr. Clark and part of his most profitable crop may be seen in the illustration.

son. Where severe cold is experienced this course is decidedly not to be advised.

2. With regard to cutting back of berry bushes, almost the same remarks would apply. In general, fall pruning is not practised except in milder climates. In most cases, black raspberries are headed back during strong summer growth (as soon as the canes reach a height of three feet.) In some cases, red raspberries are treated in the same way, but as a rule the only pruning for red raspberries is given in early spring.

3. Grape vines may be pruned in fall or through the winter, provided no large wounds are made, otherwise spring pruning is better. Whether the new growths are to be spurred back to one or two buds will depend on the method of treatment. Ordinarily, four to six strong shoots are allowed to remain on each vine, each shoot

in length. In Nova Scotia the staves are 28 inches long. The dimensions called for in a standard barrel of minimum size are: Between heads, 26½ inches wide, inside measurement; head diameter, 17 inches, inside measurement; middle diameter, 18½ inches, inside measurement. The barrel generally used in Ontario is 27½ inches between the heads, 17 inches in diameter at the head, and with a middle diameter at the bilge of 19½ inches.

A good barrel should have 16 staves with 9-16 jointing, cut five to two inches and averaging four inches from larger knots to smaller. The width at the bilge, and be free in width at the ends, and the head should not be less than one-half an inch in thickness, dressed clean and sound. The hoops should be about 1½ inches in width and eight in number. The barrel should be new and clean.

Apples are often over-pressed. If the barrel is racked well there need not be much pressing. The proportion of fruit that is injured by pressing will be evident when the barrel is opened. The less fruit that has been injured by pressing the better the barrel has been packed, provided always that the pressing given has been sufficient to secure the required firmness. Barrels loosely packed frequently show more injury to the fruit through shaking than barrels over-pressed.

SURPRISE.

Our people who have tried to get new subscribers for Farm and Dairy have been surprised at how easy it is to get their friends and neighbors to take this paper. The people are surprised that we can give such big value for only \$1.00. Lengthen this chain of pleased surprises by asking one of your friends or neighbors to subscribe to Farm and Dairy.

Protect Our Friends the Birds

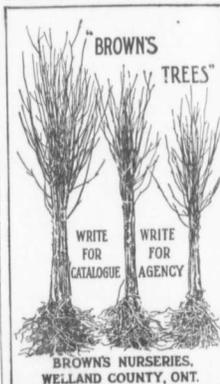
C. R. BARNES, MINNESOTA

Two years ago an unfortunate Wisconsin orchardist found that all the trees in his apple orchard—an orchard which by painstaking endeavor had been brought to such a degree of productivity as to be capable of yielding \$25,000 a year—had been girdled and killed by mice working under the snow. And this is how the mice gained the numbers and audacity which enabled them to accomplish such a work of ruin.

Nailed to his barn door was the carcass of an owl that he had shot and nailed up as a warning to others of its kind. In the stomach of that owl, which was opened in the presence of the stricken orchardman by an expert of the Federal Biological Survey, were found the remains of nine field mice. That owl, a real benefactor, had been destroyed by the man whose orchard he had been striving, with a gourmand's energy, to conserve.

HE KILLED A FRIEND

"He was a friend and a fellow-worker, and yet you killed him," said the scientist, as he turned to the orchardman. "He came here to get the field mice and try to save your orchard. He was dining well and he would have called friends and family to his assistance if he had been left alive. Your trees are gone and you have yourself to blame for the loss. Hawks and owls are the orchardman's assistants and you couldn't do any better than to start a new orchard and start at the same time propagation houses for the growing of those species of birds."



BROWN'S NURSERIES,
WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.

POULTRY

Count the Cost of

Mrs. J. H. SIMCOE, Ont.

On a recent Saturday afternoon some fall chickens were taken to the market to be sold. I noticed a lot of chickens, and making very rapid sales, very the lot of the week had them there, and I noticed how I used to be doing, and take my chickens like most people do, to count the extra work to pick up the chickens of them, and then they roll on the market, and get the fine apparatus to pick the chickens of them, and then they are plucked fully. For a number of years I have been selling my fall live weight. On a few occasions as could be seen, chickens taken on market and sold dressed and week out. I believe much money from my fall live weight, and then I do extra work of killing at poultry or that tiresome job on the market.

There must be a big loss to the poultry seller in that so much of it is perance, it would be dead the chickens better than live weight and this extra work.

Perhaps if a person trade and a lot of fine sell to that trade, the it is the most profitable course, and enter to the in speaking of course know them, generally to country, and I would as to your sisters at least, whether or not this extra count all the cost of marketing in the old way selling the birds alive, a market calling for them.

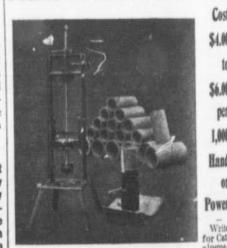
Fatten Chickens

Believing that Oregon is materially to their interests by keeping the birds a time on the waste available fields, Prof. J. of the Oregon Agricultural has inaugurated an experiment near Moro.

In a colony of 10 chickens, and will keep to weeks, keeping accurate weights and gains. The fables are used, are on frames, which are, so that they are, namely, as fast as the of the waste grain on the field and need a ground.

"The point is to do much poultry flesh we do the waste grain on a given number of birds per space of time, at the expense of the experiment," through the Portland truck with the poor chickens sent in there by of the state. They were, and very little more, I believe that this was a little longer to get maintained, if the farmer them out on the stubble here are always quantities to be picked up, there could be added a

Make Your Own Tile



Farmer's Cement Tile Machine Company
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

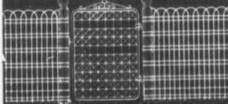
Strength and Service

That's what you get in Peerless Gates—the strength and service that keep them swinging evenly on their hinges year after year. They won't warp or sag because the frames are made of heavy, steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We manufacture lawn, poultry and farm fences and gates. We build them so they will last long and give the most satisfactory service. Our standard of quality is high, and we stick to it firmly. You can depend on Peerless gates. Write for full particulars.

THE BARNWELL HODGIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
Box 1, Woodville, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



POULTRY YARD

Count the Cost of Marking

Mrs. J. H. Simcoe, Hastings Co., Ont.

On a recent Saturday while in town doing some fall shopping I went over to the market to see how things were going. I noticed a tremendous lot of fowls, and these were not as good as very rapid sale. I did not see any of the women folks who had taken them, and it recalled the fact of how I used to do the same thing, and take my chickens to market like most people do, without stopping to count the cost. They do not seem to realize that it is a lot of extra work to pluck and dress chickens, and since most people do not like to pluck the chickens dry, they scald them, and then they never sell so well on the market, since they have lost the fine appearance of dry plucked fowl. For a number of years I have been selling my poultry in the fall by live weight. One does not get such a high price as obtained when the chickens taken on to a favorable market and sold dressed, but week in and week out I believe I make as much money from my poultry selling as I do, and then I do not have that extra work of killing and dressing the poultry or that tiresome job of selling in the market.

There must be a big loss on most of the poultry sold at the local markets, in that so much of it is so poor in appearance, it would be far better to feed the chickens better and then sell them live weight and save ourselves the extra work.

Perhaps if a person has a fancy trade and a lot of fine chickens to sell to that trade, then it is likely they will be more profitable course to pluck, and cater to that trade, but I am speaking of conditions as we know them, generally throughout the country, and I would not see to it that a farmer attempts to find out whether or not this extra work pays, and count all the cost of dressing and marketing in the old way as against selling the birds alive, now that there is a market calling for the live birds.

Fatten Chickens on Stubble

Believing that Oregon farmers can do materially to their poultry profits by keeping the birds pastured for a time on the waste grain of the stubble fields, Prof. James Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, has secured an interesting experiment near Moro.

In a colony of 10 canvas tents he has housed 500 white Plymouth Rocks, and will keep them there six weeks, keeping accurate record of the gains and gains made. Moveable fences are used, and the tents are on frames, which in turn are on runners, so that they can be moved readily as fast as the chickens clean up the waste grain on one part of the field and need new foraging ground.

"The point is to determine how much poultry flesh we can make from the waste grain on a given area with a given number of birds in any certain space of time, at the least expense," said Prof. Dryden, discussing the experiment. "It is going through the Portland market. It was struck with the poor quality of the chickens sent in there by the farmers of the state. They were so largely lean, they were very little meat on them."

"I believe that these birds could be kept a little longer to good advantage financially, if the farmers would put them out on the stubble fields, where there are always quantities of waste grain to be picked up. It is sure there could be added a pound or two

apiece, in good solid flesh, to the weight of each bird, bringing a much better price, and that with almost no financial outlay. We are feeding nothing but a little animal food—beef scrap from the slaughter houses—and this would not be necessary if there were grasshoppers and other bugs in the fields."

New "Frills" for Hens

Spectacles for hens surely sound like a fair idea, and there are among the queer poultry inventions described in a recent Scientific American. These spectacles are not designed to cure astigmatism or nearsightedness in the hen, but to protect their eyes from other fowls that might peck at them.

To cure a hen of egg-eating, an inventor has devised and has connected with an electric battery, and placed in such a position that the hen, in order to get at the egg, must

these devices, would surely be "a great deal more trouble to themselves" than just plain unadorned hens.

Bran is the Best Feed for Ducks

Our several years of careful study in feeding ducks convinces us that wheat bran is the safest by-product we can use along with vegetable foods. Bran is more universally used with duck breeders than any other one feed. Two weeks ago I visited a number of large duck ranches and in every instance I noticed that wheat bran was fed freely. At one place where hundreds of ducks are grown every year, I observed that bran was received in carload lots and tons of it fed every week. The proprietor told me it was the cheapest feed he could get and he realized better results from it than any other food he could get.

At another ranch, where thousands of ducks are grown every season, potatoes were purchased by the carload. These were ground up and mixed with wheat bran and some corn meal and I never saw fowls devour food so eagerly, and apparently they were maturing in just about the best condition of any fowls I have seen in years.—J. C. Clipp, in Poultry Pointers.

Correction.—In the Household Number of Farm and Dairy, Mrs. Wm. Judd is stated to have sent 22½ dozen eggs to Toronto. The correct number is 92½ dozen eggs.

Lack of vigor is the one really great bug-a-boo in rearing chicks. Vigorous flocks belong to the one that has such "fine luck" with chicks.

Our Legal Adviser

BROKEN CONTRACT.—My man hired to me for eight months, from April 3, some weeks ago he left me to take in the Harvest Excursion to the West. Since by leaving as he did he put me to inconvenience and loss I held back part of his wages. He said he would sue me for them. Am I liable, and is it not legal for me to thus protect myself?—C. H. S. Middleton Co., Ont.

We understand from the question that the man left without your permission. Under the circumstances, he has broken the contract, and he is liable to you for such damage as reasonably resulted from the breach of contract. If his wages were payable monthly, a judge would allow him his wages for the number of months actually completed by him in your service, but from that would deduct such damages as you sustained.

HOLIDAYS FOR HIRED MAN.—To what holidays is a hired man on a farm entitled? Does a man hired for seven or eight months get the same holidays as one hired for a year?—W. E. T. Dufferin Co., Ont.

A hired man working upon a farm is only entitled to such holidays as may be agreed upon between himself and his employer at the time of hiring. A hired man working upon a farm is expected to do chores on Sunday unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

RIGHT TO SERVICE FEE.—A's mare gets out of A's field into B's through an open gate. An entire horse used by B as a work horse serves A's mare. A's mare now has a foal. B now claims a service fee for the claim damages through loss of the mare's time while raising a colt. Which is right?—R. W. O., Lennox Co., Ont.

A's mare was trespassing on B's farm, and A has no claim to damages from B. B has no right of action against A for services rendered, there being no contract to that effect. B incurred no liability by reason of his horse being loose on his own farm.

Hunters and Trappers



Save your fine Specimens! Ever, though you kill it worth money to you. You will be astonished at all the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals

also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make eggs, robes, etc.

Yes, you can learn easily—quickly—perfectly in your own home, by mail, by the following course. We have 2,000 up-to-date specimens and every one is an original. Send us Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today. **Special for Canadian Students**

Feathers Wanted

We pay highest prices for all kinds of Feathers, Furs, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Beeswax, etc. Prompt returns. Send for Price List. **CANADA FUR AND FEATHER CO.** 663 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que.

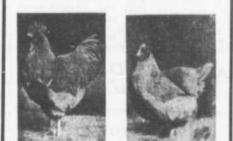
LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns

The **DAVES Co.** Ltd. TORONTO

Fowl OF Pure Breeding

Sell better, are better and are a greater satisfaction to have than Fowl of mixed and mongrel breeding



One Pair Given FREE for Only Four New Subscriptions TO Farm and Dairy

Each to be taken at Only \$1.00 a year

Your choice of any of the popular egg or utility breeds most valuable as farm poultry.

A Cockerel of the breed you want for only two new subscriptions. Get your order in right away while the good ones are to be had.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Cream Grading a Success

A Munro, Rimber, Alfa. The Rimber creamery, which I am buttermaker, started to grade cream Sept. 1st, 1909, and continued grading until the end of that season to give the buttermaker and patrons an opportunity to become familiar with the work and its merits, and to locate any flaws there might be in the system before starting to pay on a quality basis. During the month of May, 1910, we graded, but the patrons were paid a flat rate to get any new patrons who had come in accustomed to the system before paying on a quality basis. Since then the creamery has paid entirely on quality.

The grading system has proved a success in raising the quality of the butter output, as the following comparison of the seasons 1909 and 1910 grading of butter at Calgary will demonstrate:

Season	Extra	1st	2nd
1909	55.3%	47.7%	
1910	48.21%	83.93%	16.07%

The 16.07 per cent. of 2nd grade was caused mostly through one of the

Where Cream Grading is a Success

The proportion of second grade butter made at the Rimber creamery, here illustrated, was reduced in one year from 47 per cent. to 16.07 per cent. by paying for cream on a quality basis. In the adjoining article Mr. A. Munro, buttermaker at the factory, tells of their success with cream grading.

largest patrons of the creamery using a water separator instead of using a centrifugal separator. This entailed a loss in premiums to himself of \$58 during the season.

TWO GRADES OF CREAM

The creameries are using two grades for the cream: 1st, clean and fresh in flavor, sweet or sour, uniform consistency; 2nd, slightly stale or old, or bitter flavor, uniform consistency. Any cream that will not grade up to No. 2 is rejected. Mr. Marker, our dairy commissioner, also proposed a grade of "extras" to be perfectly sweet, clean and fresh in flavor and uniform in consistency. The payment is based on second grade cream, with a premium of two cents a pound on butter fat for first grade cream. If the creameries accept Mr. Marker's proposal of grading for "extras," the payment of a three cents premium a pound of butter fat for all "extras" will be made.

Rimber is situated in the Blind-Man Valley. It is 35 miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway, Iacombe being the shipping point. The oldest settler in the district has been here only 10 or 11 years, and the average of settlement won't exceed four or five years. The cream haulers have long routes, some of the patrons living 35 miles and over from the creamery. The cream is oftentimes on the road all day, not getting into the creamery before nine or ten o'clock at night. In shipping, the butter is on the road 30 hours in all kinds of weather. Last season I have known it to

be on the road from early Monday morning till Friday noon before it was loaded on the car.

If the Alberta creameries with their drawbacks can make a success of cream grading, there certainly is no excuse for Ontario creameries not making a success of the system, with dense settlement, short hauls, good improvements, good roads, and No. 1 shipping facilities.

Keep Clean in Working Hours

Once in a while we find a creamery, where one can walk around with dry feet all forenoon and doesn't have to be very careful in moving about, because vats and churns and things are not going to leave marks on the clothes. When you meet the buttermaker in that kind of a plant you will find him in a mark in clean clothes, even if they are old and worn, and his face and hands are clean.

The neat and clean appearance of the buttermaker as well as of the creamery during working hours—and that is the time the patrons see the plant—cannot help but exert an influence on the cream produced than where the neatness and cleanliness may be present but in the rush during the working hours disappears. From view.—Dairy Record.

A United States Opinion

The ideal creamery is the cooperative one. It is ideal because it returns all the profits from the manufacture of dairy products to the producer. The private creamery owner is receiving a good profit in the manufacture of the cream from farms. He gets his returns from the overrun of the butterfat delivered, and it means about four or five cents for each pound of fat delivered. This, of course, does not mean a net profit, but after all expenses are deducted it means a good profitable return.

Well-operated cooperative creameries oftentimes pay their patrons two or three cents more per pound of fat than do the private creameries. This is because that pocket of the individual owner is now turned back to the farmer.

A better grade of butter can be manufactured at the cooperative creamery than at the private plant. Creameries as a whole are making much poorer grade of product than in former years, not because the maker is less proficient, but because of the poor quality of cream received from the farm. Where co-operation is established and each patron realizes that his returns depend upon the quality of butter manufactured at the creamery he can be taught the necessity for better cream. His cream. A private creamery, because of sharp competition, is forced to take cream of poor quality, but the cooperative creamery with each individual a part owner, is not so much more critical of the products taken in, and as a consequence better butter is made and the top market price received.—W. B. Liverance, in the Michigan Dairy Farmer.

Would Favor Grading Cream

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We believe that payment for cream on a quality basis would be a very good system if it could be properly worked. We would be pleased to hear more about this system and the way it could be handled successfully, especially in small factories. The plan will have to be done to keep up the quality of our butter. We believe it is the only possible way to do this is to make the man who sends inferior cream lose by his carelessness, not the man who sends good cream. We are in favor of anything that will give us the raw material in better shape.—F. Vallent, Victoria Co., Ont.



**CREAM
REAM
M**

If you want the highest price for your butter fat, use

**The De Laval
CREAM SEPARATOR**

and you'll get it

98% of the PROFESSIONAL buttermakers use the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR Agents Everywhere.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG - - - VANCOUVER

Women Folks

Are irresistible and therefore are very successful at getting their friends and neighbors to subscribe to Farm and Dairy.

One lady, who reads the paper, sent us recently, Eight new subscriptions each taken at \$1.00 a year.

She could have claimed a cash commission, of 50 per cent. She selected, however, an English 95 piece Dinner Set and a Woman's Kitchen Friend and got much greater value.

Many other ladies have sent us clubs of two, four and six new subscribers. They have expressed their surprise at how easy it is to get new subscribers for Farm and Dairy.

They conscientiously believed and knew they were doing their friends a real good turn in getting them to have Farm and Dairy visit them weekly with all its helpful information and its interest for every member of the family. They were enthusiastic and succeeded.

You can do likewise. You can get new subscribers for us. You can win useful articles we offer as premiums. You can win CASH—POCKET MONEY.

One of our best premiums is

\$15 Cash for only 25 new Subscriptions

to Farm and Dairy, each to be taken at only \$1.00 a year

How nice it will be to make this \$15.00 all for the little trouble of getting 25 people to take Farm and Dairy, which will be a great benefit to them!

With Xmas coming on it will be extra nice to have it. Or perhaps you want to make this money for church work or to give to charity.

A few days, with the help of the boys and girls, and the price is yours! Should you not get them all we will pay you a commission of 50 per cent. on all new subscriptions taken at the full \$1.00.

You cannot lose. You are sure to gain. Will you act? Now is the time.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



THE SOUTH-EAST FOR DAIRYMEN

\$124.00 Profit from Each Dairy Cow

is the record one South Carolina farmer has made. You can do the same. The Southeast needs many more dairymen. Exceptionally favorable climate, permitting longest grazing season, and extremely low priced lands, producing largest variety of crops, combined with a high priced local milk, cream and butter market, make this record possible. Write today for full particulars.

M. V. RICHARDS,
Land & Industrial Agent, Southern Ry.
Room 30 Washington, D. C.

CHEESE FACTORY —FOR SALE— AT PUBLIC AUCTION

The Thames Cheese Factory, near Nilsonton, Ontario, 7th November—3.30 P.M., on premises—First class Dairying district 90 tons last year.

For particulars apply Robert Sutherland, Dorchester Station, or Meredith & Fisher, London, Ontario.

A. M. HUNT, Auctioneer
London, Ont.

WINDMILLS

Towers Girted
Five or five feet
apart and
double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline
Engines
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues

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

Cheesemakers Buttermakers

We have a paying side line for you.

Would YOU hustle if it Paid well?

We will make it very profitable for you to call on your patrons during the next few weeks and see them about subscribing to FARM & DAIRY.

Work for spare time OR Steady for the Winter

Write at once to
FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

Cheese Department

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

Some Lessons of the Season

"This year, above all others, should show our farmers the value of cool and cool rooms," said Mr. R. W. Ward, dairy instructor for Peterboro Co., Ont., when in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "I have been in the dairy business for 41 years, and I do not remember a season where the weather was more unfavorable for the making of fine cheese than has been the one just past. Much of the milk was delivered to the factories in poor condition, and when it was made into cheese there were no proper facilities for keeping the cheese in most of the factories."

"A season such as the one just past strikes the Peterboro district harder than most of these sections. We ship only after the cheese have been made two weeks, and there is often a month's cheese in the curing room. In some Ontario sections, the cheese is shipped almost immediately."

Ordinary Rooms Not Efficient

"For the most part, we have excellent curing rooms in the country, although only three have ice chambers. An ordinary curing room well insulated will keep cheese in hot weather if the nights are cool. It does not matter, however, how good the room is, if it gets hot and stays hot night and day for weeks at a time as it did this summer. For that matter, I do not remember a summer when there has not been a short time when we have had 24 hours of heat in the day and bad conditions in our ordinary curing room."

"Could the curing rooms in the country be made over into cool curing rooms without great expense?" we asked.

"All that a great many of the curing rooms need is an ice chamber added," was the reply. "The loss this year on damaged cheese in the average factory would be one-half the cost of a curing room, to say nothing about the saving in shrinkage. And most of the cuts were for over-heated cheese. Had it not been for the favorable condition of the market—strong demand and high prices—the cuts would have been doubled and tripled. The fact that there was no cut made on cheese in cool curing rooms should give the makers in factories not so equipped food for thought."

"Cooler milk sent in from the farms and cool rooms for the holding of the cheese are the two prime essentials to the greatest progress of the dairy industry in Canada," concluded Mr. Ward.

The Other Man's Point of View

If the patrons who are in the habit of buying in bad milk could be made to see the question from the point of view of the man who sends in good milk those who are careless might be more careful in future. Recently, when in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy, Instructor Cameron, of Victoria Co., Ont., stated that in many cases all that was necessary to induce a patron to take better care of his milk was to get him to look at the problem from the point of view of the other man.

"Just a few days ago," said Mr. Cameron, "I was standing at the weighing stand of a factory in Victoria county, and a can of vermicelli bad milk came in. I went to see the patron. He said that he did not care whether he sent his milk at all

or not, as milk cows were rather an unimportant part of his farm. I did not want to lose the cheese maker this patron, nor did I want to see such milk coming into the factory; so I went at it something like this:

"Look here, my friend. You say that it makes no difference whether or not you send your milk. Now, there is your neighbor just across the road to whom it does make a difference, for he has a lot of it. Your neighbor is taking good care of his milk in order that at the factory they may get better cheese and get a higher price for it. If you were in his position, how would you like to have someone else who did not care for his milk come along, and with a small quantity of bad milk render of no avail all your efforts to produce good milk?" He saw the point right away, and promised that in the future he would take better care of his milk."

Patrons are robbing not only themselves when they send poor milk to the factory; they are robbing their neighbors as well. We must get them to look at the question from the other man's point of view.

Cream Cheese Made at Home

Miss T. Bagnall, N.D.D., Macdonald College, Que.

An airy and well cleaned room with an even temperature that can be maintained from 60 to 68 degrees F., is necessary for the best results. It is necessary of heat and cold on the texture, flavor and yield of cheese is very important. If the temperature of the room is too high, the yield will not be so large and the quality of the cheese will be impoverished owing to a loss of fat, while on the other hand should the temperature fall much below 60 degrees F., the draining process will be retarded, resulting in a bitter flavor in the cheese, instead of the clean, nutty flavor that is desirable.

Cream containing 15 per cent. butter fat is sufficiently rich for this cream. It may be taken from the separator at this thickness, or else richer cream may be brought to the above fat content by adding skim-milk. As a rule, four gallons of milk testing 3.7 per cent. butter-fat, will be found to give one gallon of cream containing 16 per cent. butter-fat.

A little fresh buttermilk or clean sour skim-milk, will make a good starter. Rennet may be used in either the extract or tablet form. Where only small quantities are used, the tablets are best, as they are more easily obtained fresh in small quantities, and they keep better. Rather less should be used than is recommended in the directions for junket as for this cheese a soft curd is wanted, which will take from two to three hours to coagulate. Rennet tablets may be procured at most drug stores. For sing use with milk salt, which will dissolve readily.

APPARATUS NECESSARY

Ordinary white enamel pails, holding from two to three gallons each, are very suitable for holding the cream. A thermometer is an absolute necessity where uniformity in the cheese-making is required. Those made of glass only are wanted.

DRAINING CLOTHS, of either buckram, or fine linen towels, about 30 inches square, should be used. A texture not too fine nor too close is necessary to allow of easy draining without loss of fat. When rennet extract is used, it is well to invest in a small drachm glass for measuring the rennet. These glasses may be had from any chemist, graded to show the number of drops. They cost 25c each. A drainage table, either a table or sink with a slope is required, from which the whey can

ASK LEADING FARMERS THEY WILL TELL YOU SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

Get more cream, cost less to run, and last several times longer than any other. No dinks. Double skimming force. Wear's best. Guaranteed forever.

You expect The World's Best from the oldest separator concern in the continent—and from those who try to imitate our superior construction and get out from under the law. But are prevented by law from imitating the superior principle. Write for catalog 253.



30 yrs

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

readily escape while the cheese is pressing between boards.

A cream cheese mould, which may be round, square or oblong gives the cheese a more uniform appearance, and makes it more marketable. It should be required for the home table it can be made up into balls with the butter paddles. A perforated skimmer is necessary for ladling the curd from the pails into the cloths.

Ordinary white butter muslin is used for wrapping the cheese. One yard muslin, 36 inches wide, will cut into 40 pieces, each five inches square, which is the correct size for the round cream cheese mould.

Grease proof parchment paper will be required to wrap the cheese in if it is to go to the market. It can be obtained from any dairy supply house. Cardboard packages can be had from any of the folding box manufacturers, and cost from 35c to \$5 a thousand.

AGE FOR MARKETING

Cream cheese is best eaten fresh. Its weight being four ounces only, it will naturally dry up very easily. They should not be sold over a week old, and they should be in the market in three days from the day of starting their manufacture.

Expert Opinions on Pay by Test

Pay by test is the only just system of dividing proceeds at the cheese factory.—G. Putnam, Chief Dairy Instructor for Ontario.

Pay by test has been discussed at every district meeting for five years, but so far only 112 factories in Western Ontario pay for milk in this way.—Frank Hens, London, Ont.

Dairy authorities should agree on some certain cheese tests of testing. Pay by test will not make the progress it should while we have various systems advocated.—Geo. H. Barr.

We get an increased yield of cheese from milk rich in fat. We can encourage the production of rich milk by pay by test.—W. Waddell, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Canadian cheese does not sell for as much on the English market as the home made article. The inferior quality of the Canadian is due in part to the poorer milk from which the cheese is made. Fat content does not make a difference in cheese quality and pay by test would lead to a better quality cheese.—I. W. Steinfield, Perth Co., Ont.

CREAMERY FOR SALE

RIDGETOWN CREAMERY—A nice, well-equipped brick building, with ice pond within ten minutes in a sleigh town and fine farming country, with a good maker and no opposition. Rheumatism cause of sale.

JAS. IRELAND, PROP., Ridgetown, Ont.

WHEAT
at
benefits re-
legends.—L

LOR
with

Pearl, the oldest
dillard, Man., receive
the family. The Wa
amised blessing. I
attend a school
habits in the town a
noting the family o
to the children
shrubby, intentions
thanked by Bud Per
sons can arrange sop
girls Libby Anne, sa
Watsons are getting
attend the country as
conduct services.

Pearl kept her
lid—there wa
face which m

After a pause I
"Pearl, your idea
class. I have w
her outside appa

I came here, bu
bad objections. Ho
over with Mr. Grant

can arrange sop
Mrs. Burrell reme
found the words she
"You'll do nothing

Going away every S
appointments
own people expos

doctrine. That's a
little school, a
couldn't do a bit
people. I know you

to the Trustee Bo
meet to-night—and
are physically un

two thicknesses of f
and quilted in betw
your chest, and yo
ties on your feet l

ough, and so you'r
"Please, ma'am,
"I don't mind. I did
and I don't believe

you don't tell them
Mr. Burrell laughe
Mrs. Burrell told hi
frivolous man, and c
position he held.

"Sure, you could
self." Pearl said and
show us how to fix
as you said, but I

it could grow sac
panies, the same a
self here by the ch
if someone like you
show us how to fix

have a pretty place y
"Fix it up on Sun
Mild, with, with
"Slow us, I said,
ber, and a gues
good work to fix it
up."

"It is lawful to do
both day, you kno
Burrell quoted genty



WHEN thankfulness o'flows the swelling heart,
and breathes in free and uncorrupted praise for
benefits received, propitious Heaven takes such acknowl-
edgement as fragrant incense, and doubles all its bless-
ings.—Lillo

LORD, who lends me life, lend me a heart replete
with thankfulness—Shakespeare.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)
NELLIE L. McCLUNG
Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"
(Continued from last week)

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

PEARL kept her eye on Mr. Burrell—there was something in his face which made her hope.

After a pause he said to her: "Pearl, your idea is strictly first-class. I have wanted to take another outside appointment ever since I came here, but the congregation had objections. However, I'll talk it over with Mr. Grantley, and I'm sure we can arrange something."

Mrs. Burrell remembered then. She found the words she was looking for. "You'll do nothing of the sort, John. Going away every Sunday to two out-of-town appointments and leaving our own people exposed to Presbyterian doctrine. That's a horrid, bare, desolate little school, anyway, and you couldn't do a bit of good to those people. I know you couldn't. I'll go to the Trustee Board meeting—they meet to-night—and I'll tell them you are physically unfit—you are wearing too thicknesses of fannel, with mustard quilted in between them, now on your chest, and you had onion poultices on your feet last night for your cough, and so you're not fit to go."

"Please, ma'am," said Pearl, "we won't mind. I didn't notice it at all, and I don't believe anybody will, if you don't tell them."

Mr. Burrell laughed so heartily that Mrs. Burrell told him he was a very frivolous man, and quite unfit for the position he held.

"Sure, you could come out yourself," Pearl said encouragingly, "and show us how to fix it up. It is bare, as you said, but the land is there, and it could grow scarlet-runners and pansies, the same as you have yer self here by the cheek'd of the dure. If someone like yerself'd come and show us how to fix it up, we might have a purty place yet!"

"Fix it up on Sunday!" Mrs. Burrell cried, with vehement emphasis. "Show us, I said," Pearl corrected her, "and I guess it would be a real good work to fix it up, too."

"It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day, you know, Mattie," Mr. Burrell quoted gently.

Mrs. Burrell sniffed audibly. "The trustees meet this evening, Pearl. Now, if you will stay in, I'll



What a Difference Trees and Shrubbery Would Make!

Trees and shrubbery seem to be a necessary part of the attractive country home. The compact, neat brick cottage here illustrated, the home of Mr. Bich, at Silbury, Brant Co., Ont., will be improved in appearance several hundred per cent. when trees and shrubbery have had a few years in which to attain some size.

drive you out to-morrow morning. Mrs. Burrell will be glad to have you stay here."

Mrs. Burrell seconded the invitation.

"But I want you to stay, Pearl," Mrs. Burrell said quickly, and with more kindness than she had yet shown.

Pearl thanked her, but said she would have to see her father first and see if she could stay. Mrs. Burrell went out into the kitchen to get tea ready, while Mr. Burrell went to the door with Pearl.

In the little square hall they held hurried conference.

"Will she go to that meeting?" Pearl asked in a whisper.

He nodded.

"Will she cut up rough?" Mr. Burrell thought it likely that she would.

"Don't let her go," said Pearl, who evidently believed in man's supremacy.

He made a gesture of helplessness. Pearl wrinkled her forehead, and then took a step nearer him and said slowly: "Hide her false teeth—she won't go if she has to gum it."

He stared at her a second before he grasped the full significance of her suggestion.

"Things like that have been done," Pearl said, reassuringly. "Ma knew a woman once, and whenever she wanted to keep her man at home she hid his wooden leg. I suppose, now, she hasn't—"

Pearl looked at him meaningly. "Oh, no," he said hastily. "We can't do that."

Pearl went out, leaving the Rev. John Burrell clearly demonstrating the fact that he was too frivolous a person for his position.

When Pearl came back, after getting her father's permission to stay for the night, she found Mrs. Burrell in a more amiable frame of mind, and after tea was over she was much relieved to find that Mrs. Burrell had given up the idea of going to the trustee meeting, but was going to the Ladies' Aid meeting instead, and was going to take Pearl with her.

Before the meeting, Pearl went over to see Camilla and Mrs. Francis. Mrs. Francis was the secretary of the Ladies' Aid, but was unable to go to the meeting that night on account of a severe headache. Pearl, always ready to help, asked if she could take the minutes of the meeting.

"Thank you so much, Pearl," Mrs. Francis said. "It would relieve me if you would write down everything that happens, so that I can make a full report of it. It is so sweet of

Pearl sat thinking deeply. "Are you happy, Camilla?" she said at last. "Are you that happy you feel you can never lose a bit of the glad feeling?"

Camilla held her tighter, and kissed her again.

"I've thought about it a little," Pearl said after a while. "and I thought perhaps that would be how people felt, and then it didn't matter if it was all dark and gloomy outside, or even if the wind was howling and rattling the windows, you wouldn't mind, for all the time you would be singin' inside, just bustin' for joy, and you'd feel that contented sort of feelin', just as if the sun was pourin' down and the birds singin' and the hills all white with cherry blossoms; is that anything like it, Camilla?"

"It is very like that, Pearl," she said.

"And, Camilla, do you ever think you feel like you could die to save him from any trouble or pain, and even if he did go wrong—Jim never will, I know, but I am just supposin'—even if he did go wrong you'd never go back on him, or wish you hadn't took him, but you'd stay with the job and say to yourself: 'He's my man, and I'll stay by him, so I will.'"

Camilla nodded her head. Pearl's eyes suddenly filled with tears.

"And, Camilla, do you ever think if you were to lose him it wouldn't be so bad as never to have had him, and even if the time came that for you know that somewhere you'd find him again waitin' for you and lovin' you still, just the same; and even if it was long, long years ago that you were left alone, you'd never forget him, but you'd always know that somewhere, up in the air or in the clouds or maybe not so far, he was there dear as ever, and you'd always keep thinkin' in your heart: 'He's the only man for me.'"

Camilla's arms tightened around her, and Pearl felt something warm on her cheek.

"How do you know all this?" Camilla whispered, after a while.

Pearl laughed and wiped her eyes for her handkerchief. "I don't know," she said. "I never knew that I did know it all till just now. I've thought about it a little."

Camilla laughed, too, and went over to the washstand to bathe her eyes, while Pearl, in delighted wonder, inspected the dress.

"Now, Pearlie Watson, I want you to do me a favour," said Camilla gaily.

"As many as you like," was Pearl's quick answer.

"I want you for my bridesmaid. You are my good luck, Pearl. Remember you sent Jim to me. If it hadn't been for you I might never have met him."

Pearl's eyes sparkled with delight, but no words came.

"And see here, Miss Watson, I have been reading up all about weddings, and I find it is a very correct thing for the bride and bridesmaid to be dressed alike. Miss Watson, will you please stand up and shut your eyes?"

Pearl stood up.

Over her head she felt Camilla putting something soft and deliciously silky. Camilla was putting her arms in unmistakable sleeves, and pulling down an unmistakable skirt. "Open your eyes, Pearlie." (To be continued)

DON'T PUT OFF

Seeing your friends, and have them join in right away for a club of new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

OUR HOME CLUB

The Farmer of the Future

Mr. C. S. Funk in a recent magazine article has a glowing picture of what farming will be in future years. I don't know who this Mr. Funk is. Perhaps he never lived on a farm. If he had I don't believe he would be so optimistic about the early consumption of his "dream." He has certainly set a high ideal for us. Evidently, however, Mr. Funk does realize some of the weaknesses of pointed comments on the greatest weakness of all, parsimony in dealing with the family. Here is what he says:

"He (the farmer) must be enlightened enough to know that it is good sense and good economy to have a comfortable home. Thousands of farmers are paying annual doctors' bills sufficient to establish their families in comfort.

"A woman carrying water one hundred yards from a pump, and wood two hundred feet from the kitchen,

travels a good many miles in a year. A girl who spends eight or ten hours a week pumping water, turning a churn or separator, etc., can occupy her time not only to better advantage to herself but to greater actual profit.

"The farmer who loses one or two of his boys just at the time he needs of them most, because they would rather wear good clothes in the town or city and earn wages, than to saw wood, husk corn, and do the other heavy, rough work on the farm, nine times out of ten has only himself to blame.

"It is nature for boys and girls to remain in their original surroundings, and they leave them only because of superior attractions elsewhere. These attractions generally mean a pleasanter and more congenial manner of earning a living.

"Agriculture of the future must make the farm the most attractive place for the boys and the girls as well as for the father and the mother. This is not only good sense but good business. It pays in money."

Pretty hot shot that. Wish some of my previous bosses would read it. But then their skins are pretty thick when improved conditions that in-

volve decreasing their precious bank accounts are mentioned. Mr. Funk's idea that the trouble is not with the boys and girls but with the farmer is about right.—"Another Hired Man."

This is not a Dream

The best farmer is not necessarily the man who works the hardest with his hands. He is the man who has brains, who is willing to learn every day, who profits by the experience of his neighbors, who keeps in touch with the world and esteems education for its full worth.

Such will be the farmers of the future, and they will make farming a diffused, pleasant and profitable occupation. Their sons and daughters will stay on the farm because no other place can offer more attractions.

The automobile, the telephone, electric lights, labor-saving machinery, comfortable heating, running water, and all the modern living conveniences will strip the towns and frequent trips into the outside world will only make the farm home more pleasant by contrast.

Of Interest to Husbands

Here are a few rules for the use of the husband who would learn how to keep his wife's affection:

Deserve her perfect confidence. Never do anything which will make you appear mean in her eyes.

Let her tell you her grievances, and tell her your worries; you may be able to help each other, and you can surely comfort each other.

Try to be as thoughtful of your wife's comfort as you were when you first tried to win her heart; she needs your thoughtfulness more now.

Don't forget all the little courtesies you used to show her and which make you appear so well in her eyes; if there were aught to endear her to you before marriage, she should be a thousand times dearer to you now.

Help her with the children sometimes at night, when they are fretful and you have no hired help. Supposing you do put in the plea that you are tired and that you have been working all day, too, and isn't she tired?

It pays to advertise. Try it

The Upward

Strength for C

Has thou not known how hard that the earth—the Lord, the Creator of the earth—* * * g the faint and to the might He increase that will wait upon the their strength; they with wings as eagles; and not be weary; walk and not faint; 29:31.

One reason why we greater blessings from is our prayers in Loca—my affert's fully con- power and of His w— If we had we define in many of o— say to ourselves that and we freely rec— a true in regard to larger issues, but w— realize that His pow— small things as well as believe and rejoice that God can forgive sins, but we do not bend that He is ab— giving way to them, ing, absolutely nothing that God is not able, then are we not mor— asking Him for the lack of which mars greater or less exten— If our faith is strengthened it if we do so. This app— faith in spiritual duties and tasks t— daily as well as to new ones. Do we consequence frequen— out intending to do a— give us tact if we for it. Are we in patience so that the not disturb us as th—

Quality

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn is the best of the world—in the high latitude of Canada. Our Agric. Co., Inspectors recognize it as the finest butter-making machine in the world. Write for catalogue no. handle it. HAYES, MAXWELL & CO. ST. MARYS, ONT.

SEND US your name and some twelve cent stamps for a heavy gold and navy blue gold and navy blue white and navy blue Standard

← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN ←

SAVE OVER \$25 WHEN BUYING YOUR RANGE THIS FALL.

\$41.00 TO \$49.00

AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You can buy DOMINION PRIDE RANGE at Factory Price

Direct from the Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

THE price which the Dealer quotes you on a Range is made up like this—Manufacturing Cost + Manufacturer's Profit + Jobber's Expense of Handling and Selling + Jobber's Profit + Retailer's Expense of Handling and Selling + Retailer's Profit + Freight.

By our direct "Factory to Kitchen" selling plan all these charges are cut out except the actual manufacturing

cost, a small profit, and freight. The difference to you is the difference between the \$41 to \$49 which you pay for a "DOMINION PRIDE" Range and the \$69 to \$78 which you would have to pay the Dealer for a Range which cost as much to make.

Are you anxious to contribute \$25 or \$30 to the middlemen?

In the—

"DOMINION PRIDE RANGE"

you get a full dollar's worth of actual stove value for every dollar you pay.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" looks well, cooks well, saves fuel and is easily cleaned. You'll be proud of its neat, handsome appearance in your kitchen, and of the appetizing food it will cook to perfection for you. You'll appreciate the ease of keeping its blue polished steel surface and the

bright polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel.

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Close Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 8 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Here is a Book Worth Having

IT tells about cooking from the time the cave dwellers used to put hot stones in the pot to boil it. The book contains interesting information gathered from many sources and is illustrated profusely.

The "Evolution of the Cook Stove"

also tells all about the "Dominion Pride" Range. Whether you need a Range just now or not, you will enjoy this book. Write for free copy.



Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

Well, Well!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



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

DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use. No chance of using the WRONG DYE for the Goods. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and FULLY BOUND Book. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Carefully selected, arriving Oct. 30th, Nov. 12th and 26th Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 47 Penbrooke St., Toronto.

About The Decay of Teeth

In the fight against any disease the battle is half won when we know the germ that produces the disease and how it does it. If parents knew just what carries or decays of the teeth is, none of them would neglect taking precautions to prevent decay in the mouths of their children as well as in their own.

Caries is produced by certain bacteria or germs in the mouth. If there is an unclean spot on a tooth these bacteria are able to stick there. Once on the tooth they become covered by a gelatinous or mucous covering, the bacteria and their covering being called a "plaque." Under the protection of this covering they act on carbohydrate foods, such as starch and sugar, and produce an acid. This acid produced right against the tooth at this point forms a small cavity.

Every cavity begins in this way. The idea that the tooth is soft is not correct. Neither is it the acid in the saliva, that produces decay. If it were strong enough to do so what would it do to the tongue and throat? No tooth, whatever its structure, will decay if kept absolutely clean.

If some persons have more cavities than others it is only because there is something in the form of the tooth or the nature of the saliva that tends to uncleanliness of the tooth surface. In addition, as the acid which produces decay is formed from starch and sugar, an excess of these foods in the diet may be the cause.

About What We Eat

Economy in eating is physiological and economic. Health is dependent largely upon proper food selection and proper eating. Vitality spent in digesting wrong food or proper food

improperly eaten cannot be used for work or play. That food which supplies the body's requirements with the least expenditure of energy for digestion, with due regard to the necessity for exercising the digestive organs normally, is the best, and that which supplies the necessary food with the least expenditure is otherwise the best.

Boiled cabbage, for instance, contains practically no nourishment and requires five times as much energy to digest as bananas, which are a plebeian food. Nuts and olives are a better source of fat than butter or lard. Sugar contains no waste, but it is ordinarily unwholesome. Coffee has no food value. Fresh skim milk, with the addition of olive or other vegetable oil, is more economical, physiologically and otherwise, than whole milk. Milk is inferior as a source of protein to meat. If you are thin don't try to get flesh by over-eating. It is not what you eat, but what you make of it. You would get better results if you should eat more frequently, and of light, nourishing food, instead of eating three heavy meals. Take a cup of hot milk before you try your meals and at bedtime. If the hot milk is not agreeable to you try a bowl of oatmeal or cornmeal gruel. Something which is easily digested and agreeable to your taste will build you up better than forcing yourself to eat what does not appeal to your appetite.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

Indian Meal Dishes

There has been quite a return to nourishing Indian meal as a food. Probably the mania for breakfast food has brought this about.

The yellow Indian meal is the kind used. It is made into puddings of all kinds and served for luncheon or dinner.

One of the best of these baked puddings is as follows: Take one pint of yellow Indian meal and stir into a quart of milk which should be boiling, hot. Melt slowly one-quarter pound of butter and mix it with a pint of molasses.

Stir this gradually into the meal, flavoring the mixture with nutmeg and the grated rind of a lemon.

Then let it stand until it is partly cool, when six eggs are stirred in. The batter is poured into a buttered pudding dish and baked for two hours.

There is also another recipe which calls for two cups of milk, one of cornmeal, two cups of tablespoons of sugar, and two tablespoons of beef suet rubbed fine.

To this is added a half teaspoon of each of nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and sugar and ground cinnamon. It is best to put a pinch of soda in the milk and heat it until it is boiling, then stir in the meal, salt, and suet. This is set aside to cool.

When cold the spice, sugar, and suet are mixed together and stirred vigorously. This is boiled in a brown bread mould for four hours.

One must be sure to leave room in the mould for the pudding to swell. It is served with butter and sugar.

The pudding with fruit in it is supposed to be more palatable than the other. It is made in the same manner with the same ingredients, but raisins and currants are added.

A cupful of seeded raisins and cleaned currants well dredged with flour is stirred into the pudding just before it is put in the mould.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

BOY'S RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT, 712.



The Russian suit is an unquestioned favorite for little boys. The one made single breasted, collar, cuffs, and pockets especially well liked. It can be worn with a belt of leather or with one of the material, as preferred. It is simple and easy to make yet it is essentially boyish in effect.

For the 6 year size will be required 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide for shirt and 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide for shirt and 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide for shirt and 4 1/2.

This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

PEASANT BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL BOYS, 713.

The peasant blouse made with a separate collar is one of the very latest. This one is charming for small women and for young girls. It is simple as are all blouses of the kind, yet it is distinctive and is given smart touch by the special treatment, and can be combined with any fashionable skirt.

For the 16 year size will be required 2 yards of material 2 1/2 yards of collar and cuffs, 1 1/2 yards of ruffing to trim as illustrated.

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

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 715.

The semi-princesse gown made with waist and gored skirt is a pronounced favorite. This one is equally desirable for the street and for the house.

For the medium size the dress will require 7 1/2 yards of material, 8 1/2 yards for 36, 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards for collar and cuffs, 1 yard for chemise and 1/2 yard for sleeves. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

This pattern is cut in size 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

TUCKED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST, 716.

The simple shirt waist and bodice rolled over cuffs and collar is extremely fashionable and especially trench satisfactory to wear. This one includes two side pockets.

It will be found adapted to flannel, but also to silk, wool, materials and also to various washable ones.

For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

OUR FARMERS

Correspondence PRINCE EDWARD PRINCE CO.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—plowing, digging and turkeys are a good yielded well, but black head disease is doing a good crop. The local questions are as follows: 1. How many chickens should be kept? 2. How many sows should be kept? 3. How many pigs should be kept? 4. How many sheep should be kept? 5. How many cattle should be kept? 6. How many horses should be kept? 7. How many swine should be kept? 8. How many poultry should be kept? 9. How many bees should be kept? 10. How many other animals should be kept? 11. How many other things should be kept? 12. How many other things should be kept? 13. How many other things should be kept? 14. How many other things should be kept? 15. How many other things should be kept? 16. How many other things should be kept? 17. How many other things should be kept? 18. How many other things should be kept? 19. How many other things should be kept? 20. How many other things should be kept? 21. How many other things should be kept? 22. How many other things should be kept? 23. How many other things should be kept? 24. How many other things should be kept? 25. How many other things should be kept? 26. How many other things should be kept? 27. How many other things should be kept? 28. How many other things should be kept? 29. How many other things should be kept? 30. How many other things should be kept? 31. How many other things should be kept? 32. How many other things should be kept? 33. How many other things should be kept? 34. How many other things should be kept? 35. How many other things should be kept? 36. How many other things should be kept? 37. How many other things should be kept? 38. How many other things should be kept? 39. How many other things should be kept? 40. How many other things should be kept? 41. How many other things should be kept? 42. How many other things should be kept? 43. How many other things should be kept? 44. How many other things should be kept? 45. How many other things should be kept? 46. How many other things should be kept? 47. How many other things should be kept? 48. How many other things should be kept? 49. How many other things should be kept? 50. How many other things should be kept? 51. How many other things should be kept? 52. How many other things should be kept? 53. How many other things should be kept? 54. How many other things should be kept? 55. How many other things should be kept? 56. How many other things should be kept? 57. How many other things should be kept? 58. How many other things should be kept? 59. How many other things should be kept? 60. How many other things should be kept? 61. How many other things should be kept? 62. How many other things should be kept? 63. How many other things should be kept? 64. How many other things should be kept? 65. How many other things should be kept? 66. How many other things should be kept? 67. How many other things should be kept? 68. How many other things should be kept? 69. How many other things should be kept? 70. How many other things should be kept? 71. How many other things should be kept? 72. How many other things should be kept? 73. How many other things should be kept? 74. How many other things should be kept? 75. How many other things should be kept? 76. How many other things should be kept? 77. How many other things should be kept? 78. How many other things should be kept? 79. How many other things should be kept? 80. How many other things should be kept? 81. How many other things should be kept? 82. How many other things should be kept? 83. How many other things should be kept? 84. How many other things should be kept? 85. How many other things should be kept? 86. How many other things should be kept? 87. How many other things should be kept? 88. How many other things should be kept? 89. How many other things should be kept? 90. How many other things should be kept? 91. How many other things should be kept? 92. How many other things should be kept? 93. How many other things should be kept? 94. How many other things should be kept? 95. How many other things should be kept? 96. How many other things should be kept? 97. How many other things should be kept? 98. How many other things should be kept? 99. How many other things should be kept? 100. How many other things should be kept? 101. How many other things should be kept? 102. How many other things should be kept? 103. How many other things should be kept? 104. How many other things should be kept? 105. How many other things should be kept? 106. How many other things should be kept? 107. How many other things should be kept? 108. How many other things should be kept? 109. How many other things should be kept? 110. How many other things should be kept? 111. How many other things should be kept? 112. How many other things should be kept? 113. How many other things should be kept? 114. How many other things should be kept? 115. How many other things should be kept? 116. How many other things should be kept? 117. How many other things should be kept? 118. How many other things should be kept? 119. How many other things should be kept? 120. How many other things should be kept? 121. How many other things should be kept? 122. How many other things should be kept? 123. How many other things should be kept? 124. How many other things should be kept? 125. How many other things should be kept? 126. How many other things should be kept? 127. How many other things should be kept? 128. How many other things should be kept? 129. How many other things should be kept? 130. How many other things should be kept? 131. How many other things should be kept? 132. How many other things should be kept? 133. How many other things should be kept? 134. How many other things should be kept? 135. How many other things should be kept? 136. How many other things should be kept? 137. How many other things should be kept? 138. How many other things should be kept? 139. How many other things should be kept? 140. How many other things should be kept? 141. How many other things should be kept? 142. How many other things should be kept? 143. How many other things should be kept? 144. How many other things should be kept? 145. How many other things should be kept? 146. How many other things should be kept? 147. How many other things should be kept? 148. How many other things should be kept? 149. How many other things should be kept? 150. How many other things should be kept? 151. How many other things should be kept? 152. How many other things should be kept? 153. How many other things should be kept? 154. How many other things should be kept? 155. How many other things should be kept? 156. How many other things should be kept? 157. How many other things should be kept? 158. How many other things should be kept? 159. How many other things should be kept? 160. How many other things should be kept? 161. How many other things should be kept? 162. How many other things should be kept? 163. How many other things should be kept? 164. How many other things should be kept? 165. How many other things should be kept? 166. How many other things should be kept? 167. How many other things should be kept? 168. How many other things should be kept? 169. How many other things should be kept? 170. How many other things should be kept? 171. How many other things should be kept? 172. How many other things should be kept? 173. How many other things should be kept? 174. How many other things should be kept? 175. How many other things should be kept? 176. How many other things should be kept? 177. How many other things should be kept? 178. How many other things should be kept? 179. How many other things should be kept? 180. How many other things should be kept? 181. How many other things should be kept? 182. How many other things should be kept? 183. How many other things should be kept? 184. How many other things should be kept? 185. How many other things should be kept? 186. How many other things should be kept? 187. How many other things should be kept? 188. How many other things should be kept? 189. How many other things should be kept? 190. How many other things should be kept? 191. How many other things should be kept? 192. How many other things should be kept? 193. How many other things should be kept? 194. How many other things should be kept? 195. How many other things should be kept? 196. How many other things should be kept? 197. How many other things should be kept? 198. How many other things should be kept? 199. How many other things should be kept? 200. How many other things should be kept? 201. How many other things should be kept? 202. How many other things should be kept? 203. How many other things should be kept? 204. How many other things should be kept? 205. How many other things should be kept? 206. How many other things should be kept? 207. How many other things should be kept? 208. How many other things should be kept? 209. How many other things should be kept? 210. How many other things should be kept? 211. How many other things should be kept? 212. How many other things should be kept? 213. How many other things should be kept? 214. How many other things should be kept? 215. How many other things should be kept? 216. How many other things should be kept? 217. How many other things should be kept? 218. How many other things should be kept? 219. How many other things should be kept? 220. How many other things should be kept? 221. How many other things should be kept? 222. How many other things should be kept? 223. How many other things should be kept? 224. How many other things should be kept? 225. How many other things should be kept? 226. How many other things should be kept? 227. How many other things should be kept? 228. How many other things should be kept? 229. How many other things should be kept? 230. How many other things should be kept? 231. How many other things should be kept? 232. How many other things should be kept? 233. How many other things should be kept? 234. How many other things should be kept? 235. How many other things should be kept? 236. How many other things should be kept? 237. How many other things should be kept? 238. How many other things should be kept? 239. How many other things should be kept? 240. How many other things should be kept? 241. How many other things should be kept? 242. How many other things should be kept? 243. How many other things should be kept? 244. How many other things should be kept? 245. How many other things should be kept? 246. How many other things should be kept? 247. How many other things should be kept? 248. How many other things should be kept? 249. How many other things should be kept? 250. How many other things should be kept? 251. How many other things should be kept? 252. How many other things should be kept? 253. How many other things should be kept? 254. How many other things should be kept? 255. How many other things should be kept? 256. How many other things should be kept? 257. How many other things should be kept? 258. How many other things should be kept? 259. How many other things should be kept? 260. How many other things should be kept? 261. How many other things should be kept? 262. How many other things should be kept? 263. How many other things should be kept? 264. How many other things should be kept? 265. How many other things should be kept? 266. How many other things should be kept? 267. How many other things should be kept? 268. How many other things should be kept? 269. How many other things should be kept? 270. How many other things should be kept? 271. How many other things should be kept? 272. How many other things should be kept? 273. How many other things should be kept? 274. How many other things should be kept? 275. How many other things should be kept? 276. How many other things should be kept? 277. How many other things should be kept? 278. How many other things should be kept? 279. How many other things should be kept? 280. How many other things should be kept? 281. How many other things should be kept? 282. How many other things should be kept? 283. How many other things should be kept? 284. How many other things should be kept? 285. How many other things should be kept? 286. How many other things should be kept? 287. How many other things should be kept? 288. How many other things should be kept? 289. How many other things should be kept? 290. How many other things should be kept? 291. How many other things should be kept? 292. How many other things should be kept? 293. How many other things should be kept? 294. How many other things should be kept? 295. How many other things should be kept? 296. How many other things should be kept? 297. How many other things should be kept? 298. How many other things should be kept? 299. How many other things should be kept? 300. How many other things should be kept? 301. How many other things should be kept? 302. How many other things should be kept? 303. How many other things should be kept? 304. How many other things should be kept? 305. How many other things should be kept? 306. How many other things should be kept? 307. How many other things should be kept? 308. How many other things should be kept? 309. How many other things should be kept? 310. How many other things should be kept? 311. How many other things should be kept? 312. How many other things should be kept? 313. How many other things should be kept? 314. How many other things should be kept? 315. How many other things should be kept? 316. How many other things should be kept? 317. How many other things should be kept? 318. How many other things should be kept? 319. How many other things should be kept? 320. How many other things should be kept? 321. How many other things should be kept? 322. How many other things should be kept? 323. How many other things should be kept? 324. How many other things should be kept? 325. How many other things should be kept? 326. How many other things should be kept? 327. How many other things should be kept? 328. How many other things should be kept? 329. How many other things should be kept? 330. How many other things should be kept? 331. How many other things should be kept? 332. How many other things should be kept? 333. How many other things should be kept? 334. How many other things should be kept? 335. How many other things should be kept? 336. How many other things should be kept? 337. How many other things should be kept? 338. How many other things should be kept? 339. How many other things should be kept? 340. How many other things should be kept? 341. How many other things should be kept? 342. How many other things should be kept? 343. How many other things should be kept? 344. How many other things should be kept? 345. How many other things should be kept? 346. How many other things should be kept? 347. How many other things should be kept? 348. How many other things should be kept? 349. How many other things should be kept? 350. How many other things should be kept? 351. How many other things should be kept? 352. How many other things should be kept? 353. How many other things should be kept? 354. How many other things should be kept? 355. How many other things should be kept? 356. How many other things should be kept? 357. How many other things should be kept? 358. How many other things should be kept? 359. How many other things should be kept? 360. How many other things should be kept? 361. How many other things should be kept? 362. How many other things should be kept? 363. How many other things should be kept? 364. How many other things should be kept? 365. How many other things should be kept? 366. How many other things should be kept? 367. How many other things should be kept? 368. How many other things should be kept? 369. How many other things should be kept? 370. How many other things should be kept? 371. How many other things should be kept? 372. How many other things should be kept? 373. How many other things should be kept? 374. How many other things should be kept? 375. How many other things should be kept? 376. How many other things should be kept? 377. How many other things should be kept? 378. How many other things should be kept? 379. How many other things should be kept? 380. How many other things should be kept? 381. How many other things should be kept? 382. How many other things should be kept? 383. How many other things should be kept? 384. How many other things should be kept? 385. How many other things should be kept? 386. How many other things should be kept? 387. How many other things should be kept? 388. How many other things should be kept? 389. How many other things should be kept? 390. How many other things should be kept? 391. How many other things should be kept? 392. How many other things should be kept? 393. How many other things should be kept? 394. How many other things should be kept? 395. How many other things should be kept? 396. How many other things should be kept? 397. How many other things should be kept? 398. How many other things should be kept? 399. How many other things should be kept? 400. How many other things should be kept? 401. How many other things should be kept? 402. How many other things should be kept? 403. How many other things should be kept? 404. How many other things should be kept? 405. How many other things should be kept? 406. How many other things should be kept? 407. How many other things should be kept? 408. How many other things should be kept? 409. How many other things should be kept? 410. How many other things should be kept? 411. How many other things should be kept? 412. How many other things should be kept? 413. How many other things should be kept? 414. How many other things should be kept? 415. How many other things should be kept? 416. How many other things should be kept? 417. How many other things should be kept? 418. How many other things should be kept? 419. How many other things should be kept? 420. How many other things should be kept? 421. How many other things should be kept? 422. How many other things should be kept? 423. How many other things should be kept? 424. How many other things should be kept? 425. How many other things should be kept? 426. How many other things should be kept? 427. How many other things should be kept? 428. How many other things should be kept? 429. How many other things should be kept? 430. How many other things should be kept? 431. How many other things should be kept? 432. How many other things should be kept? 433. How many other things should be kept? 434. How many other things should be kept? 435. How many other things should be kept? 436. How many other things should be kept? 437. How many other things should be kept? 438. How many other things should be kept? 439. How many other things should be kept? 440. How many other things should be kept? 441. How many other things should be kept? 442. How many other things should be kept? 443. How many other things should be kept? 444. How many other things should be kept? 445. How many other things should be kept? 446. How many other things should be kept? 447. How many other things should be kept? 448. How many other things should be kept? 449. How many other things should be kept? 450. How many other things should be kept? 451. How many other things should be kept? 452. How many other things should be kept? 453. How many other things should be kept? 454. How many other things should be kept? 455. How many other things should be kept? 456. How many other things should be kept? 457. How many other things should be kept? 458. How many other things should be kept? 459. How many other things should be kept? 460. How many other things should be kept? 461. How many other things should be kept? 462. How many other things should be kept? 463. How many other things should be kept? 464. How many other things should be kept? 465. How many other things should be kept? 466. How many other things should be kept? 467. How many other things should be kept? 468. How many other things should be kept? 469. How many other things should be kept? 470. How many other things should be kept? 471. How many other things should be kept? 472. How many other things should be kept? 473. How many other things should be kept? 474. How many other things should be kept? 475. How many other things should be kept? 476. How many other things should be kept? 477. How many other things should be kept? 478. How many other things should be kept? 479. How many other things should be kept? 480. How many other things should be kept? 481. How many other things should be kept? 482. How many other things should be kept? 483. How many other things should be kept? 484. How many other things should be kept? 485. How many other things should be kept? 486. How many other things should be kept? 487. How many other things should be kept? 488. How many other things should be kept? 489. How many other things should be kept? 490. How many other things should be kept? 491. How many other things should be kept? 492. How many other things should be kept? 493. How many other things should be kept? 494. How many other things should be kept? 495. How many other things should be kept? 496. How many other things should be kept? 497. How many other things should be kept? 498. How many other things should be kept? 499. How many other things should be kept? 500. How many other things should be kept? 501. How many other things should be kept? 502. How many other things should be kept? 503. How many other things should be kept? 504. How many other things should be kept? 505. How many other things should be kept? 506. How many other things should be kept? 507. How many other things should be kept? 508. How many other things should be kept? 509. How many other things should be kept? 510. How many other things should be kept? 511. How many other things should be kept? 512. How many other things should be kept? 513. How many other things should be kept? 514. How many other things should be kept? 515. How many other things should be kept? 516. How many other things should be kept? 517. How many other things should be kept? 518. How many other things should be kept? 519. How many other things should be kept? 520. How many other things should be kept? 521. How many other things should be kept? 522. How many other things should be kept? 523. How many other things should be kept? 524. How many other things should be kept? 525. How many other things should be kept? 526. How many other things should be kept? 527. How many other things should be kept? 528. How many other things should be kept? 529. How many other things should be kept? 530. How many other things should be kept? 531. How many other things should be kept? 532. How many other things should be kept? 533. How many other things should be kept? 534. How many other things should be kept? 535. How many other things should be kept? 536. How many other things should be kept? 537. How many other things should be kept? 538. How many other things should be kept? 539. How many other things should be kept? 540. How many other things should be kept? 541. How many other things should be kept? 542. How many other things should be kept? 543. How many other things should be kept? 544. How many other things should be kept? 545. How many other things should be kept? 546. How many other things should be kept? 547. How many other things should be kept? 548. How many other things should be kept? 549. How many other things should be kept? 550. How many other things should be kept? 551. How many other things should be kept? 552. How many other things should be kept? 553. How many other things should be kept? 554. How many other things should be kept? 555. How many other things should be kept? 556. How many other things should be kept? 557. How many other things should be kept? 558. How many other things should be kept? 559. How many other things should be kept? 560. How many other things should be kept? 561. How many other things should be kept? 562. How many other things should be kept? 563. How many other things should be kept? 564. How many other things should be kept? 565. How many other things should be kept? 566. How many other things should be kept? 567. How many other things should be kept? 568. How many other things should be kept? 569. How many other things should be kept? 570. How many other things should be kept? 571. How many other things should be kept? 572. How many other things should be kept? 573. How many other things should be kept? 574. How many other things should be kept? 575. How many other things should be kept? 576. How many other things should be kept? 577. How many other things should be kept? 578. How many other things should be kept? 579. How many other things should be kept? 580. How many other things should be kept? 581. How many other things should be kept? 582. How many other things should be kept? 583. How many other things should be kept? 584. How many other things should be kept? 585. How many other things should be kept? 586. How many other things should be kept? 587. How many other things should be kept? 588. How many other things should be kept? 589. How many other things should be kept? 590. How many other things should be kept? 591. How many other things should be kept? 592. How many other things should be kept? 593. How many other things should be kept? 594. How many other things should be kept? 595. How many other things should be kept? 596. How many other things should be kept? 597. How many other things should be kept? 598. How many other things should be kept? 599. How many other things should be kept? 600. How many other things should be kept? 601. How many other things should be kept? 602. How many other things should be kept? 603. How many other things should be kept? 604. How many other things should be kept? 605. How many other things should be kept? 606. How many other things should be kept? 607. How many other things should be kept? 608. How many other things should be kept? 609. How many other things should be kept? 610. How many other things should be kept? 611. How many other things should be kept? 612. How many other things should be kept? 613. How many other things should be kept? 614. How many other things should be kept? 615. How many other things should be kept? 616. How many other things should be kept? 617. How many other things should be kept? 618. How many other things should be kept? 619. How many other things should be kept? 620. How many other things should be kept? 621. How many other things should be kept? 622. How many other things should be kept? 623. How many other things should be kept? 624. How many other things should be kept? 625. How many other things should be kept? 626. How many other things should be kept? 627. How many other things should be kept? 628. How many other things should be kept? 629. How many other things should be kept? 630. How many other things should be kept? 631. How many other things should be kept? 632. How many other things should be kept? 633. How many other things should be kept? 634. How many other things should be kept? 635. How many other things should be kept? 636. How many other things should be kept? 637. How many other things should be kept? 638. How many other things should be kept? 639. How many other things should be kept? 640. How many other things should be kept? 641. How many other things should be kept? 642. How many other things should be kept? 643. How many other things should be kept? 644. How many other things should be kept? 645. How many other things

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—Farmers are busy preparing and threshing. Potatoes and turnips are a good crop. White oats yielded well, but black oats are below the average. Wheat and barley are below the average. The following are the quotations as are as follows: White oats, 45¢; black, 45¢; potatoes, 35¢; hay, pressed, \$10; loose, \$9; hides, \$6; sheep skins, 35¢ to 50¢; calf skins, 15¢ a lb.; barley, 55¢ to 60¢; buckwheat, 50¢ to 60¢; monthly seed, \$5 per 45 lbs.; pork, \$1.40 to \$1.45; eggs, 30¢; butter, 18¢ to 20¢.—J. D. McL.

ONTARIO
SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, Oct. 18.—Considerable rain has fallen. After the long drouth it has been very welcome. Crops of all kinds are very light. Some have been reaping some consolation for scarcity by charging the famous price; for instance, in the township of Elmvalle, 41 bushel for potatoes. These are now being hauled in a considerable quantities at \$1 a bag. Economical feeding of horses and cattle will result in keeping prices at not much in excess of the average in the spring of 1912.—C.S.B.

OFFORD CO.
CASHEL, Oct. 8.—Threshing is pretty well wound up. Most grain crops have turned out better than was expected, but the sample is not quite so good as last year. Corn was a fair crop. Hens are of good size, but a little thin on the ground. Turnips are good where they had a good start. Potatoes are from fair to light crop.—W.K.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

AMBER, Oct. 14.—Corn cutting is about completed. As there has not been any frost, the crop has matured thoroughly, and consequently there will be some slight increase for the market next spring. It will also be up to the average in yield. The tobacco crop has been harvested and promises to be a very good sample. Harvesting was somewhat delayed owing to the frequent heavy rains of the past three weeks. Fall what is doing fine. Some farmers have not sowed yet, owing to the rains keeping the soil so hard. Pastures are second year good. Hay is 81¢ to a ton loose; 82¢ baled; wheat, 55¢; oats, 35¢; hogs, 65.50¢.—A.L.A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 10.—The winners in the Westminster Fair dairy test were as follows: Holstein, herd of 3 cows—1, B. Pearson, \$30; 2, A. W. Haines, \$25; 3, Ayrshire—1 and 2, G. A. Wells & Son, \$10 and \$25; 3, W. T. Shuttleworth, \$30; Jerseys and Guernseys—1 and 2, A. H. Menzies & Son, \$30 and \$25; 3, Banford Bros., \$20. Championship—Beattie Bole Holstein, \$40; owner, M. Brown. In the milking competition held on Saturday, October 7, G. Bryant, Sardin, was first; B. Pearson, second; Sardin, second; and W. Dickie, Colony Farm, third.

Not An Expense
to equip your stables with



CHAMPION COW STANCHIONS

but an investment that brings you big and ever-increasing dividends. That's why the biggest dairymen are installing them. Convincing facts in our big new catalogue. Write for it.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Ltd.,
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

GOSSIP
LYNEBOTH AYRSHIRES

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have for sale four choice young bulls. Two will be a year old this fall; the other two will be one year old in February. They are large, strong fellows, in fine condition. Their dams are all running in the R.O.P. test and will make big records. They are sired by the noted stock bull, Louisa. This bull is a sire of very heavy milking stock. His heifers are all qualifying with big records. The best of this bull is a girl giving as a two-year-old 10,298 lbs. of milk and 433 lbs. of butter fat in one year. This heifer is August 1 held the world's record for yearly butter fat production. Another of his two-year-old daughters qualified with over 5,000 lbs. of milk in a year, she starting the test at two years and two months old.

These young bulls should suit producers. They are the fashionable color and A-I animals. I also have a few very choice females for sale. This fall is the time to buy, as Ayrshires are advancing rapidly in price, as they are becoming a very popular dairy breed.—Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ontario.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. It is published for the benefit of the readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send names of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR JUNE

Nanette (7529), at 4y. 11m. 27d. of age; 14.42 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.02 lbs. butter; 405.50 lbs. milk. Owned by Neil Sanger, Ormstown, Ont.

Brookdale Kordyke Netherlands (11745), at 3y. 2m. 23d. of age; 15.28 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.10 lbs. butter; 383.50 lbs. milk. Owned by J. M. Brethen, Phillipsville, Ont.

DeKok Mutual Countess (12664), at 2y. 3m. 7d. of age; 15.13 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.13 lbs. butter; 465 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 2y. 3m. 7d. of age; 65.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 79.94 lbs. butter; 1,216.25 lbs. milk.

Fourteen-day record, at 2y. 3m. 7d. of age; 30.08 lbs. fat, equivalent to 30.56 lbs. butter; 518.75 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Minnie Myers (6172), at 3y. 7m. 15d. of age; 14.43 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.04 lbs. butter; 454 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 3y. 7m. 15d. of age; 66.94 lbs. fat, equivalent to 71.18 lbs. butter; 1875 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Bella (5922), at 3y. 9m. 6d. of age; 14.43 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.04 lbs. butter; 460.5 lbs. milk.

Three-day record, at 3y. 9m. 6d. of age; 56.86 lbs. fat, equivalent to 71.00 lbs. butter; 1,965 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Fern DeKok 2nd (9507), at 3y. 8m. 1d. of age; 14.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.85 lbs. butter; 465 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 3y. 8m. 1d. of age; 57.76 lbs. fat, equivalent to 72.20 lbs. butter; 1,731.4 lbs. milk. Owned by J. M. Van Batten, Norwood, Ont.

Butter Girl Beets DeKok (14140), at 3y. 3m. 17d. of age; 13.55 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.80 lbs. butter; 416.50 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record; at 3y. 3m. 17d. of age; 52.85 lbs. fat, equivalent to 62.53 lbs. butter; 1,744.5 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Annie Bell Marie (10160), at 3y. 2m. 2d. of age; 10.94 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.59 lbs. butter; 308.25 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Miss Linda (1285), at 3y. 11m. 25d. of age; 10.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.62 lbs. butter; 277.7 lbs. milk. Owned by C. R. Bolter, Tavistock, Ont.

Calamity Post, Wayne 3rd (10566), at 2y. 4m. 8d. of age; 16.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.26 lbs. butter; 444.5 lbs. milk. Owned by T. F. Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Daisy Kordyke Johanna (11558), at 2y. 0m. 2d. of age; 14.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.82 lbs. butter; 406.67 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 2y. 0m. 2d. of age; 61.78 lbs. fat, equivalent to 77.22 lbs. butter; 1,781.79 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

Sud's Jewel Posch (10683), at 2y. 11m. 25d. of age; 14.14 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.10 lbs. butter; 423.5 lbs. milk.

Sud's Jewel Posch, thirty-day record, at 2y. 11m. 25d. of age; 67.67 lbs. fat, equivalent to 68.72 lbs. butter; 1,716.7 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Aggie DeKok Hengerfeld (12734), at 2y. 11m. 12d. of age; 13.10 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.30 lbs. butter; 421.5 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 2y. 8m. 12d. of age; 52.89 lbs. fat, equivalent to 66.12 lbs. butter; 1,536.75 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Katie Calamity (13029), at 3y. 11m. 25d. of age; 11.10 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.67 lbs. butter; 339.4 lbs. milk. Owned by David Coughell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

Francis Ormsby DeKok (11530), at 2y. 3m. 23d. of age; 11.02 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.78 lbs. butter; 307.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Lady Frances DeKok (11653), at 2y. 2m.

19d. of age; 9.55 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.07 lbs. butter; 267.5 lbs. milk. Owned by T. F. Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Lilly Mercedes (13027), at 3y. 0m. 12d. of age; 9.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.63 lbs. butter; 257.3 lbs. milk. Owned by David Coughell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

Steen Mechterhild (10161), at 2y. 3m. 21d. of age; 9.03 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.39 lbs. butter; 227 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

Nellie's Post 2nd (11652), at 2y. 2m. 16d. of age; 8.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.50 lbs. butter; 256.4 lbs. milk. Owned by T. F. Wood, Mitchell, Ont.—G. W. Gleason, Secretary.



NEPONSET ROOFING

Actual Residence Roofed with NEPONSET Prostate

Looks Like Stained Shingles

Why don't you roof your home with this modern roofing material? It is more than a substitute for shingles because it resists fire.

NEPONSET PROSLATE ROOFING

The Real Rival of Best Shingles, which Adds Fire Protection

It makes as attractive an appearance as stained shingles, but it can't catch fire from sparks or burning embers. It is bound to give permanent wear because it is made with NEPONSET Paroid as a body. And NEPONSET Paroid has proved permanent in every climate.

NEPONSET Prostate lasts longer than the best shingles that you can buy and costs much less. This modern idea roofing material combines fire appearance, long wear, fire resistance, moderate cost.

Write for all the facts and for name of the NEPONSET dealer.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 499 Lothbridge Street, Hamilton, Ont.
Established 1795. Neponset Roofings are made in Canada.

Winnipeg Montreal St. John, N.B. Vancouver B.C. E. Walpole Mass
New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. San Francisco

SECOND ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
DECEMBER 11-12, 1911
CATTLE - SHEEP - LAMBS - HOGS
ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 1st, 1911
WRITE FOR PREMIUM LIST, ENTRY BLANKS, ETC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ROBT. MILLER, Pres. J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr., Gen. Mgr.
MARTIN GARDHOUSE Prof. G. E. DAY
C. F. TOPPING, Secretary

HOLSTEINS
WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale... ten months old. Some of them Home Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pieterte 22nd.

WOODCREST FARM
RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull calved Sept. 3rd, 1910, sired by Count Hengerveld, Payne De Kol and out of an unlisted heifer whose dam has a 1-day record of 21 lbs. butter and a 30-day record of over 200 lbs. milk.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

From officially tested dams. One, sired by John Strick, Johns De Kol and Lady Rose Gerben, which made with her first calf at 2 years 11 lbs. butter in 7 d. m. per calving.

REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE
REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Having now offering better variety choice Hampshire pigs, 6 weeks old and up. From prize winning stock.

W. E. GILBERT, Payne's Mills, Ontario
Near St. Thomas Phone Connections

HOLSTEINS OF ALL AGES
BOTH SEXES

Special Offering on a Bull Calf
Out of Susy Dewitt
10,000 lbs. Milk in Six Months
Also a Registered Clydehead Mare for Sale

HOMESTEAD
HOLSTEIN HERD

Horns of Helton Dekol, Canadian chamois cow for 7 and 30 days wt. 31.54 lbs. butter in 7 days, 128.87 lb. in 30 days.

Herd is headed by Dutchland Colantha Str Abbecker, whose dam, Tidy Pauline Dekol, made 24.44 lbs. butter 7 days, and sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna 35.22 lb. in 7 days, 1247 lb. in 1 year.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD
WAS FOR SALE

Sons of Pontiac Korymbes, sire of the world's record cow Pontiac Glotthide Kc 2nd, 37.30 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31.12 lbs. each.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korymbes, whose dam, Tidy Pauline Dekol, is a full sister to Pontiac Glotthide Kc 2nd, 37.30 (world's record) giving this sire's daughters a record and full day records that average for the two 34.41 lb.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha (Glad), a daughter of the highest cow daughter of Hengerveld Kc 1st, 41.60, daughter-in-law of the sire of the world's record cow of Colantha Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, has made with her first calf, 25.22 lbs. milk in 7 d. m. and sire's dam average 28.51 lbs. each, which is more than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and milk price on anything you wish in America. Write to me at Riverview Farm, near St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
E. H. DOLLAR, BEUVELTON
Near Prescott, Ont.

miles north of Brookville, Mr. Manhard was the main contractor, although animals were also sold to the herds of A. C. Hardy, Avondale farm, Brookville; J. W. Stewart, Lynn, Ont. and Theo. Goodson, Marshfield, Ont. This sale, including the young stock, realized slightly over \$11,000, or an average of about \$122 each.

About Advertising

A Missouri farmer hits the nail on the head when he writes: "Advertising is the whole show. Good writers have to make good or they will soon collapse. I have bought almost everything by mail, from a road mare and a bull to pigs, and I saved and paid a good article every time."

It pays a man to buy the advertised article; it pays a farmer to buy the advertised live stock. No one but a man with good stock and a reputation to win and live up to can afford to advertise his stuff.

Farm and Dairy readers, furthermore are protected by the safeguarding clause of our Protective Policy. We stand back of our live stock advertisers and guarantee them to our readers. That is why old-time suspicion and prejudice against live stock advertisers get satisfactory results from their advertising in these columns.

The live stock you have for sale can be placed to advantage in the great market with our Farm and Dairy is in touch. Write us about getting sale for your surplus pure bred stock.

Remember that we do not discriminate against the beginner in the matter of rates. Our flat rate for advertising is a low flat rate, only 88 cents an inch - the same for you as it is for all. Our fair, straight-forward service is at your disposal. Use it when you have stuff for sale.

S. Gooderham, York Mills, Ont.; S. Hollingsworth, Athens J. Kilgour, Englewood; A. G. Gilroy, Glen Buell, E. Corr, Fairfield, Ont.; J. W. Stewart, East; and C. Bollart, Tavistock. The auctioneers were B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Stewart, Tavistock, Ont.

The animals that brought \$170 or over were sold as follows:
Francis Sylvie Ormsby, No. 1157, calved February 27, 1909, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont., \$360.

Lella Lou, No. 4391, eight years old, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to H. Macdonald, Fairfield East, \$300.

Bourneville Stock Dekol, No. 1490, calved August 17, 1909, consigned by A. C. Hardy. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$290.

Francis Oxford Dekol, No. 1153, calved March 26, 1909, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to J. W. Stewart, \$270.

Gordon T. Manhard, Sold to A. O. Hardy, \$225.
Nellie Queen, No. 1660, calved August 26, 1908, consigned by Thomas Goodson. Sold to H. McBride, \$225.
Hosie Concordia, No. 1190, calved August 1, 1909, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$220.

Daisy Lilla Dekol, No. 6266, calved April 20, 1906, consigned by J. W. Stewart. Sold to Brown Bros., \$215.
Lucy Tyson Dekol, No. 9033, calved May 15, 1907, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to Brown Bros., \$205.

Lella Queen, No. 6960, consigned by Theo. Goodson. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$205.
Pauline Minnie Lynford, No. 17084, calved February 7, 1909, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to W. C. Stevens, \$200.

Shadelead Dekol, No. 6379, calved March 12, 1906, consigned by J. W. Stewart. Sold to G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, \$200.

Winona Pauline Dekol, No. 14688, calved February 14, 1909, and consigned by A. C. Hardy. Sold to Brown Bros., \$200.

Shadelead Dekol, No. 10156, calved February 19, 1910, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to H. Corr, Fairfield East, Ont., \$190.

Daisy L. of Lyn 2nd, No. 10981, calved April 16, 1908, consigned by J. W. Stewart. Sold to Geo. Brown, Lynn, \$190.

Aggie Korndorfer, No. 10920, calved April 11, 1906, consigned by J. W. Stewart. Sold to G. S. Gooderham, \$190.

Black Diamond, No. 11909, calved March 18, 1909, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to G. S. Gooderham, \$180.

Retta Dekol Waldorf, No. 5985, calved March 18, 1906, consigned by J. W. Stewart. Sold to D. B. Brown, Brockville, \$180.

Canary Queen, No. 14684, calved September 5, 1907, consigned by A. C. Hardy. Sold to G. S. Gooderham, \$175.

Pearl Burke Abbecker, No. 13731, calved May 13, 1910, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$175.

Pearl Pieterte Countess 2nd, No. 12699, calved March 14, 1910, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$175.

Pond Pieterte Paul Dekol, No. 17044, calved March 23, 1910, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$175.

Dirkje Pol, No. 6995, calved March 27, 1902, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to G. S. Gooderham, \$170.

Poekke Abbecker Burke 2nd Pieterte, No. 13704, calved April 23, 1910, consigned by Gordon H. Manhard. Sold to S. Hollingsworth, \$170.

AYRSHIRES
Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and butter production. Some young bull and calves, all from B.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tanglewily in the lot.

WOODSIE BROS., Tanglewily Farm
ROTHSAT, ONTARIO
CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES.
R. O. P. cows and two-year-old heifers for sale only. Selling bull and a fine lot of 11 bull calves. Prices reasonable. Write or phone.

JAMES BEGG, E. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.
THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES
Contains more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any herd in America. A few choice bull calves from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices.

A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.
3 miles south of Hamilton.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

For Sale—High Class Ayrshires, all ages. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Apply to MON. W. OWENS, ROBERT GINTY, PROPRIETOR, RIVERVIEW FARM, MONTBELLIE, QUE.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

12 Bulls fit for service, Stock winners, 2 year old heifers, all bred to freshen in Sept or Aug. Buyers: record strong lot of heifers with good teats. Also a few good young.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE

CHOICE AYRSHIRES
FOR QUICK SALE

One bull 11 months old, one 9 months old, two Feb bull calves—grand, large one from R.O.P. cows. A few choice females, big producers, good teats and udders. Record work performance, speciality. Prices reasonable considering quality. Write or come and see.

WILLIAM THORN, LYNDHURST, ONT.
Trout Run Stock Farm, long distance phone in house.

STOCK BULL FOR A QUICK BUYER

I am offering for sale my stock bull, Sir Joffre Poesch, son of "Cornelius Poesch" sire of grand elite bull and sure stock getter. WILL BE SOLD e sure stock getter. Will be sold cheap to suit. Buyers: reason for selling is to avoid inbreeding.

Also 3 pure bred Tamworth boar pigs and a number of "Harrod Rock" Cockrels for sale.
THOS. BLACK, COLOUHQUN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOL. STEINS, any age, either sex, write:
GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

WELCOME STOCK FARM.

Offers two choice cows with records from 18 to 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days, bred to such noted bulls as Mercers's Rye Stock. Dam's record, 27.63 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few well bred young bulls.

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

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two, young bulls born September, 1910, one of them from a tied daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 30.28 lb. yearling daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT.
Purchased Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed in America.
HOLSTEIN-FRISIAN ASSN. BOX 148, BATTLEBOO, Vt.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull ready for service. Sire, a son of King of the Postals; dam, a daughter of King Megs with 27.25 lbs. butter at 1 year and 1 month.
P. J. SALLEY, LACHIN RAPIDS, QUE.



Walls and Ceiling For the Kitchen

It is impossible to keep the ordinary kitchen walls clean—smoke discolors them—dirt and grease sticks and stains so readily—very unsanitary, a regular breeding place for vermin. Why not have a bright, clean kitchen—cover the walls and ceiling with

METALLIC

It is both sanitary and artistic. Metallic is the ideal ceiling and wall covering for the kitchen—no dust falling in the food—no vermin, keeps out the rats and mice, and is always fresh and clean.

Our free booklet "Interior Decorations in Metal" tells you all about ceilings and walls, write for it now. Phone Parkdale 500.

"Metallic ceilings and walls in the kitchen prevent many a bad fire—you know they are fireproof."

The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited 1723
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

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

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

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

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

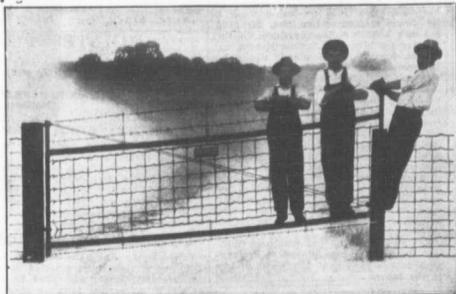
F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

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

CLIMB ON!



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY GATE. We have tried five men on a 12 ft. CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

THERE IS A REASON FOR IT

Write for circulars and particulars of our sixty day free trial offer to

CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.

29 Morris St., GUELPH, ONT.

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

Has Your Locality a Telephone System?



DO your neighbors and yourself enjoy the privileges and benefits of an up-to-date telephone system?

It's more enjoyable, more sociable, more business-like, and safer, living in a telephone-served locality.

You are always in touch with your neighbors. You can talk business with the creamery, the implement agents, the stores, the bank and your lawyer. You can call the railway station and learn if an expected shipment has arrived. In time of sickness you can summon the doctor immediately. You can call your neighbors to assist you in case of a fire, an accident, or an unwelcome visit by tramps

If there is no telephone system in your locality send for our famous book entitled

"Canada and the Telephone"

With this book, which shows by means of vivid pictures the necessity of rural telephones, you can quickly promote a local company, and enjoy the distinction of being known as the most progressive man in your locality.

Our Engineers will assist your company or any municipality requiring expert advice in planning con-

struction or solving operation problems. This service is free.

No. 3 BULLETIN

Our new No. 3 Bulletin gives a complete description of our telephones, which are the highest-class on the market to-day. It also tells how rural telephone lines are built, how equipped and how maintained. Write for this bulletin.

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER

Inquire about our Free Trial Offer, whereby the quality of our telephones can be judged by your company without spending a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

24 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

32

Poultry Books Given Away Free of Cost

Your choice of the following, for securing Only One New Subscription for this paper at \$1 a year:

Diseases of Poultry
Duck Culture
Poultry Pocket Money
Poultry Architecture
Poultry Feeding and Fattening

Send us only ONE New Subscription at \$1 and we will send any of the above free of cost. Books on any agricultural subject given away in return for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.