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SARA JEWEL HENGERVELD—A RECORD BREAKER

This Holstein Cow, owned by Brown Bros., Leeds Co., Ont., referred to in our last issue, recently completed an Advanced Registry Official Record of 100.4 lbs. milk in one day; 685 lbs. milk, and 28.13 lbs. butter in seven days; 2625.13 lbs. milk, and 110.19 lbs. butter in 30 days. This cow had a severe attack of scours shortly after starting her test. Had it not been for this handicap, her record would probably have been greater. Her daughter, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, 3rd, made even a better record, giving 11.18 lbs. more butter in 30 days

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

THE SHORT VS. THE LONG PEG TOP

Most of us when we were boys have spun tops, and will remember that the short peg top was the easiest one to spin. It "stood up" at the lowest speed. The longer the peg, or the lighter the top, the more difficult it was to spin. It required a higher speed to maintain it upright, and was the first one to "die down."

This simple mechanical fact seems to have been

entirely overlooked in the design of the first Cream Separators. They were designed with a long spindle resting on a step or pivot bearing, and as this type of machine was successful in other respects, it was followed by subsequent designers. The Self-Balancing SIMPLEX Bowl is a radical departure from this original and old-established type. It is a "short peg top," because it spins on a bearing right next to the bowl itself, not on one at the end of a long spindle. The principal function of the spindle in the Self-Balancing



SIMPLEX Bowl is to provide means for driving the bowl. It does not support the weight, or take the strain of the running bowl. Anyone can realize at a glance the simple principle involved, and, as is the case on all important inventions, the wonder is that it had not been thought of before.

The SIMPLEX Link-Blade Separator

contains more modern improvements than any other Separator made. When you buy, get an up-to-date machine; they don't cost any more than the machines made on old-fashioned plans.

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

Cannot See it That Way

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have been much interested while reading the article "How It Figures Out" by "Interested Reader" in your issue Aug. 5. However, I can scarcely swallow all he says, I fail to see how he could get an assessment with any degree of equality about it should the Government follow the system which he advocates. His system would be decidedly unfair. As for me, I do not own a foot of land, "still I pay taxes."

Taxes should be for comforts, conveniences and accommodations that a man gets or enjoys. Should the country follow out the argument advanced by "Interested Reader," we would exempt from taxation one-half of the property in the province. Corporations, churches, incomes and everything else of this nature should be taxed. With the tax properly levied on these things, there is nothing about taxation that is unjust.

WHAT COULD BE MORE UNFAIR?

If all property and land were assessed the same, regardless of buildings or improvements, what could be more unfair than this? A man owning a property with a valuable house on it could sell it for thousands of dollars. A man situated next with a gravel pit, of less area than the other property, would be assessed the same and yet it would only sell for \$50.00. Does "Interested Reader" think this assessment would be fair? His scheme would release every tenant farmer in the country from paying taxes. Tenants would not be taxed for anything at all. Such could scarcely be an equal distribution of taxation.

When he says land is not owned, but that it is the patent that is owned, to me this is mere quibbling on words and nothing else. This requires no argument. A deed may be a lease, but it belongs to one and to his heirs for all time to come.

He holds that improvements should not be taxed. If we were selling his farm, I am sure he would not throw all improvements in, charging no extra price for the same. Were he advertising his place for sale he would make large mention of the improvements. He would not allow them to remain in the dark. Why then should they not be taxed?

WOULD VALUATIONS BE PERMANENT?

If we followed out this scheme of assessment, would the valuations of property remain permanent, or be subject to fluctuation? If a farm had been improved for 20 years would our friend say that that farm should be assessed to-day only for the original value of the land? If a farm to-day with improvements worth \$16,000, the same farm having been bought 20 years ago for \$1,600, would "Interested Reader" have that man taxed to-day for only \$1,600?

Are taxes punishment? His statement to this effect is ridiculous. Are taxes any more punishment than paying for a pew in church is punishment?

I take exception to his statement that things have already paid a tax. The brick in our house paid no tax, neither did our lumber. As for the stones, the Almighty provided them. Suppose we have paid a tax for these things. Let our friend do without them for a while and see how the question would work out. He would soon change his way of thinking. Taxes on such articles are really the result of convenience of trade. A tax is just as necessary as pay is for our workman. The Government must have money to run its machinery and did we not pay a tax we do at present, we would, in all probability, pay more in direct taxation. Our friend would want every dollar he had in improvements were he selling out. Let him be consistent.

Let us look at the question from a financial standpoint. In Peterboro

county, a certain amount of money has to be raised to meet the requirements of the municipality for a year. This money is now realized from taxes on real estate, chattels, improvements and incomes. If you exempt income, improvements, etc., the rest has to be made up on real estate. Were this done, the question would simply be that the man with the improvements would not pay his just quota of taxation, whereas, the poor man, possessing the real estate, minus the improvements would have to pay part of the other fellow's legitimate taxes. —"Fair Play," Peterboro Co., Ont.

Farmers Should Have Protection

Geo. Ross, Oxford Co., Ont.

Mills now work up into stock-feed all their by-products. A good deal of the refuse, from the oat mills, especially, that was formerly burned or destroyed, such as oat hulls, is now ground up along with some other stuff not much better than rubbish, given a fancy name and then sold at probably twenty or thirty cents a ton for stock food. Probably it is worse even than this, with some sand and dirt mixed in to give it "weight."

It is questionable whether some of the mills are not making more out of the refuse than they are out of the finer parts of the grain. It certainly is high time we had a law compelling an analysis being put on each sack of the feed sold in order that the farmers may know what they are feeding. Farmers should have some protection against what I had not call fraud, amounting to the same thing.

Eastern Townships Exhibition

Canada's great exhibition to be held at Sherbrooke, Que., from August 29 to September 5, offers very liberal prizes for the dairy features of the show. There are classes for Ayrshire, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Brown Swiss. The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association offers a silver cup for the best dairy cow in the show, provided she is sired by a pure-bred Holstein bull, whose name and number must be given at the time of entry. A special prize also is offered for the largest and most creditable turn out of pure-bred dairy cattle in the parade, shown by any one exhibitor. All entries close on Monday, August 24.

Liberal provision is made for cheese and butter, and there is a class for dairy utensils. A butter making competition will be a feature of the show. Entries for these latter classes close Aug. 26.

Is Read in Distant Lands

(Reviewing Pool, Stratford, New Zealand)

The "Canadian Dairyman and Farming World" has been added to the list of periodicals at the Stratford public library, through the kindness of Mr. T. G. Sarjeant of Auckland. This is a good illustrated periodical, and should interest farmers.

Professor Carson Resigns

Professor W. J. Carson, of the Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has resigned his position, and the board is advertising for a man to fill the vacancy. Professor Carson has been in charge of the dairy department since the institution started. It is expected that he will remain at the college until the regular work in the fall is resumed.

Since coming to the province two years ago, Professor Carson has laid the foundation for regular and advanced dairy courses at the M. A. C. It has placed the dairy business in Manitoba on a better footing than it has ever been before. Dairymen in Manitoba will regret Professor Carson's retirement from the college staff.

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Only \$1.00
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VOL. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1908

No. 40

THE MARSH LANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA

A. Hector Cutten, Inglewood Farm, Colchester County, N.S.

These lands are extremely fertile and are of great value for producing hay. The soil from these marshes is frequently used in conjunction with barnyard manure as a fertilizer for the uplands.

NOVA SCOTIA is noted particularly for its large, inexhaustible, fertile, dyked marsh lands, that from time to time have been reclaimed from the sea, from away back in the French Acadian days, up to the present time. We quote here from Longfellow's *Evangeline*. "In the Acadian land, on the shores of the basin of Minas, distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pre lay in the peaceful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward, giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number. Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant, shut out the turbulent



A. Hector Cutten

tides; but at stated seasons the floodgates opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will over the meadows."

It will thus be seen that some of these marsh lands have been growing hay continuously since early in the eighteenth century or for about 200 years. From time to time these marshes are opened to the sea, and the alluvial deposits make the land almost as good as new.

WHERE THEY ARE FOUND

This marsh land is to be found on all the many bays, tributaries and estuaries of the Bay of Fundy. The counties of Annapolis, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants and Kings have long been noted for their rich marshes. The I. C. R. from Sackville to Amherst crosses the great Tantaram marsh. Almost as far as the eye can reach on either side of the railroad will be seen thousands of hay stacks and barns, all of which testify to the fertility of the soil. A good view of the famous Grand Pre marshes referred to in the first part of this article can be had from the D. A. R. train as she passes through this romantic spot.

Growing as they do from two to four tons of hay an acre annually, and affording fall pasturage for thousands of cattle, it will readily be seen how valuable these lands are to the farmers in these counties.

The water in all the bays and inlets where marsh is found is of a dark red color, giving rise to the phrase, "Fundy's murky tides." This is caused by the wearing action of incoming and outgoing tides, on the bottom and sides of the bays.

There are two kinds of marshes. That which is called red marsh and which grows a better

quality of hay and will last longer than the blue marsh. Much of it compares favorably with the most celebrated alluvial soils of the old and new worlds. The analysis on page 4, taken from a government experimental farm blue book will serve to show the composition of this kind of soil.

In the analysis, it will be observed that all the substances contained in fertile soils are present. This marsh mud is not only a valuable soil, but is carted on uplands at the rate of 150 to 160 loads per acre, with excellent effect as a manure.

THE BLUE OR INNER MARSH

The second kind is called blue marsh, inner marsh, corky dyke, etc. This forms the subsoil of the red marsh, and generally occurs in a belt along the inner margin, next to the upland, where the surface is lower than the outer edges in consequence of the tides depositing the coarser muds near the channels, and finer mud and smaller

only one other place in the world where the tide rises as it does in the bays and tributaries of the Bay of Fundy. That is in Tsing Tang in China.

THE APPROACH OF THE TIDE

The first idea one has of the incoming tide is a dull, booming sound from a far distant point. As the tide comes nearer the sound grows more distinct, until finally it is seen coming, a giant wave; this is the "bore." It varies in height from one to four feet according to the width of the channel up which it is forcing its way, extending across the bed of the river crescent shaped, with its convex side advancing forward and its ends following within short distance from the shore. This first great wave flows on followed by smaller waves, until in an hour or two, what was an empty channel is a mighty sea of water.

The swiftness with which it flows in is what causes it to become so red in color, stirring up as it does the mud in the bed of the channel, and the flats over which it flows. The wearing action on the sides of the cliffs, banks, etc. all help to give



Hay Making on the Famous Marsh Lands of the Bay of Fundy

The marshlands of Nova Scotia are beautiful to look upon, and there hovers over them the charm of history and romance. They are a part of the ancient Acadia. Their part in the Nova Scotia of to-day, and of the future is equally interesting and important.

quantity near the upland. The blue mud contains more vegetable matter than the red, and while it has the appearance of being a rich soil, it is not nearly as rich as the other, although in its natural state it grows large crops of coarse grass, such as broad leaf. Of late years an attempt has been made to reclaim large tracts of blue marsh by cutting canals and allowing the tides to flow in and thus build it up into new marsh.

It may not be generally known that there is

it its color. As the tide nears its ebb, it becomes calmer. It flows out much slower than it rises. Thus the sediment is deposited wherever its waves have reached. If, after the tide has gone out one examines the mud it will be found in layers about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. This is the "Simon Pure," and is the best timothy or clover hay grower in existence. At certain times in the year (as a rule the fall tides are highest), the tide rises to the height of from 40 to 60 feet.

*In Longfellow's glossary note the meaning of the following words: (Grand Pre)—*Pre*, ground, great, and *pre*, meadow; (Dykes)—*bonde* of earth raised to prevent the sea from overflowing the country; (Floodgates)—*Gates* in the dykes for the inlet and outlet of the water.

To get the best results these marshes must be kept well drained, that is, with open drains. Water left standing on it causes it to sink, and become sodden. As it is perfectly free of stone or sticks it is easily ditched or plowed.

As mentioned previously, this marsh mud is an excellent fertilizer, on uplands, more especially if the upland is of a sandy loam nature. It is

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF TWO SAMPLES OF "MARSH LAND" SOIL. THE RESULTS ARE GIVEN IN PERCENTAGE.

SAMPLE No. 1.	SAMPLE No. 2.
Air dried mud taken from marsh that has grown hay for 40 yrs.	Taken some years ago near Trent.
Organic and Volatile Matter 10.54	Moisture 5
Clay and Sand 75.29	Organic Matter 1.5
Oxide of Iron and Alumina 14.72	*Chlorine085
Lime239	*Sodium115
Magnesia533	Potash012
Potash917	(Sulphuric Acid)073
Phosphoric Acid130	Lime061
Soluble Silica081	*Alumina086
Carbonic Acid 1.054	*As Common Salt, 1% Gypsum.094
Total 150.00	Soluble in Hydrochloric Acid.
Available Elements.	Carbonate of Lime 3.00
Nitrogen182	Oxide of Iron 2.74
Potash0088	Alumina 1.20
Phosphoric Acid0240	Magnesia11
Lime0920	Soda and Potash8
Reaction Acid.	Phosphoric Acid00
	Silicious Sand (dry) 87.00

not as good if used on clay soils, as being of a heavy nature it is apt to make the land pasty and heavy. The large amount of salt it contains makes it an excellent root grower, when used in conjunction with stable manure. The writer has seen 1400 bushels of turnips grown on one acre fertilized with barn yard manure and marsh mud.

RECLAIMING OF MARSH LAND

In the making or reclaiming of marsh the usual way is to form a company for a certain stretch of flat (as it is called before it is dyked). "Brush heaps" or breakwaters are put in, usually in winter on the ice, weighted down with stone and allowed to settle. These breakwaters are built in some cases, four or five hundred feet long, right out in the channel, and 40 or 50 feet wide, and between 20 and 30 feet high. Derricks are used to hoist the brush and stone. These breakwaters tend to keep the channel out past the ends, and marsh forms between and back of them. When it is high enough it is dyked, plowed, and a crop of grain or two taken off. Then it is seeded to clover and timothy.

Across a stretch of old marsh half a mile in width from where the writer lives, lies a piece of new marsh containing about 75 acres. Four years ago it cut its first crop of clover hay, three tons to the acre good. Twenty years ago the channel was running close to the dykes of the aforesaid old marsh, not one acre of marsh outside of the dyke. Members of the Company ask from \$175 to \$200 an acre for this new marsh.

Regarding the Changing of Seed

L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Sec., C.S.G.A.

It has been claimed by some that seed should be changed every few years no matter under what conditions it may have been produced. Others claim that seed to be used for a crop produced on heavy soil and vice versa. Others claim that only under the most exceptional conditions should seed be changed. While all of these views cannot be correct in their entirety, yet there is a certain amount of truth in each which is determined entirely by circumstances.

The conclusions arrived at by a large number of investigators who have been studying this ques-

tion for many years, are in the main as follows: Where good varieties have been grown on the same farm, year after year, and due attention has been given the matter of choice of seed, nothing is likely to be gained and much may be lost by changing seed. On the other hand, if a better bred strain or variety, grown under nearly similar conditions, could be obtained, there would doubtless be some advantage in making the change.

Farm Practices of a Progressive Farmer

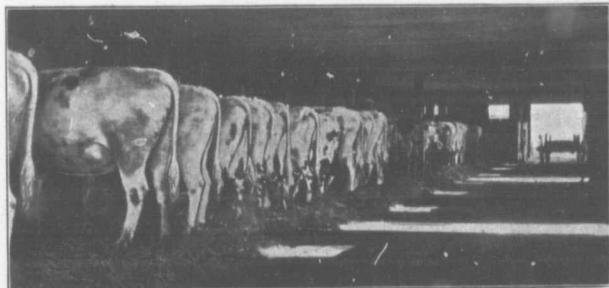
Mr. Alex. Hume, the well known Ayrshire breeder, of Northumberland county, Ont., has been in the habit for several years of manuring his soil land. The results that have been obtained have been most satisfactory. A representative of The Dairyman and Farming World who visited his place recently, was much interested in the farming methods followed and in the fine dairy cattle barn.

The cow stable is 50x130 feet long. It is possible to tie 42 head in the main stable. Mr. Hume has wintered 65 head of cattle including young stock. The cow stable faces the West. There are numerous windows, which keep the stable nice and light at all times of the day. A simple system of ventilation, by which air is drawn from near the ground on the outside by boxes which go through the walls near the ceiling, and can be closed at pleasure, has given good results.

DRIVE INTO THE STABLE

Back of the cattle there is a drive way eight feet wide extending from one end of the stable to the other. Mr. Hume says a manure spreader is a splendid piece of farm machinery as he finds that it spreads the manure more evenly than by hand, that it makes it possible to spread the manure over a larger area of ground and that it saves time and labor. The manure is taken direct from the stables to the fields.

"I have been manuring my sod and following it with corn," said Mr. Hume, "because I con-



Well Kept Cattle, in a Well Kept Stable

This stable, owned by Alex. Hume, Northumberland Co., Ont., is 50 x 130. The main stable will hold 42 head of cattle. It is well lighted and ventilated. A driveway, eight feet wide, back of the cattle, greatly facilitates the work of cleaning. See adjoining article.

sider manure can be applied in this way to the best advantage. It is next to impossible to apply manure satisfactorily on ploughed ground. Each year we seed down all but the sod land. One advantage of this method of applying the manure is that it is easier to keep the land clean. After the manure has been applied the land should be ploughed in the fall or early in the spring because it holds the moisture better. One objection I have to this method is that the cows won't eat the grass as well after the manure. When manured in this way, corn is likely to do better because there is apt to be some weed seeds in the manure and if the manure is applied on the sod these seeds are not likely to give the same trouble."

One of the features of Mr. Hume's stable is a silo

39 x 13 x 25 feet. There is a partition in the silo dividing it in two. This silo has been in use for 18 years and has given excellent satisfaction. Mr. Hume believes that were it not for the silo he could not keep as many cows as he does. "In growing corn for the silo," said Mr. Hume, "we sow with the drill and mix a good Canadian variety, that will grow a good stock and good ear, with Mammoth or red cob. This mixture of seed has given us the best results of all the different kinds of corn we have grown."

BELIEVES IN LUCERNE

This year Mr. Hume cut 13 acres of alfalfa, which was seeded in 1907. His reason for growing alfalfa is an interesting one. Eighteen or 20 years ago he grew a little lucerne. This was put away in the mow, and as the mow was a large one Mr. Hume never got to the bottom of it, with the result that his lucerne was not reached until about five years ago when he was building a new barn. At that time it was taken out and put in a stack. Although it was very musty looking the horses were very eager for it. When fed it gave such good results Mr. Hume decided to grow more. The crop grown this year produced about 1½ tons to the acre at the first cutting. Mr. Hume has seeded down another seven acres. He obtained better results where he sowed 20 lbs. to the acre than where only 15 lbs. were sown. He believes that if the ground is in good heart, 15 lbs. to the acre should be sufficient.

BELIEVES IN FREE RURAL DELIVERY

Mr. Hume was much interested in the articles on Free Rural Mail Delivery that were published in The Dairyman and Farming World. He lives 2½ miles from a post office and pays a mail carrier \$2.75 a year to leave his mail in a box near the school house where his children can get the mail when they are at school. During the summer months this arrangement is not of much benefit to him as the school is some two miles from his house. Three of Mr. Hume's neighbors get their mail in the same way. Mr. Hume believes that it would be a great blessing to the farmers of

Canada were their mail delivered at their doors every day as is done in the case of the farmers in the United States.—H. B. C.

Millet Pasture for Milk Cows

(See Note, Oxford Co., Ont.)

We have always been bothered more or less to provide good pasture for our milk cows during the last half of July and August. In order to meet this difficulty this year, we ploughed up one of the pasture fields in the middle of June and sowed millet upon it, one peck to the acre, and allowed it in. The result has been we have had the best summer pasture we have ever had. The cows were turned in on the field when the millet plants were three or four inches high. In a few

days after turning in to this pasture, all of the cows gave more milk, whereas before they were feeding a daily decrease. We were also obliged to feed less bran. One cow milking eight months gave five lbs. milk more daily than she was giving previous to going to the millet pasture. I had a poor opinion of millet as hay, and have never grown much for that purpose as it is difficult to get it sufficiently palatable and digestible when cured for hay. When young and tender, as it is in pasture, it has proven ideal food.

It is best to turn the cattle on it when it is three or four inches high. Keep it eaten down, as it grows. Keep the cattle off it on wet days, and do not allow it to be eaten down too closely. We keep the stock off that field about two days of the week in order to keep it with plants three or four inches high. When we wish to keep the stock off it we have to shut them off. Otherwise they would be on the millet pasture all the time, although there is a grass field alongside of it.

Millet or Hungarian will grow almost anywhere. It likes hot weather like corn, and it is a very nutritious strong feed, and when fed as pasture it is very palatable. It is quite unusual for cows to increase their production in July and August. We think the credit is due solely to the millet. We know other cows on A1 second crop clover that have not shown any increase. We have better pasture for our cows than we have ever had before in August on account of having the millet, and we are able to save 17 acres of clover field to leave for seed. Clover seed being so very expensive to buy is profitable to grow. It would not be profitable, however, if we had to have our cows on poorer pasture. Dairymen will do well to plan to have a field of millet pasture next summer. The field can grow grass until the middle of June.

Live Stock Judging—A Word to Amateur

As the season for the fall Fairs and Exhibitions approaches many young farmers will be called upon for the first time to act in the capacity of judges of live stock. A few words just now on this question from one who "has been there" may not be amiss.

Don't be easily discomfited or discouraged if you make a mistake, (as you likely will) or receive adverse criticism, (as you surely will). Remember human nature is not infallible, and while at times very affable and kindly, again it may be very cold and critical. He becomes the successful judge who passes through this initiative and preliminary stage without stultifying himself by becoming entangled in useless and unnecessary controversy and heated disputes over placings that hinge largely on opinion, instead of merit.

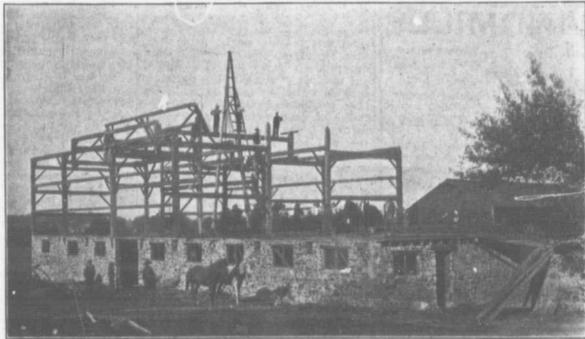
You will be called on to pass opinion on all classes and kinds of stock owned by all kinds of men. This latter will class under three heads. There is the "cheery" exhibitor who always wears a smile, even though he does not stand at the top. He knows his stock and those of his competitors. He knows their imperfections as well as their strong points. He knows just about where they should be placed in their class. These are the men for whom it is a pleasure to work, who give good advice to the amateur judge and who relieve this live stock judging of its most disagreeable features. We have another class of exhibitors, that, in their own mind, have the best stock in the country. They cannot see imperfections in their own stock nor good points in that of their competitors. They always want top place whether worthy of it or not, and almost malign the judge if they don't get there. With this class of exhibitor the judge requires great patience, yes, an abundance of grace. Then, there is the class that regards the judge as an authority, (as he should be) and how to his decision, although it may not be in accord with their own judgment. They submit to his ruling with an inward resolve to know why their stock is so placed. We find this

class among the new exhibitors and in all likelihood he will seek out the judge and discuss quietly with him the merits and demerits of his stock so that he may remedy the defects, if any. Such an exhibitor usually gets to the top in the course of time.

MUST SEE QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY

In the expert judge there are two faculties which seem to require special development: Observation and Judgment, so says Prof. Craig, "He must be a keen observer and in forming a standard on which to base a conclusion he must see quickly and accurately, so that there may be no mistake in his observations." It is absolutely necessary, to be informed just what to look for, in the first place, good points; in the second

walk around the ring the animals should be lined up side by side, getting those which have taken his eye as much together as possible. The judge next walks along in front of the line. He notes the character of each animal by observing the strength and brightness of eye, type of face and strength of nostril, also width between forelegs. Next, he passes along behind the line noting breadth and strength of loin, standing position, position of udder, (if a dairy cow) as well as minor points. Next, have the animals placed in line, one behind the other so that a side view may be had. Note the strength of constitution as denoted by good heart and lung capacity, length and spring of rib for food capacity, for top and bottom line and quality as denoted by the hand-



Raising a Barn With Block and Tackle

This barn, recently raised on the farm owned by Mr. M. E. Turner, Halton Co., Ont., is 115 x 56 feet, with 15 foot side posts. Mr. Turner says that raising by block and tackle is a great improvement on the old style of raising by hand. Only 15 men were required to raise the structure.

place, imperfections. In other words, the successful live stock judge not only requires acute powers of observation, but a true knowledge of the class of animals on which he may be called upon to pass judgment. Such knowledge has been best acquired by long and constant familiarity with the breeds of his choice. While breed, type or characteristics, and function or mission in life, vary with different races or breeds of animals, yet there are some things to be sought for in every animal, viz: strong character, vigor of constitution, and quality, each of which should stand out strong and clear in all classes of breeding animals.

MUST HAVE AN IDEAL IN MIND

The successful judge must have an "ideal" in mind. An "ideal" as fixed by market standards and scales of points as drafted and adopted by the breed associations, with which scales he should be familiar. Few animals come up to the "ideal." Most of them fall short when brought under a standard. Herein lies scope for the acute observation of the judge. His judgment must be exercised in balancing up strong points with defects and imperfections. He requires to be especially wary, as a clever exhibitor may cover up a multitude of defects with extra flesh, good grooming and astute holding of the animal while in the ring—things small in themselves and possibly unknown to a novice—but count for much in the final issue. While we like to commend a groom or attendant who brings his stock out in prime condition and exhibits them to every advantage so as to catch the eye of the judge and the onlooker, we have frequently seen such animals, although somewhat inferior to their competitors as individuals, be given a higher placing on account of their taking appearance.

The judge should note particularly each animal as it comes into the judging arena. After a brief

ling qualities of the skin and covering and the even make up of the animal. A few more animals than the prize list calls for should be drawn out to one side, this is called a "short list," and from these the prize winners are selected.

Comparisons should be carefully made. Defects and good points should be well balanced up and the animals placed in order of merit from right to left or vice versa. Always place them where they may be seen best by the public, and always place them in the same order, placing the first prize winner always on the same side. While the judge should exercise great care and accuracy in making his decisions, the work should be done expeditiously. Neither the public nor the exhibitors have much sympathy with the slow, dallying judge. He creates an impression as not "being sure" of his ground. Such an impression once formed takes some time to dissipate and rounds against the judge sooner or later. Again, the judge must be clear headed so as not to get mixed up in his placings of herds after having passed upon the individuals. He should have a good reason to give for his placings, either publicly or in private, when courteously called upon to do so.—W. F. S.

We always treat our cows to protect them from flies in the hot weather. We know from experience, that, aside from the comfort it gives the animals, it puts money into our pockets from the increased amount of milk they give. We have one individual cow in our herd that gave five pounds of milk a day more than she would have given without the treatment for flies. This I know, because I got out of the preparation I am using for a few days. They all showed a falling off in their milk but this one fell off more than any.—E. B. Mallory, Hastings Co., Ont.

No Horse Like the Percheron

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—While reading your report of the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary, as well as the report of the Winnipeg Fair, it was with pleasure that I noticed what you had to say about Percherons becoming so popular out here in the West. Representatives of this breed are becoming fairly numerous, due largely as you say, to the increasing number of Americans that are making up our population.

The Percheron is designed to become the draught horse in Canada as well in the States. In the large cities to the south of us where once we found the Clyde and the Shire hauling the drays, now we find the noble Percher-

on in their place. What brought about this change? Simply this, the Percheron stands the work better, is quicker on his feet, is more active, his bone is harder and more enduring and he will outwear any horse of Clyde or Shire breeding.

The Clyde is primarily a gentleman's horse. He is fine to look upon (to some people) though for appearance, the Percheron outclasses him in my estimation. If you push the Clyde, he will break him out first upon hard streets, he cannot stand the pressure. The Clyde and the Shire were built for slower work and they fall down before the demand of the 20th century in this country. Their hairy legs are against them. What groom would spend the time necessary to clean the dirt and filth that these unnecessary appendages catch daily? If they would do it if they could obtain a Percheron and thereby be free from such disagreeable work. Aside from the "feather," when not properly cared for or if clipped off, the legs of the Clyde or Shire are very susceptible to scratches and other skin troubles.

One of the foremost horse breeders in the States, while exhibiting at the International at Chicago last winter, discussing this subject, said that if choosing a breed he would take a Percheron first every time. His second choice would be a Belgian. If he could not get a Belgian, then he would be content to take a Shire. Last of all, if he couldn't get anything else in the shape of a draught horse, he would have to be content with a Clydesdale. This is putting the matter rather strongly, but the trend of the situation at the present time convinces me that it contains a large amount of truth. People are waking up to recognize a good thing when they see it, and the Percheron is becoming more and more popular as he deserves to. As the Percheron becomes better known, he will continue to supplant these English breeds, the Clyde and the Shire, in the commerce of our Canadian cities as he has already done in most cities in the States.—Percheron, Calgary, Alta.

Sheep eat weeds. But we cannot keep sheep on account of dogs. Members of councils, as well as members of legislatures, will not support measures to tax and do away with dogs, fearing that they will be kicked out of office.—F. Birdsall, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Talks with Farmers.

E. The Dairyman and Farming World.—Considering the bitter feeling that the tax on improvements has raised among the farmers generally, the feeling of apathy shown by them in doing anything to remedy the matter is surprising. The farmers of Keene, Ottonabee, Dummer and other Townships all seem to be of the same mind as regards their disapproval of the present system of assessment. Apparently a leader is wanted—some more energetic than the rest—to put their views before the authorities. Deputations are being spoken of, but that seems to be as far as the matter has gone. Mr. Christopher Howson, of Keene in answer to my question said: "The present system of assessment is not a fair measure by any means, for by it, all the farmers are not taxed, only those who increase and improve their accommodation. For instance, the barns, good, substantial buildings on m' place. Another farmer would have the same old buildings that he started with. What money he makes in the old sheepfold will be put in the banks, whereas I go to work and put up good barns and buildings. As soon as they are in working order and ready to be used, along comes the assessor with a big smile on his face and taxes me for spending my profits and improving the Township. The other man who has spent nothing gets off free. This seems a very peculiar way to encourage a man to improve his place. The only way to obtain a remedy is to get at our member of the Legislature and explain our views to him; get him to lay it before the House. If he does not do so we shall see that he does not represent us at the next elections."

Mr. Howson has a beautifully clear farm of over 200 acres. He expects to have a crop well above the average. Wheat, both spring and fall, has done remarkably well in his barley. The barns on his farm are very commodious, well built and well ventilated. They are kept scrupulously clean. One barn, 100 feet by 30 feet, has accommodation for 30 head of cattle and another 28 x 48, is used as a horse stable only, where he keeps seven of the best Clydes to be found in the neighborhood. The barns are fitted throughout with a water system. Thus, no labor is expended in carrying water to the cattle. A litter carrier is also installed in this barn. Mr. Howson says it is a perfect labor saver and that he would not do without it.

FREE DELIVERY A GREAT BOND

"Free rural delivery of mail would be a great boon to farmers," said Mr. Howson, "as having to drive sometimes seven or eight miles and this often twice a week, is a great deal of time wasted. Such time could be more profitably spent at home on the farm. If it were possible to get this improvement farmers would not object to a small tax for it. It would benefit all alike. It will be, as Mr. S. Redmond says, if we want it, we shall have to do as we have done before when we required anything done, do it ourselves."

"This is the first season I have grown Alfalfa," said Mr. Mathers, a neighbor of Mr. Howson's, "and it does not seem to have done very well. I sowed it with a crop of barley, and perhaps there was too much barley sown, and it robbed the alfalfa of some of its nourishment." Mr. Mathers has

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OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

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a fine farm of about 200 acres. He has all his grain in and has had a pretty fair price through the "15 cents on the taxation question," said Mr. Mathers, "are the same as those of my neighbors and of hundreds of other farmers as well. There is only one thing to be said, and that is, it will have to be removed or trouble is going to come of it." Mr. Mathers has a large, well-fitted implement shed and repair shop with blacksmith shop in connection. The hog houses on his farm are the most sanitary and up-to-date in the Township of Ottonabee. The hogs go up to a platform about four feet high, and are made to sleep, thus not having to lie in the manure and litter as hogs have to in many pens. "I would not be without the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for anything," said Mr. Mathers. "The articles it contains are put together so simply that a child could almost understand them, and with it they are so practicable."

CUTTING RUSTED OUTS WHILE GREEN

"I am having to cut my late oats a little green on account of the rust," said Mr. Sullivan of Ottonabee. "I have had one of the hardest seasons since commencing farming. Labor of the right sort has been very scarce. Most of the time I have been single handed. Excepting oats, the crops are pretty good and they will turn out slightly above the average." To show what hard work and perseverance can do, a few years ago Mr. Sullivan was heavily in debt. He had a very old house and barns, etc. Now, he has all new barns, hen houses, milk house, etc. besides a fine red brick house built on stone and concrete foundation. Fine lawns, surrounded by a fine cedar hedge add to the beauty of the place. Last, but not least, Mr. Sullivan is out of debt, and this in the space of a few years.—Frank E. Durion travelling representative Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

There is no such thing as Government inspected seed. Merchants have made capital from displaying seed which they call "Government inspected." Seed which will pass the Government standard and by means of pure. Five seeds of notorious seed to the thousand is very dirty seed, and figures out very many to the acre. People should not be misled by merchants' telling that their seed is government inspected.—T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Dept., Ottawa.

Scottish Agricultural Commission to Canada

The Scottish Agricultural Commission, composed of practical farmers and others interested in agricultural education and development, will arrive at Rimouski on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., and will be met by Mr. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, and by Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner. The Immigration Branch provides special cars in which they will go at once to Point du Char for Prince Edward Island and from there to Halifax via Pictou. They will visit Nova Scotia on the 17th and 18th, including the fruit-growing sections in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys. They will spend a couple of days in New Brunswick before taking the C. P. R. for the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

They are to be entertained on the 21st by the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, at his farm at Knowlton, and on the 22nd at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Sunday the 23rd will be spent over sermons and soda water in Ottawa. On Monday they will go to Brockville and will visit other Ontario points before leaving for the western provinces on September 1st. The commission will be accompanied by an officer from the Interior Department and one or more officers of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Rudick, the Dairy Commissioner, will be with them in Ontario.

The commission hopes to follow in Canada the course of observation and inquiry which the similarly constituted Commission followed in Denmark (1884) and in Ireland (1906) and to publish a report.

The main subjects of study will be: Land Settlement; the constitution and operations of the Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Education and Research; Experimental Farms; Live Stock; Mixed Farming; Wheat Farming; Dairying; Ranching; Fruit and Vegetable Farming; Agricultural Co-

operation; Transit; Cold Storage and Markets, etc. The members of the Commission are twenty-two in number and are drawn from all regions of Scotland.—Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner.

Respecting Immigration and Immigrants

A pamphlet has recently been issued giving the law and regulations of Canada respecting immigration and immigrants. It was issued by the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa in order that magistrates, clerks of municipalities, and the public generally may be informed of the provisions of the immigration act. The orders-in-council and instructions issued under the act are to be found towards the end of this pamphlet, and last of all, directions for bringing about the deportation of "undesirables."

Copies of this pamphlet may be had free of charge on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont.

Ontario Department of Agriculture

The Provincial Department will erect a tent in the usual place near the judging ring, upon the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition. Farmers and their friends will be made welcome at this tent at all times during the exhibition. Representatives of the various branches will be in attendance and may be consulted upon matters relating to the work of the department.

A farmers' institute convention will be held in the amphitheatre of the dairy building upon September 8th and 9th. The programme is as follows:

PROGRAMME

September 8, 3.00 p.m.—Presiding officer, Hon. Nelson Monthie. Re-

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH, CANADA

Opens Sept. 15th, and continues until April 15th, Our Courses are so arranged that farm boys may be at school during the Winter Months and at home on their own or their fathers' farms during the Summer Months.

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Tuition, per year	\$16.00
Board—six weeks	78.00
Laboratory Fee	1.50
Books, about	7.00

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\$102.50

27.30

\$75.20

This amount is, therefore, the actual cost during the first year. Our residence accommodation is limited to 200 boys. Application should therefore make at once. Calendars containing information in detail may be had for the asking.

G. C. CREELMAN, U.S.A., M.S. President

port by the superintendent on Condition of work throughout the province and suggestions for improvements. Discussions on this report. Consideration of the advisability of holding the annual meetings in the fall or winter months. 7:30 p. m.—Farmers' Institute Clubs. Report from officers of clubs as to the work done in the past season, and recommendations for future work. Special Institutes: Fruit, live stock, poultry, etc. (District representatives of the department who are teaching in High Schools and Institute workers, will take part in the presentation of these subjects.)

September 9, 9.00 a.m.—Advertising; description of methods now followed; the weakness of the same, and suggestions for improvement. How can we secure a more hearty co-operation on the part of the directors? Development of local speakers. Question drawer.

Note.—It is expected that the afternoon and evening sessions of the 8th and the morning of the 9th, will give sufficient time to deal with the topics to be brought before the convention. If further time is required an early afternoon session will be held on the 9th.

As will be seen from the above programme a number of important matters are to be brought before the convention. One of the most important is that of the establishment of Farmers' Institute Clubs. The work already accomplished by these organizations encourages us to make special effort to extend the work during the coming fall and winter. The reports from representatives of the different clubs will form a feature of the convention, an amount of encouragement to the farmers generally. We wish it to be generally understood that not only the officers of the Institutes, but all farmers, will be made welcome to this convention. The deliberations are to be in the interests of all farmers, and, therefore, all will be made welcome.

Can't Afford to do Without it

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—I have tried everything I have heard of to overcome the fly pest on cows. I have made use of such remedies as Cow Eeze, Fish Oil and Carbolic Acid, coal and the skimmings of the whey vat, all with very little satisfaction. I am now using Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer

and am getting great satisfaction from its use. It is the only thing worth using on cattle for this purpose. A dairyman cannot afford to be without it. The comfort of milking is worth all the cost to say nothing of the increase in the milk flow. It will kill the flies without a doubt.

If every one that kept cattle would use this preparation, we would soon be rid of the pest.—Richard Honey, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Some Barn Conventions

A representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World who called recently at the farm of Mr. Dan Crough, of Ennismore, Peterboro Co., was interested in several barn conveniences that were observed. Mr. Crough has so constructed his stable that it is possible for a team to drive into the lower barn behind the cattle, the barn doors being seven feet wide. His grain bins are located on the upper floor, immediately over the driveway. There is an opening in the floor directly over the driveway. When Mr. Crough desires to take a load of grain to the mill all he has to do is to drive his team into the lower barn, and open a slide in the floor above. This lets the grain down into his wagon, and he is able to load 100 bushels in four or five minutes. Mr. Crough does not use bags when taking his grain to the mill.

In order that his barn may be cleaned as expeditiously as possible, Mr. Crough constructed a float out of a piece of sheet iron, which is seven feet long and four feet wide, and cost only \$5.00. Light runners are attached to the underside of the float. The float has been used for six years and is good for several years yet. It is hauled into the stable behind the cattle and the manure is loaded on to it. Horse manure is placed around the outside of the float and the cow manure in the centre. When full the float is hauled direct from the barn to the fields. The float is used for drawing water, hauling stones, and other similar work.

Rib grass is bad in clover seed. It will decrease the value of seed from 33 per cent. to 50 per cent. Get rid of it by sowing of your clover field by spudding it.—T. C. Raynor.

Have you a farm for sale? Advertise it in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. The cost is small, the results large.

Breeders' Directory

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$6.00 a line a year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midland, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep. 9-15

MUEL CUDMORE, Harwood, Ont., Importer & breeder of Dorset sheep. 9-15

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CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine. Stock for sale. 9-15

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetsville, Ont. Large Yorkshire hogs for sale. 9-15

LORNE FOSTER, Glenhendon Stock Farm, M. P. G. T. R., C. P. R., breeder of York, Ohio Swine. Young stock for sale. 9-15

D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont., breeders of Tamworth, Berkshire, Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Correspondence invited. 9-15

S. SNOWDEN, Downsview, Ont., Box 20, breeder of Large English Berkshires, B. Rocks, Light Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Royal Ducks, Holland Turkeys. 9-11

CATTLE

J. J. WATSON, Castlederg, Ont., breeder of Scotch Short Horns. 9 young bulls for sale. 9-15

A. P. POLLARD, Shadland Stock Farm, Canton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. Rural phone. 9-11

BERTRAM HOSKIN (Mc. Pleasant Farm), The Gully, Ont., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine, High class young stock for sale. Long distance phone. 9-11

A. E. MEADOWS, Port Hope, Ont. Short-horn, Matilias, Jamblas, Gloster, Lady Ann Farm, Choice young stock for sale. 9-15

JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS Willow Bank Farm, Clinton, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Dorset Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 9-15

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont., imported and Homebred Shorthorns for sale. 9-15

MISCELLANEOUS

H. BARTLETT, Kilmco P.O., Ontario, C. R. Hiverview Stock Farm. Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep. 9-11

J.S. BOWMAN, "High Park" (Guelph, Ont.), Importer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Suffolk Sheep. Correspondence invited. 9-15

SPRINGBURN FARM BERKSHIRES—Figs of all ages from imported stock of the choicest breeding and individual excellence. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN ELLIOTT & SON, (Hornby), P.O. Milton Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R. 9-19-20

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HORTICULTURE

Marketing Apples

P. J. Conroy, Don. Fruit Inspr., Toronto

A method of marketing apples that has worked much mischief is, where irresponsible buyers swarm the country early in the season and secure thousands of barrels without any means to finance the deals. They then wait for their victims, who very soon turn up. A handsome profit is handed over to buyer No. 1 for his deals, and in the deal he and his relations get fat wages for doing the packing. Buyer No. 2 finds at the close of the season that there is a great shortage in the number of barrels represented, that the work has been fraudulently done, and that the prospects that seemed so rosy in the early season were only a dream. Of course, it is every man's privilege to engage in any business he wishes to, so long as he does not violate the laws of the land. We have a right to criticize the methods employed, however, and to suggest improvements.

Growers fared well last season, but they must not forget that if the season's operations did not show a profit to the dealers, that they will have to make it good sooner or later. There is a common saying that "The place to look for a thing is where you lose it." The fruit trade of Canada has assumed enormous proportions. It is up to the growers to look well to their interests and do everything in their power to place the trade on a sound basis.

Under no method of marketing, has the return been as satisfactory to growers, nor has the reputation of the trade been as well safeguarded, as by the co-operative plan. Some 200,000 barrels were packed last year under this plan, and the bulk was sold f.o.b. cars, points of shipment. With a few exceptions the pack turned out satisfactory. Under no other method can the same uniformity and control of pack be maintained.

With the knowledge of these facts in possession of the growers, it is surprising that they are so easily turned aside and reach a market through some other channel. There is no denying the fact that an effort is being made by the speculative dealers to give this movement a death blow. The proof of this was shown last season by the very high prices paid here and there in sections where co-operation was in full swing, and this in sections where a few years ago apples remained on the trees for want of buyers, and where the co-operative movement was started as a remedy. If the growers stick together they will be rewarded. Their salvation lies in co-operation.

Notice to Fruit Shippers

J. A. Rudick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa

Growers of early apples and other tender fruits who have in the past been desirous of shipping to Great Britain, have met with difficulty in securing suitable cold storage temperatures on board steamships, because of the fact that they did not have a sufficient quantity to fill a cold storage chamber. Owing to the special temperature requirements there is no other produce with which fruit can be successfully shipped in cold storage.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

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PETERBORO, ONT.

In order to meet this difficulty, and to provide suitable cold storage temperatures for the shipment of early apples and other tender fruits in small lots, the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture has authorized me to contract for the entire space of one chamber on the steamship "Ontarian" sailing from Montreal for London on August 22nd, and also on the steamship "Sicilian" sailing for the same port on August 29th. The space in these chambers is now available for shippers at the regular rate of freight which is 30 shillings per unit measurement (40 cubic feet) payable to the steamship company in the regular way. The proper temperature will be maintained in these chambers regardless of the quantity of fruit which may be offered for shipment. The Government guarantees the earnings of the whole space.

As the space in these chambers is limited, intending shippers must notify the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, without delay. First come will be first served until the space is all engaged when no further shipments for that steamer can be accepted. Applications for space should state the name of the steamer and the packages which are to be shipped, in order that a proper estimate of the space to be occupied may be made.

The Department of Agriculture will assume no responsibility in connection with these shipments, but there will be the usual supervision by the cargo inspectors at Montreal and London and a complete temperature record will be secured of the chamber during the voyage.

Shipments for the "Ontarian" on August 22nd may be made at Montreal not later than the morning of the 21st and for the "Sicilian" not later than the morning of the 28th. Chambers will be secured for later shipments if there is sufficient fruit to warrant making a contract.

The Functions of Humus

In the Soil

F. T. Solt, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms

Every arable and every fertile soil consists of a number of constituents: broken down rock matter (i.e., disintegrated and semi-decomposed rock matter) and semi-decomposed vegetable matter, commonly known as humus. Briefly the functions of humus are as follows:

1. It conserves the nitrogen. Soils rich in humus are those rich in nitrogen and vice versa. Whatever destroys the humus dissipates the nitrogen.

2. It increases the absorptive power of soils for moisture, and this whether they be clays or sands.

3. It improves the tilth or mechanical texture of soils, mellowing them and making them more friable.

4. It makes possible the life of those soil organisms whose chief function is to convert insoluble, unavailable soil constituents into soluble available forms.

5. It furnishes in its further decomposition not only all the nitrogen used by our crops, but also the greater part of the phosphoric acid, potash, lime, etc., required by them. The mineral matter in humus is not large, but it is readily transformed into available compounds.

6. It regulates soil temperature, preventing rapid changes.

7. It diminishes the loss of plant food by drainage.

Recognizing then the importance of humus and the fact that it may be readily dissipated, it is encouraging for us to know that by the growth say, of one of the clovers, we can add in one season from one and one-half tons to two and one-half tons of organic matter per acre and this will in a short time become part and parcel of the soil's store of humus. Our next article will deal with the legumes as nitrogen enrichers.

Codling Moth Preventive

A preventive of the codling moth, which is as troublesome to apple growers in Australia as it is in Canada, is reported as the result of experiments made for some time in the vicinity of Sydney, reports Mr. J. S. Lazke, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australasia. Small bunches of herbs, thyme and pennyroyal, are fastened securely around the stem of each apple tree. Over this is placed a close rain-proof bandage to protect the herbs from rain. This is said to be a perfect protection. The moth crawls up the tree until it reaches the herbs and then returns to the ground where it is destroyed by ants.

It is claimed that trees protected in this way have perfect fruit, while others not treated were worthless. The advantage over the commonly used system of bandages is that there is no necessity for frequent visits to the bandages and destruction of the moths.

Picking Plums

The exact time for picking plums can be determined only by experience. It will depend on the distance from the market and the shipping qualities of the variety. Plums will bear picking when quite green, particularly the Japanese varieties. When intended for a near-by market, they may be left on the tree as long as possible.

Most of the Japanese varieties and some others ripen very nicely after picking. They may be kept for three or four weeks in a fairly cool, dark place and come out in good condition. Some times they can be kept much longer. As some of the American varieties are apt to break their skins when ripe, care should be taken to pick them on the green side.

Bleaching Celery

F. Hensford, Oxford Co., O.

For bleaching early celery, I use boards one foot wide and 16 feet long. I wire through from one side to the other. If the boards are put up straightly they will not warp. As I calculate about four dozen and a half of celery to each 16 feet, I know just how many boards to remove when I intend to ship.

For bleaching with muck, which constitutes my celery soil, I start about September 20. I throw up some muck with a Planet Junior cultivator and finish the operation by using a bush scraper with a man on each side of the row. It takes three weeks to bleach with muck. If the

muck is not allowed to dry on the stalks it will wash off easily. This must be done as soon as the celery is taken up.

Questions on horticultural problems will be gratefully received and answered in these columns.



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

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We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers on our assuredly reliable basis of reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Conditions should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE.

Room 306 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto.

"SPECIAL FEATURES" AT EXHIBITIONS

Judging by the prize lists and announcements of some fall fairs that have come to hand, the public are again to be treated to thrilling "special features," in the performance of which human life will be jeopardized. In another column appears an article from The Presbyterian, dealing with the "special features" end of the exhibition at Winnipeg. Through the action of Prof. Bland of Wesley College an objectionable feature was withdrawn before the time of this exhibition.

The great danger to human life of such features was prominently brought to the notice of the public re-

cently when before 10,000 people at Scarborough Beach, Toronto, a high diver was seriously injured while performing his dive of 125 feet from the top of the electric tower. Apparently the performer had some premonition that something fearful would happen. Preparatory to the dive, he had tested each of the guy ropes which held the net in place on a frame of heavy wooden supports. He was really not in condition to make the leap, but, after ascending the tower, he finally leaned over and let go, making but half a turn as he dropped. He alighted in the net all right, and to the spectators it appeared as if the leap had been successfully performed. A moment or so afterwards he was carried to the emergency hospital, where a doctor found that both of his lower limbs were partially paralyzed, and, in addition, his shoulder and back were injured.

So long as the public demand this sort of attraction, and patronize such, so long will we continue to have it. Wherever such performances take place, the majority of people invariably express the opinion that these features are the poorest part of the exhibition, and are things they rather had not seen. Directors of our fall fairs, and others interested (where arrangements have not been completed for any such special attractions) should see to it that such are not allowed on the programme. Where special features of this nature have been provided for, those who have in charge should reconsider the matter, and have such struck from the list. Where those responsible fail to take this matter in hand, it is up to other interested parties to assert their rights, and to exert their influence to see that questionable features are done away with.

DAIRY HERD COMPETITION

Too much attention cannot be given to milk production, and the cost of keeping cows. The dairy farmer will not stay in the business unless it can be made profitable for him. The labor expended in milking twice a day, and caring for and feeding cows, is too great for anyone to do on a small margin of profit. In the past few years dairying has been profitable and where the farmer has had good cows and has given them the proper care and attention, the margin of profit has been large. But the possibilities of dairying are such that there is room for even the very best to do better. Every encouragement should therefore be given towards obtaining the very best returns from keeping cows.

Two years ago the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, established a dairy herd competition for the purpose of encouraging patrons of cheese factories and creameries to keep better cows, and to care for and feed them properly. Last year's competition brought out some striking results. The patron who topped the list had twelve cows, which averaged 8200 lbs. of milk, and brought their owner a gross return from the factory of \$934.64, or an average of \$77.80

each. The second highest, with eight cows, averaged 7572 lbs. of milk, a cash return of \$585.02, or an average of \$73.13 each. The third highest had 21 cows, which averaged 7475 lbs. of milk, giving a total cash return of \$1375.91, or an average of \$65.52 each. The lowest average in the competition was no mean one. Twenty-four cows gave an average of 5590 lbs. of milk, with a cash return of \$1314.64, or an average of \$54.77 each.

Competitions like this should be taken advantage of more than they are by patrons generally. The winning of a prize is not the main thing. A patron who can produce averages like the foregoing knows his business and the publication of the results will do him good, and stimulate others to enter the competitions.

So far the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association competitions have not been as well patronized as they should be. Instead of being eight competitors, as was the case with the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association have not been as well patronized as they should be. Instead of being eight competitors, as was the case last year, there should be ten times that many. An effort is being made this year to so rearrange the prize list as to attract more competitors. There will probably be several cash prizes as well as a couple of medals. This will give more a chance to win. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to Mr. Frank Hens, secretary, London, Ont., or to the maker at any factory or creamery. Let there be a larger entry this season distributed well over Western Ontario.

Makers should encourage their best patrons to enter the competition. It costs little to do so, and the experience gained by keeping a record of the season's operations will benefit the patron more than anyone else. Sometimes the patrons complain that the associations are run chiefly in the interest of the makers. Here is a case of an association doing a work that is of direct benefit to the milk producers. They should show their appreciation by entering the competition in large numbers, and giving the results of the season's operations for the benefit of other producers. The makers always respond liberally when a cheese or butter competition is announced. The patrons should do likewise.

SUCCESS LIES IN LITTLE THINGS

We sometimes meet men who appear to have all the qualities necessary to insure success, both as farmers and as breeders of pure-bred stock, who in some apparently unaccountable way fail to make the success of their work that one might expect. Often these men are ambitious and hard workers, and they wonder, and feel that fate is dealing hardly with them when they see neighbors, who possibly do not seem to be working nearly as hard as they, surpass them in attainments.

While visiting recently with Mr. William Stewart, Jr., of Menie, the

well-known breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Mr. Stewart mentioned an incident which so well illustrates this point, we refer to it, "When I was a boy," said Mr. Stewart, "I read in an agricultural paper about two breeders. Their farms adjoined, their land was much the same. One of them was ambitious, intelligent, and a hard and faithful worker. His neighbor, however, always managed to beat him at the exhibitions. This man could not account for the reason. One day he said to his neighbor, 'How is it, that while you do not work so hard, your stock always seems to do better than mine. We feed the same feed, my stable accommodation is even better than yours, and my stock is as well bred as yours?' To this his neighbor replied, 'John, I will tell you. It is because you are over anxious to succeed. You are so anxious to accomplish your ends, you are always thinking of the amount of work you have still to do, and you rush from one job to the other. It is true that you feed your stock just the same kind of feed that I feed mine, and that you feed them about the same time each day, but I have noticed that when you feed them you rush through the stable, and throw down about the same amount of feed in front of each animal, and then you rush off to attend to some other part of your farm work. When I feed my cows I take more time. I watch to see how much each cow eats. If I find that one cow eats all her feed, and looks for more I generally increase her ration. If another leaves some of her feed, I reduce her ration, or examine her to find if she is not well. Until you can find time to study each of your animals, you are not likely to be as successful with them as you otherwise might be.' That article," said Mr. Stewart, "made a great impression on me, and often since then I have had occasion to note how true the incident is in the case of many farmers whom we meet. A man need not expect to make a success of breeding unless he loves his animals, and enjoys taking the time that is required to study them individually."

Another incident of the same kind was brought to our notice this summer, while visiting at the farm of another well known breeder. He told us that he had one of the best farm foremen that he had ever had, but that this man had one fault that he found it very hard to overcome. To illustrate his remarks, he drew attention to a splendid veranda that his foreman had constructed in front of his house, during the winter months, and then he took us to corners of the veranda, and showed us where the man had neglected to finish painting it. The result was that although the veranda was splendidly constructed, and, for the most part, nicely painted, the bare spaces in the corners gave an unfinished appearance to the whole job that detracted considerably from the general effect. Our friend told us that this man made the same mistake in almost all the other departments of his farm work. He was in such a hurry

to get through with one job in order that he might attend to the next, that he often neglected to do them thoroughly.

Men who have these failings are to be pitied. They generally are very ambitious, thoroughly conscientious, and hard workers. Because they fail to recognize the importance of little things, they fail to make the success of their life's work that they otherwise might.

Playing with Life

(The Presbyterian)

The season of the autumn exhibitions is approaching, and no doubt arrangements are being made—where they are not already completed—for the "special features" which now appear to be an inseparable part of all the larger shows. Many of these features are objectionable on various grounds, but a special word of protest needs to be uttered against those entertainments whose attraction lies in the fact that human life is placed in jeopardy. At the exhibition recently held in Winnipeg, one of the advertised attractions was a double some-what automobile performance in which a woman was strapped to the seat of the car. A short time before, a young girl who risked her life in similar fashion at Pittsburg was killed. Protest was very properly made against this performance at Winnipeg, notably in a letter addressed to the newspapers by Professor Bland of Wesley College, and it is to the credit of the exhibition management that the objectionable feature was withdrawn. As Professor Bland truly remarked, the interest of such a performance, so far as it had any interest, "is the ogresish interest of seeing a human being exposed to the risk of a horrible death." These "attractions" should be debarred from all our exhibitions, if not by law, then by the force of refined and Christian public sentiment.

U. S. Bureau of Statistics

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows: The condition of corn on August 1 as 82.5 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 82.8 last month, 82.8 on August 1, 1907, and 83.1 the ten-year average on August 1.

Preliminary returns indicate a yield of winter wheat of about 14.3 bushels an acre, or a total of 425,940,000 bushels, which compares with 14.6 bushels and 400,442,000 bushels respectively, the final estimates of last year's crop. The average quality of the crop is 90.1 against 90.5 last year.

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1 was 80.7 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 80.4 a month ago, 79.4 on August 1, 1907, 80.9 on August 1, 1906, and 82.7 the ten-year average on August 1.

The condition of the oat crop on August 1 was 76.8 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 85.7 last month 75.6 on August 1, 1907, 82.8 on August 1, 1906, and 83.8 the ten-year average on August 1. The proportion of the oat crop of last year in the hands of farmers on August 1 is estimated at 5.0 per cent. equivalent to 38,000,000 bushels, as compared with 7.1 per cent. and 68,000,000 bushels respectively, the corresponding figures of a year ago. In Iowa stocks are 6,566,000 bushels less, and in Illinois 2,900,000 bushels less than a year ago.

The average condition of barley on August 1 was 83.1 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 86.1 last month 84.0 on August 1, 1907, 90.3 on August 1, 1906, and 85.7 the ten-year average on August 1. The conditions on August 1 in the most important States, was: Minnesota, 87; California, 76;

North Dakota, 74; South Dakota, 90; Wisconsin, 92.

The condition of rye on August 1 or at any time of harvest was 83.5 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1908, 88.9 on August 1, 1907, 90.8 on August 1, 1906, and 88.4 the ten-year average at time of harvest.

The acreage of buckwheat is about 1.4 per cent. less than last year, indicating an area of about 750,000 acres. The condition of the crop on August 1 was 89.4 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 91.9 a year ago, 93.2 two years ago, and 91.5 a ten-year average on August 1.

The average condition of white potatoes on August 1 was 82.9 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 85.5 on July 1, 1908, 86.5 on August 1, 1907, 89.0 on August 1, 1906, and 86.8 the ten-year average on August 1.

The average condition of tobacco on August 1 was 85.3, as compared with 86.6 on July 1, 1908, 82.8 on August 1, 1907, 87.2 on August 1, 1906, and 82.3 the ten-year average on August 1. The condition of the crop on August 1 in the important tobacco States was: Kentucky 82; North Carolina 88; Virginia 90; Tennessee 85; Ohio 76; Wisconsin 90; Connecticut 98; Florida 83.

Preliminary estimate of the acreage of hay is 1.2 per cent. more than last year, indicating a total of 44,538,000 acres. The condition of the hay crop on August 1 was 92.1 as compared with 92.6 last month, about 87 on August 1, 1907, and a ten-year average on August 1 of approximately 88.—C. C. Clark, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Fall Reading Matter

We would again draw your attention to our big cash prize offers. These offers are open to everyone, and you stand as good a chance as your neighbor to win them, if you care to put forth an effort to do so. The present would be a good time to commence this work, as everyone is beginning to think of the coming fall and winter seasons. They are laying plans for their winter's reading. Every intelligent farmer begins to give this question considerable thought about this time.

Besides our cash prizes, we offer many other premiums. In our household department there is a special premium offered each week. Look at pages 15 and 16 and see what some of our readers have to say regarding premiums which they have won. Select your premium, and then keep it in your mind continually till you win it. When you are chatting with some of your friends, tell them about The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and get them interested in our paper. We feel sure that you will not find it hard to do this, as our paper is receiving favor wherever it is introduced. If you wish to careen it off our cash prizes, drop us a post card for further particulars, and sample copies, which we will be glad to send to you.

COMPLIMENTS FOR US

A few pleasant remarks that have come to our office recently are the following:—

"I consider it a great improvement, combining the two papers."—Mr. A. S. Lloyd, Chateaugay Co., Que.

"Enclosed find \$1.00 for one year's subscription to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Please give me for my premium, the fountain pen which you offered in the last issue of your paper."—Mr. A. J. O'Hara, Wright Co., Que.

"I have been reading your valuable paper with care and think a great deal of it. I intend to try and win some of your cash prizes. Kindly send me full particulars. I am also enclosing \$1.00 for one new, yearly subscription, for which I would like to receive a fountain pen as premium."—Mr. F. M. Robinson, Glengarry Co., Ont.



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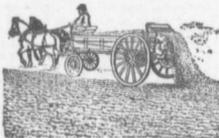
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Creamery Department

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

Encouraging Showing at Creameries in Saskatchewan

W. A. Wilson, *Sup't. of Dairying*

The increased interest that is being taken in dairying in Saskatchewan, was, in some extent shown by the statement given below. The figures constitute a comparison in the work of 1907 and 1908 to the end of June in each year at the creameries under Government supervision:

Creamery	No. Season Patrons	Lbs. Cream	Lbs. Butter
Langesburg	1907 54	17,805	5,557
Langesburg	1908 133	93,915	25,404
Tantallon	1907 44	8,140	2,494
Tantallon	1908 79	31,547	9,165
Moosomin	1907 35	8,250	2,433
Moosomin	1908 50	22,850	6,010
Qu'Appelle	1907 15	4,845	1,334
Qu'Appelle	1908 84	25,301	7,596

The make of 1907 was small but the conduct of the work and the prices paid to the farmers was satisfactory. This is shown by the many patrons to the creameries who did not support them in previous years, but who are now sending a liberal supply of cream. The results of the thorough work done by the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture during the winter of 1908, through the extensive campaign of institute meetings conducted in the districts where the creameries were in operation, is manifest in a practical way by the favorable showing at all the creameries. These meetings following the results of 1907 wheat crop were most opportune. The feeling in many places was prevalent that farmers should resort to some other branch of work to develop the industry, and also of the advantages to be derived from farmers uniting to make the undertaking a success, a favorable impression was left with the thoughtful dairy farmer which is now being put into effect.

The butter market to date has ruled strong and there are indications that last year's prices will be maintained, and that the dairy farmers will in any event be fairly well provided for.

Some Churning Data

A number of exhaustive churning tests made by the Vermont Experiment Station have afforded data to warrant the following conclusions:

1. The per cent. of fat in the butter appears lessened by thinning the cream, by increasing churning temperatures, by increased cream acidity, by lengthened time of churning, and by changing from a separator to a deep setting system. The fat percent-

ages of sweet and sour cream butters were closely alike.

2. The per cent. of curd in butter did not depend directly on the length of time or the varying temperatures of churning. The sweet cream butters contained more curd than those made from sour cream, and the deep setting butters, more than did the separator made goods.

3. The churnings were most exhaustive with thick and ripe cream at low temperatures, while varying acidities, length of churning and methods of cream separation showed little effect.

4. The conditions most favorable in these trials to the exhaustive churning of a firm butter of high fat content appeared to be: (1) a thick cream containing 16 to 18 per cent. of the original milk; (2) ripened cream unless churning at 54 degrees or below; (3) a low churning temperature.

The Butter Shortage

What are the reasons for the shortage in the manufacture of creamery butter and what are the prospects for the output from the creameries during the balance of the season? An interesting question, one which is being looked place recently at Woodville, Ont. between Mr. James Stonehouse of Port Perry, the Government Inspector and Inspector for creameries in the province of Ontario; Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro, a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, Mr. N. G. Somerville, of Brockville, and a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World.

"There are several reasons for the shortage," said Mr. Stonehouse. "In the first place there are not as many dairy cows in Eastern Ontario this year as last."

Mr. Somerville—"There are not nearly so many in the Brockville district and many went on pastures in the spring very thin."

Mr. Gillespie—"This year in some sections a very large number of cows missed."

Mr. Stonehouse—"There are as many creameries running this year as last, but their output is smaller as they are finding it difficult to secure the cream. The creameries in the Lindsay section and in Ontario county are the only ones I know of that are making about as much butter as usual. The farmers in these sections had better crops last year than the farmers in Eastern Ontario and they did not sell off as many cows in the fall. In addition their cows came out in better condition last spring. The shortage of cream is felt the most in the Ottawa Valley. If there is plenty of rain from now on the make in these creameries will improve, but if we have a repetition of last year's conditions there will be a great shortage of butter as compared with two or three years ago. There are eight or ten creameries in Eastern Ontario whose outlook is far from bright. They are finding it very difficult to get cream. Even the Renfrew creamery, which has done a large business for many years, is not able to secure anything like the amount of cream it could easily handle."

Question—"Why is it that the shortage of cream is so much greater this year than usual?"

Mr. Stonehouse—"One reason is because the ice cream trade is becoming an astonishingly important factor. Ten years ago such a thing as ice cream being made out of pure cream was almost unknown."

Mr. Gillespie—"Yes, and the amount of cream consumed on the tables in cities is showing a great increase. It is very noticeable in Peterboro."

Mr. Stonehouse—"The City Dairy, The Neilson Co., The T. Egan Co., of Toronto and the Ottawa City Dairy have become large purchasers of cream both for the ice cream trade and for table use. All except the T.

Eaton Co., purchase cream from the farmers and ship ice cream to the small towns and cities all over the province. The Neilson Co., this year, has been soliciting cream as far East as Almonte over 150 miles east of Toronto."

Mr. Gillespie—"Not only has the demand for cream for ice cream purposes increased, but there is a bigger consumption of butter now than there was five years ago."

Mr. Stonehouse—"Yes, take as an example the northern part of Ontario. Large quantities of butter are required now for the mines and for railway construction gangs now located in those sections."

Question—"Are more farmers going in for the production of cream?"

Mr. Stonehouse—"Farmers living near railway shipping points are going in more for the production of cream, but farmers living back in the country do not seem to be."

Question—"How does the quality of the butter made this year compare with other years?"

Mr. Stonehouse—"It has not shown an improvement because in the sections where the scarcity of cream is felt the creameries are hauling only twice a week instead of three times a week. The cost of hauling is so great they cannot afford to haul oftener. This is a difficulty that is hard to overcome."

A CHARGE OF A CREAMERY COMBINE

"The Toronto News," continued Mr. Stonehouse, "in trying to give reasons, recently, for the shortage in the butter supply, intimated that there was a combine among the creamery men of the province to hold up the price of butter. Who ever wrote that article was ill advised, for there is no combine among the creamery men. I have visited all the creameries in eastern Ontario a couple of times this season and am now on my third tour of inspection. I have found that the creameries have been shipping their butter as fast as it was made. They have been shipping independent of each other and have found it impossible to keep pace with the demand. Efforts have been made to buy butter for storage purposes, on a speculation as this, but they have failed as the buyers have been unable to obtain it. There are large wholesale firms in Toronto who to-day have not got a box laid up for next winter's supply. The increased demand for butter from

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Great Britain is affecting the situation."

Question—"Why do not more farmers produce cream seeing that butter is selling at such high prices and the demand is growing so rapidly?"

Mr. Gillespie—"The farmers are better off than they ever were before and consequently they are more independent. There is a lot of labor connected with the manufacture of cream and they do not want to bother milking cows when they can make money at anything else."

Mr. Stonehouse—"The labor question is a big factor. It is noticeable, however, that dairying is the best paying branch of farming in Ontario to-day."

Butter Making on a Big Scale

They do things in a big way in Australia in the dairy business. The New South Wales Co-operative Company for the half year ending a couple of months ago, had a total turnover of over \$2,200,000. The plant of this company cost nearly \$200,000. The six months profit totalled nearly \$50,000 and as the paid up capital was a little over \$70,000 there was a big profit for the shareholders. But not all the profits were paid in dividends. A large portion was transferred to a special export reserve fund to provide for reverses in exporting butter.

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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department. Contributions should be in the nature of articles relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Certificate of Makers

Last year a committee was appointed by the Dairyman's associations to look into the question of granting certificates to makers under certain conditions as to qualifications. This committee will likely meet during Toronto Exhibition to consider the matter and if possible, decide upon some basis for carrying out the scheme.

There are many things that can be said in favor of granting certificates to competent men. In fact, it is surprising that something has not been done in this direction before. Cheesemaking and butter-making also, is a business requiring a large amount of skill and technical knowledge to conduct it properly. Experience, good judgment and careful attention to detail are necessary. Then why should not the maker who acquires these qualifications, either by years of work in a factory, or by spending time and money in perfecting himself for the work at a dairy school, receive some recognition in the way of a certificate or diploma attesting that he is qualified to manage a cheese or butter factory successfully. There are many better callings not requiring half the skill and training a maker does, in which those who follow them are not allowed to do so unless they can show by certificate or otherwise that they are competent. Experience, good judgment and training he possesses that would be of value to him; just as a Doctor's certificate is of value in that it allows him to practise his profession. He could use it to better his position. It would be his stock in trade and his means of gaining a competence in life. As to the other fellow who cannot qualify, the sooner he takes up some other calling, the better for himself and the dairy industry.

Granting certificates to makers should be of great benefit to the factories. There could be no doubt then as to the qualifications of a maker when he is engaged to manage a factory. If he possessed a certificate this would be a guarantee to the factory that he was competent, just as a teacher is competent to teach school possesses certificate. Factory-men could afford to pay higher wages to a properly qualified maker than to one not so qualified. And that is more, a qualified maker would have a right to demand a higher wage. But this should not be the sole reason for granting certificates. In fact, it is of minor importance. The main thing is to regulate the business that factory-men will have no difficulty in picking out the competent men and

that these men will receive the recognition and position deserved.

There are other phases of this question that should be discussed, such as allowing makers to manage factories who cannot afford to have the necessary to obtain a certificate etc., but these will have to be deferred to later issues. In the meantime we would like to have the views of makers and factory-men on this topic.

The Home Cheese Trade No. 3

Among other reasons why the local consumer pays more for the cheese we produce is that he pays a high price for what he does buy. It is a common saying that Canadian cheese can be bought over the counter in England as cheap if not cheaper than from the retailer in Canada. Why is this? It is simply due to the fact that the English consumer buys in larger quantities or often than the Canadian cheese consumer does, and therefore, the retailer can afford to sell on a smaller margin. The Canadian grocer gets his profit from 5c to 5c a lb. and often more on what cheese he sells, while the retailer in the old land is satisfied with less than half that.

While the general character of the cheese offered to the Canadian consumer is largely responsible for the smallness of the local demand, it is probably not the high price, which the retailer charges is to some extent responsible. Some years ago, an old cheese exporter, who had met with some serious losses, and was forced to quit the larger sphere, opened a little shop for retailing cheese, butter and eggs in London, Ont. He began by selling at the high price, which the retailer charges is to some extent responsible. It was surprising that a large cheese trade he built up in a few months. The ordinary grocer would sell one or two in a week, his turn-over often ran up to a dozen cases per day. This would mean a price of 10c for the cheese to buy cheese at a reasonable price as compared with what it sells for whole sale, they would consume a great deal more of it. Unfortunately for the cheese-eaters of the Forest City, this enterprising gentleman has gone the way of all flesh and no one has taken up the task he left behind. Conditions are the same as they were twenty years ago. The grocer gets his one or two cheese from the jobber, and retails them out in small doses at the same old margin. By the time the last of a cheese is gone the remnant is dry, greasy and unsightly.

There are no cheese bargains for the consumer these days. The large department stores in Toronto will frequently have special sales of sugar, butter and even eggs at bargain prices, but never cheese. It seems to be one of those things that every grocer keeps in stock but never makes a specialty of. It is rarely given any special attention in the advertisements of even the best grocery stores. One is more likely to find a special announcement of fancy foreign cheese for sale than one setting forth the merits of Canadian Cheddar cheese. These fancy foreign cheeses are not better or abroad are good in their place; but they are luxuries, and are not the

staple article of food that our own factory-made cheese is. The manufacturing of fancy brands of cheese is growing in Canada, but we will have more to say of these in a later issue. They can improve, however, take the place of the well made and well cured Cheddar cheese as a food for the every day working man. Cheddar cheese, should in the country, be as staple an article of food as meat is, and should take the place of the latter in at least one meal a day. The Englishman is a large meat eater, but he is a large cheese eater as well. Canadians could imitate him more than they do and be all the better for it.

This Year's Cheese of Good Quality

Mr. G. G. Publow, chief dairy instructor for Eastern Ontario, visited the warehouses in Montreal recently, and was impressed by the exportation that the quality of goods this season is superior to any previous year, the percentage of rejections being very much smaller. Even during the recent bad weather, the quantity was kept up to the high standard which had been set.

If we are to hold the market which we have, the quality of the goods must be gradually raised and no one factor will play a greater part in this improvement than the Care of the Milk. The Farm and the Dairy, for the most part, capable of dealing with the varying conditions met with in hot, cold, wet or dry weather, and, with the raw materials in proper condition when it reaches the factory, there is little to be desired from the manufacturing standard.—G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction.

The Patrons Send Good Milk

"The new sanitary law which requires the patrons of cheese factories to send nothing but good pure milk to the factory, is doing much for the patrons of our factory much," said Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, the salesman for Brae cheese factory, Northumberland County, representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, who visited his section recently. "Our patrons know how important it is that nothing but good milk shall be sent to the factory as they realize that one can of bad milk sent in by a careless patron is liable, if it is mixed with their good milk to mean the loss of many dollars to all the rest of the patrons."

"Some years ago our maker was having some trouble with the milk. He did not say anything about it to us until things got so bad that he had to. We arranged with the instructor to drive around and see all our patrons. We sent together and saw every patron in the factory. We found that in every case where the maker had been having trouble with the milk of any patron, it was due to the fact that the patron was not keeping his milk in proper surroundings."

"Some of the men that we called on told us that they thought that their milk was being kept in the best possible condition. When, however, we pointed out what was wrong, they all, with only one exception, agreed to make the necessary improvements, and even the man who had first objected to doing anything fell into line later on."

"Our factory is a joint stock one. Every year I send word to the factory in regard to the price the cheese has sold for and word is thus sent around to all the patrons. This keeps them informed as to what the prices are going and they seem to appreciate the information. We feel that our patrons have a perfect right to know everything that goes on around the factory and they are always welcome to have any information they may desire. Our maker has little or no trouble with the milk and consequently our patrons

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are not worrying about receiving a visit from one of the sanitary inspectors. In fact we look for all the advice and helpful suggestions he can give us."

Brae Factory, Campbellford, in Northumberland county, was visited recently by a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World. This is an old factory but it was found to be in good repair and to be neat and clean, due to the work of the maker, Frank Barton. A new steel vat, purchased from the Steel Trough & Machine Co., of Tweed, is being used this year for the first time, and so far has given excellent satisfaction. In speaking to us about it, Mr. Barton said, "I think this vat is a fine one. I never have to scoop it out and this saves the bottom of the vat." The factory has 27 patrons, including a number of very large producers. There is a fine cement floor in the make room and the drainage runs off through a pipe and is emptied in a creek some little distance from the factory.

As the patrons become better acquainted with caring for the milk, makers should select milk more closely and gradually work it down. They will thus get their patrons educated, and will never be asked to take milk that is over-ripe. I think it is up to the makers to set a standard for the quality of the milk they will receive; and they set a high standard of quality. The drainage runs off through a pipe and is emptied in a creek some little distance from the factory.—Geo H. Barr.

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YOU will find as you look back upon your life, that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love.

—Henry Drummond.

An Unconventional Visit

By Julia Hemstead Bull

WHEN I got Mrs. Hedding's letter inviting us to spend a week at her new home in Prattsburg, I was very much pleased and so was Early. We are both extremely fond of Clara Hedding. Three years ago when she was Clara James, we spent the winter that we were eighteen together at Miss Neaf's School for young Ladies. And Clara's invitation came so opportunely, for Early's vacation had just commenced, and I myself was so tired of the routine of struggling with stupid pupils that I was almost ready to go to an asylum and ask to be locked up! So I wrote to Clara when to expect us. The morning before we were to start the postman came and I ran down to get the mail. There was a letter for me, and when I opened it I nearly fainted. This is what it said:

MY DEAREST EDITH:
I am overwhelmed with desolation at the thought that I shall not see you quite as soon as I expected. Eugene's father fell this morning and broke his leg, and they telegraphed for us to come immediately. Of course we feel that we must go. Now will you forgive me if I make a somewhat unconventional proposition? Won't you and Early please come anyway? You will have no trouble in finding the place, 314 Mellison, and the key will be under the north-east corner of the door-mat. Go right in and take possession. There are lots of things in the pantry and refrigerator, for you see I am leaving unexpectedly. And you can run out to market for any other little things you may need. I suggest this early because I think possibly you may enjoy the very novelty of the situation, and partly because I don't want to miss unnecessarily one minute of your visit. I want you there when I come, and I don't know just when that will be, but I hope that I can leave in two or three days. I've got to start for the train in fifteen minutes, and I am writing in such a hurry that I am afraid that my letter is incoherent.
Yours lovingly,
CLARA.

I hurried upstairs and into the bedroom where Early was combing her hair.

"Read that," I cried, "and then tell me that Fate hasn't got it in for the Clahore girls!"

Early dropped the comb and her lovely hair tumbled in a cloud all over her pretty, white shoulders. For fully a minute after she had read it, she did not say a word, and I watched her in suspense.

"Early," I cried, "what shall we do?"

"Well, I suppose we could give up our visit," she said.

Actually, I hadn't realized until that minute how frantically I was looking forward to that visit. When she said that I turned cold all over.

"Why, Early Clahore!" I exclaimed. "How can you suggest such a thing?"

Early burst into a little high laugh, and stooped to pick up the comb. Her hair fell down the wrong way, and she started a place for her eyes to shine through, as she said buoyantly: "I think we'll start to-morrow for Prattsburg, as we had intended; and we'll take possession of 314 Mellison, and go to housekeeping."

I grabbed Early around the neck and hugged her; I couldn't help it. "I feel," said I, "that I am going to enjoy this more than anything that ever happened."

I think I never saw it rain harder than it did the next day, and as it was still pouring down wickedly when we reached Prattsburg, we decided that it would be a matter of simple economy to take a cab. We picked out a cabman who looked good-natured and as we climbed in we told him to take us to 314 Mellison. He acted rather stupid, I thought, for he leaned down and kept repeating, "Mellison Street? 314 Mellison Street?"

"Can't you understand?" I said. "Of course it's a street. 314 Mellison."

Then he nodded and started his horse. It seemed as though we rode for miles, up and down, over a bridge, and around corners until I grew quite dizzy. At last we stopped in front of a very swell-looking establishment, and we got out and paid him.

It wasn't storming quite so hard, fortunately, but there was enough rain to hurry us up the walk and on to the porch without a very close examination of our surroundings. There was the door-mat, all right.

"I haven't the faintest idea which is northeast," I said. "But if we look in all the corners, we'll surely find the key."

We looked but we did not find it.

"Probably it has got pushed under the middle of my Early," said I.

"Of course that's it," said I.

We picked up the rug and turned it over, but there was no key. Then we stood up and looked at each other; and if my expression was anything like hers I must have been a sight.

"The trouble is," I said, "that Clara left in such a flutter that she forgot to put the key where she said she was going to. It's around here somewhere; we'll see if we can't find it."

"I feel like a porch climber already," said my sister. "And I'm sure I saw someone looking at us with suspicion from that up-stairs window next door."

But I was looking for the key, and my hair was beginning to feel creep

at the roots, when my eye fell upon a little jut on the door-casing, about six feet up. I climbed on the porch chair, and reached my hand up to it, and there was the key!

"I cannot describe what an immense relief I felt," said I.

"What a charming house!" cried Early delightedly. And indeed it was. The furnishings were exquisite, so quaint and tasteful and expensive too; any one could see that I was surprised, because I knew that Eugene Hedding worked on a moderate salary.

"Want to see what we are going to have for supper?"

Everything looked clean and trim, and put away. The pantry shelves, and the kitchen dishes and tin-ware, but we did not see anything to eat.

Early gave me a queer look, but she didn't say anything. There wasn't a thing in the pantry in the line of eatables, except a half-loaf of dry bread and a bottle of olives.

"Where's the refrigerator?" said I.

"Let's look there."

Well there was a dish of butter in it and nothing else.

"I could keep still any longer."

"What ever possessed Clara Hedding to tell us that she had the house full of things to eat?" I said indignantly. "A half-dozen dry breads don't constitute my idea of lavish plenty in the culinary line, by any means."



"What a Charming House!"

"Well," said Early, "now that we have found that we are to have no supper, let us go up-stairs and see where we are to sleep."

The up-stairs bore out the promise of the lower floor; it was charmingly dainty and luxurious. The room at the head of the stairs was evidently a guest chamber, done exquisitely in blue and gold.

"Do you suppose Clara meant this room for us?" I asked with awe.

"I don't know," she said; "let's investigate a little before we take possession anyway."

She gingerly pushed open another door. I stood on tiptoes, my chin upon her shoulder, and peered in with interest. Oh what a dream of a bathroom!

We both gave a gurgle of delight as we beheld it. I always did want a big bathroom, with a separate foot-bath in it, and here it was!

"My hair needs shampooing," said Early virtuously; "and I am going to attend to it this very night."

We found a little room at the end of the hall that she decided to take, pending the arrival of our hostess. It was pretty, but not elaborate, and evidently empty. We carried our suit cases in and unpacked them; then we decided that we would go out and hunt for something to eat. We found

a clean little market two blocks down the street, and we laid in a supply of eggs, bread and cereals, and some bacon. Then we scurried back and struggled for a while with the gas-range. It worked all right after two tries, but the fire blushed up quite a respectable supper.

"I wish," said Early, as we put away the dishes, "that we did not feel so miserably uncomfortable. I feel as if I ought to be arrested, and I don't quite know what for. Still, if I were to hazard a guess, I should say for housebreaking."

"Silly!" replied I.

Nevertheless, I was conscious of something of the same feeling myself. We went in to the library, which looked very jolly and inviting, all lit up, tried the piano, which was a lovely Steinway, and hunted out some good books. But very soon Early went upstairs to shampoo her hair. I went up with her to help her rub in the eggs; then I left her to finish the ceremony at her leisure, and went down to the library for reading.

"Did I leave the lights all turned on like that, when I went upstairs?" I thought, as I walked quietly through the hall. "How careless of me and how extravagant!"

Then I stopped, and my heart came up and bobbed against my palate, for standing by the library table was a man!

"A burglar!" was my first thought; "but would he leave all the lights turned on like that?" I didn't know. But I had no time to formulate a plan of defense, or to effect my escape, for he saw me. He was standing by the table, a magazine in his hand, but he laid it down quickly and stepped forward.

"Good evening," he said; and it was suddenly borne in upon me that he was a stranger, and, and remarkably good-looking.

"Good evening," I replied. I was so frightened that I was quite self-conscious, and that seems strange too, come to think about it.

He smiled at me deponentially, but he looked unmistakably surprised. He took another step forward, and said, hesitatingly: "Were you expecting to see my sister?"

If I was frightened before, then I was simply paralyzed. His sister! Clara Hedding had just one brother, and he was insane—had been in an asylum for years! I saw it all in a flash. He had escaped, and coming here in her absence, has let himself in. Heaven only knows how, but a lunatic cunning enough to break out of one building, when carefully guarded, would certainly have no difficulty in breaking into another, and an empty one. It was a hideous situation, but it had to be faced.

"I had hoped to see her," I said, and my voice sounded quite natural, "and I presume she will soon be here."

(Continued next week.)

The Covered Broom

By Ruth Fel.

One of the most useful articles the housewife can have as an assistance to quick work in cleaning in time of need, is one of the woven broom covers intended for use in dusting walls and ceilings.

The woven knitted cover was first thought for this purpose, but one morning, when time was flying, and the broom was still covered with the woven wool bag, the housewife used it for sweeping up the linoleum in the kitchen. Not only did it take up very little space, but the making of an after-mopping unnecessary, but it did this without raising a bit of dust, and from that day a bare broom or brush has never been used on this particular floor covering; it is making sweeping a kitchen floor without raising a particle of dust! This is the ideal of kitchen sweepers. Moreover, the linoleum is never scratched,

and the day for wiping it up either with an oiled cloth or with water, is put off indefinitely, much to the saving of the linoleum, and the housewife's time and strength.

USES OF THE COVERED BROOM

When rugs show traces of lint, yet are not sufficiently soiled to be taken out of doors and given a thorough cleaning, or if ill-health or any other of the many causes which break into the cleaning time, the householders happen to come when the rugs need cleaning, they may be made to pass muster until another day brings more time or strength by treating them gently with the covered broom; it takes up dust and lint and snips, so the rugs look clean and bright, without raising dust as ordinary sweeping would do.

The piazza floor may be made very clean without injury to paint or finish, and without raising dust, by using the covered broom, so that it is quite possible to perform the task after one's dress is changed for the day, housework being finished for the time being. Since no dust is set floating in the air, the housewife dispense with the sweeping cap, or head towel, while cleaning the piazza floor.

Uncovered stairs, and even covered ones, may be quickly made presentable with the covered broom, and the thorough sweeping with the stair-brush put off till a more convenient time; at the same time, as one proceeds, most of the dust may be taken from the rails of the banisters with the same covered broom used in sweeping the stairs, and then the top rail only remains to be dusted with a cloth. Only by trying this can one appreciate the time and labor saved.

A point is made in each instance of the fact that no dust is raised when the covered broom is used, for only the housewife who must do all the work of her home with her own hands, can appreciate what it means to be able to sweep without having to dust thoroughly afterwards; the dust which gathers from day to day is quickly and easily removed, but when to this is added the thick layer of dust which usually settles on everything after an ordinary sweeping, dusting a room becomes a task, indeed, and a most unpleasant one. Moreover, the covered broom, aside from saving dusting, may also be made to assist in it, for while sweeping the rugs and the bare polished floor which surround them, it is easy, comparatively, to pass the covered broom along the rockers and rungs of chairs, the legs of tables, and the under parts of furniture generally; there then remains to be dusted by hand with a cloth and lamb's wool brush only the parts of the room and furniture which may be done standing up, thus doing away with all lifting and turning of heavy furniture while dusting.

Five or six of these broom covers make a supply which will not give out at a critical moment, and they are easily washed in warm, soapy, borax water, if left to soak for a while, and then rubbed

out, rinsed, and dried in the sun and air. They seem to last indefinitely, and it takes but a few seconds to adjust one over the broom, if the bag is first almost turned inside out and then drawn up over broom, and tied securely around the handle with the tapes. The cover should be put on in the same manner, one puts on in the same manner, turning it inside out until the corners at the bottom are in place; otherwise it may prove a real task to get the cover on, as it is woven and contracts easily.

With the clean covered broom first dust the lower parts of the furniture, then sweep the rugs.

REDUCING THE DUST

A clean cover will remove dust from walls and ceilings, and with this very useful article one is not tempted to neglect these until they are so soiled as to become discolored or hard to clean.

So long has sweeping with a broom and its consequent raising of clouds of dust been most objectionable, especially in small rooms, that the writer has made special effort to solve the problem.

Now, cleaning days have no further terrors, and the carpet sweeper is used only for the most superficial cleaning. It is useful for taking up crumbs after each meal, when these would otherwise be trodden into the dining room rug, making a stain taking up snips when sewing is the order of the day, and for keeping the rugs free from the tiny bits that fall from time to time and soon make the room look ugly.

Four Chums

On old Maud's back are the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thompson, of Clinton, Ont. The boy's names are Charlie, aged seven, in front; Willie, aged four in the middle and Clayton, six years old, behind. Maud is 25 years old, of Royal George blood and raised by the boy's grandfather, the late Nathaniel Thompson. The father



Four Good Friends

and son always lived together, so the old pet has never changed her home. About all she does now is to drive to the village, a distance of three miles, after mail, when the other horses have been working. Also the boys ride on her back in turn and sometimes the three at once as seen in the photo. The oldest boy rides after the cows. He mounts by leading her beside a fence and climbs on. She has never done an ungentle act while the boys were handling her.—E. A. Thompson, Clinton Co., Ont.

Doing without these things that you cannot buy is not economy; it is necessity.

Jelly Making

In no department of preserving does the housekeeper feel less sure of the result than in jelly making. The rule that works perfectly one time, fails another time. Why this is so, the average housekeeper does not know; so there is nearly always an element of uncertainty as to the result of the work. These two questions are being constantly asked: "Why does not my jelly harden?" "What causes my jelly to candy?" It is an easy matter to say that there is something in the condition of the fruit, or that the fruit juice and sugar were cooked too short or too long a time. These explanations are often true; but they do not help the inquirer, since at other times that proportion of sugar and time of cooking have given perfect jelly.

HOW TO PREPARE

When preparing to make jelly have ready the cheesecloth strainer, enameled colander, wooden spoons, vegetable measure, measures, tumblers, preserving kettles and fruit.

If currant jelly is to be made, free the fruit from leaves and large stems. If jelly is to be made from any of the other small fruits, the stems and hulls must be removed.

When jelly is to be made from any of the large fruits the important part of the preparation is to have the fruit washed clean for a moment in the water and the blossom end. Nearly all the large fruits are better for having the skin left on. Apples and pears need not be cored. There is so much gummy substance in the cores of quinces that it is best not to use this portion in making fine jelly.

Late Fruits

If practical, pare fruit with a silver knife, so as not to stain or darken the product. The quickest and easiest way to peel peaches is to drop them into boiling water for ten minutes. Have a deep kettle a little more than half full of boiling water; fill a wire basket with peaches; put a long handled spoon under the handle of the basket and lower into the boiling water. At the end of three minutes lift the basket out by slipping the spoon under the handle. Plunge the basket for a moment into a pan of cold water. Let the peaches drain matoes may be peeled in the same manner.

If peaches are to be canned in syrup, put them at once into the sterilized jars. They may be canned whole or in halves. If in halves, remove nearly all the stones or pits. For the sake of the flavor, a few stones should be put in each jar.

When preparing cherries, plums, or crab apples for canning or preserving the stem or a part of it may be left on the fruit.

PEACHES

Eight qts. of peaches, 1 qt. of sugar, 3 qts. of water.

Put the sugar and water together and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. When the syrup boils skim it. Draw the kettle back where the syrup will keep hot, but not boil.

Pare the peaches, cut in halves, and remove the stones, unless you prefer to can the fruit whole.

Put a layer of the prepared fruit into the preserving kettles and cover with some of the hot syrup. When the fruit begins to boil, skim carefully. Boil gently for 10 minutes, then put in the jars and seal. If the fruit is not fully ripe it may require a little longer time to cook. It should be so tender that it may be pierced easily with a silver fork. It is best to put only one layer of fruit in the preserving kettle. While this is cooking the fruit for the next batch may be pared.

QUINCES

Four qts. of pared, cored, and quartered quinces, 1 1/2 qts. of sugar, 2 qts. of water.

Rub the fruit hard with a coarse, crash towel, then wash and drain. Pare, quarter and core; drop the pieces into cold water. Put the fruit in the preserving kettle with cold water to cover it generously. Heat slowly and simmer gently until tender. The pieces will not all require the same time to cook. Take each piece up as soon as it is so tender that a silver fork will pierce it readily. Drain on a platter. Strain the water in which the fruit was cooked through cheese cloth. Put 2 qts. of the strained liquid and the sugar into the preserving kettle, stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. When it boils skim well and put in the cooked fruit. Boil gently for about 90 minutes.

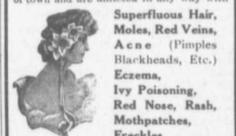
GRAB APPLES

Six qts. of apples, 1 1/2 qts. of sugar, 2 qts. of water.

Put the sugar and water into the preserving kettle. Stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. When the syrup boils, skim it. Wash the fruit, rubbing the blossom end well. Put it in the boiling syrup, and cook gently until tender. It will take from 20 to 50 minutes.

ARE YOU COMING?

From August 29th to September 14th, there will be greatly reduced fares by water and rail to Canada's Big Fair. If you live out of town, you are invited in any way you wish.



Superfluous Hair, Moles, Red Veins, Acne (Pimples, Blackheads, Etc.), Eczema, Ivy Poisoning, Red Nose, Rash, Mothatches, Freckles, Wrinkles, Scars Falling Hair, Grey Hair, Dandruff, Obesity, Small

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THE COOK'S CORNER

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

Ripe Pickles

Soak ripe cucumbers 24 hours in weak salt water after slicing and cutting out all small seeds and pulp. Drain and cook in vinegar and sugar, 1 cup sugar to 1 qt. vinegar, suiting the taste as to more or less sugar. Use all kinds of spices, as the taste directs. 1 teaspoonful of every variety is a good proportion to the qt. vinegar, though many palates demand less.

Cucumber Preserves

Use cucumbers quite yellow, ripe or nearly so. Peel and cut out pulp. To every large cucumber, add 1 lemon, cutting rind in strips and removing only seeds and the membrane that divides the sections. It is safer to first cook a bit of the rind to ascertain if it is bitter, as some lemons will spoil the preserves. Sliced to taste from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup sugar to the lemon. Cook soft, but not so tender that the slices will fall to pieces. Tongue and teeth are the best testers. Some cooks make cucumber and pumpkin preserves with extract, but the fruit itself is preferable. Seal.

Cucumbers in Bulk

Small green ones are the best. Packed in coarse salt they will keep the year round. Freshen as needed and cover with hot vinegar. Spice with cloves.

Favorite Pickles

One qt. of raw cabbage chopped fine, 1 qt. boiled beets chopped fine, 2 cups sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon white or black pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon red pepper (or the pods can be used) cover with cold vinegar and slice horse-radish enough to cover the tops, as it prevents mold. And if horse keepers would only learn this simple thing, that the horse-radish will prevent all pickles from molding, they would have more toothsome pickles to embellish their tables with, as enough of the radish permeates the whole to give the pickles a pleasant flavor, which cannot be said of it when it is grated, and the latter task is laborious too. I think this pickle is delicious and surprising, and just the thing to please the men working in the field. If any objection is had to the beets, they can be left out and the sugar and celery seed added, also mustard seed and a little of the ground article.

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Agents Wanted

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A Difference Between Boys

Some boys seem to take a delight in spending a large part of their time in the cow stable and in loving every animal in the herd. Other boys think that they like the cattle but they never seem to get along with them. What is the reason? It is due to a difference in the boys.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, Jr., of Northumberland County, Ont., is the oldest exhibitor of Ayrshire cattle in Canada. "I have often noticed," said Mr. Stewart, recently, "what a difference there is in boys. Some boys it is a pleasure to talk to. They are so eager to pick up every bit of information I can give them and remember it so well, it is evident that they think more of the cattle than they do of themselves. Other boys, however, who come to me seem to think that they want to know something about the cattle and when I point out the different points that we look for in good dairy stock, they will nod their heads and intimate that they understand it. It is plain to see however, that they do not."

"Generally, these boys before long try to tell me all the things they know about cattle and it soon becomes evident that they are thinking more of showing off what they know, than of finding out what they can learn. Such boys have not the capacity to learn much about dairy stock, and then they wonder why they do not later on



Officers of East and West Victoria Women's Institute, Taken Especially for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

do as well as other boys who do not pretend to know as much as they do, but who, in reality, know a great deal more."

An Orchard Free

What boy or girl on the farm would not like to have one or two nice apple trees all of their own? If you will simply send us one new yearly subscriber for this paper at \$1 a year, we will send you free of cost the "Boy's Delight Apple Tree." This tree is an exceptionally fine dessert variety, and ripens about the 15th of September to the middle of October. It resembles the Fameuse in color of flesh. The apple is sweet and of excellent quality. It is quite a new variety, and is a seedling of the Snow.

For five new subscribers at \$1 each, we will send you six of these trees free of cost. Try and secure a club of five subscribers, and start an orchard for yourself. Send all subscriptions to The Household Editor, The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Our Institute Superintendent



Sept. G. A. Putnam of the Institute, who were present at the picnic.

East and West Victoria Institutes have worked together in harmony for some time. This was their first joint picnic. Mr. Putnam in his remarks drew attention to the fact that the Women's Institutes of Ontario have

We have the pleasure of re-producing here a little snap shot taken by our Household Editor, recently, of Mr. G. A. Putnam, superintendent of Women's Institutes, for Ontario, while addressing the picnic held recently at Fenelon Falls, Ont. A large attendance was present, and Mr. Putnam delivered a pleasing address. We also present below a group photograph of the officers of the Victoria District branch of the Institute, who were present at the picnic.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 12 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and full measure for skirts. Address all orders to Pattern Department.

OVER WAIST 5911.



The overwaist with wide sleeves is an unquestioned favorite. The blouse is made with tacked portions, sleeves and apron portions, all of which are joined to a foundation girde, over which the draped one is arranged.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds 21, 2 yds 27, or 1 yd 44 in wide, 5/8 yds of bias velvet, 3/8 yds of applique, 1/2 yd of lace for surface portions to make as illustrated.

The pattern is sent for \$1, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 inch bust measure, and will be mailed on receipt of 15 cents.

FANCY WAIST WITH GIRDELE, 5912.



Everything that gives the short waist line is greatly in vogue just now. The waist consists of the foundation lining, the blouse and sleeve. The chemise is faced on to the lining. The sleeve linings are faced to form the cuffs. The draped girdele is arranged over the lower part of lining.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds 21, 2 yds 27, or 1 1/2 yds 44 in wide with 3/8 yd any width for the gathering, 3/8 yd of all-over lace for chemise and cuffs, 1 1/2 yds of silk for girdele and trimming.

The pattern is sent for \$1, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 inch bust measure, will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.



INFANT'S WARDROBE.

A correct infant's wardrobe requires no little time and consideration. It should be made of soft, dainty, non-irritating materials and it must include a generous number of garments if the little one is to be comfortable and happy. Illustrated is a complete outfit, including station style of garments.

The patterns are cut in one size only and the entire outfit will be mailed on receipt of forty cents.

Satisfied with Premium

Are you trying to win any of our premiums. If not, we would like to call your attention to the following letter recently received from a subscriber, who secured some new subscriptions for us. She writes: "Thank you very much for the Cook Book you sent me as premium, for securing new subscribers to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. It is certainly well worth working for and I am delighted with it, and would advise all the girls to try and secure one too."—Helen Thomson, Argenteuil Co., Que.

You ought to have a copy of our new Cook Book. Write for information as to how you can secure one free.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.
Toronto, Monday, August 17. — Wholesale trade is picking up somewhat, and a steadier business is met with a decided improvement in sentiment regarding the future. There is an increase in business, and an improvement in sentiment is reported. The movement of the western crops is looked forward to with great interest, and conditions generally are said to be money more plentiful. There is more inquiry for funds for commercial purposes, and rates of interest and discounts remain steady. Call loans are quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent. Time loans are at 6 per cent, and discounts at 5 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT.
There has been considerable fluctuation in the wheat market during the week and the trade is awaiting developments. This fluctuation is not confined alone to the Chicago wheat ring, where speculation is in control. Liverpool showed a decline of one cent on Wednesday, but almost recovered this loss on Friday. There has been some large exporting of wheat the past ten days, which has helped to strengthen values on this side. The trade is still nervous regarding the crop. There are reports of too much rain in some of the Northern States, and also frost in the Canadian West. It is not believed that the frost has done any great damage, but it is feared that it will follow closely upon the low temperatures. There are those who believe that the effects of the frost are being exaggerated.

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COPY must be received Friday to guarantee insertion in issue of following week.

NO BLACK-FACED TYPE or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

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FARM FOR SALE. situated near the village of Atholston, Que., convenient to railway station, church, post office, etc. For particulars apply to Box P, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

15 ACRES — Town of Brampton, twenty miles west of Toronto, choice garden and fruit land, large brick residence with all conveniences, first class schools, churches, and public buildings, in connection with Toronto; bargain, for sale quick. Box 56, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED — Young men for Firemen and Brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information, send stamp. National Railway Training School, Inc., 375 Robert St., (Room 125) St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED — Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm, etc. Send stamp if interested to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustration. Ontario Supply Co., Montreal.

to influence the speculative market. There is a scarcity of Manitoba wheat, and local dealers here are no longer quoting it at \$1.09 at the end of the week. Old or new Ontario wheat is quoted here at 86c to 85c outside. The Toronto farmers' market at 85c to 86c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS.

There has been considerable trading in Manitoba wheat for August during the week, at prices about 1c per bushel below last year's prices at this season. Receipts of oats are increasing here and trade is good. New Ontario oats are quoted at 41c to 43c, and old at 44c to 46c outside. On the farmers' market old oats sell at 52c to 53c, and new at 49c to 46c a bushel. The American oat crop showed a condition of 83.1 per cent, as compared with a ten year average of 81.9, as compared with a ten year average of 83.9. The American barley crop showed a condition of 83.1 per cent, as compared with a ten year average of 81.9, and 83.7. The barley market is quiet here at 56c to 58c for old and 55c to 56c for new outside. Malted barley is quoted at Montreal at 66c to 67c. There is little going in peas. Belling peas are quoted at Montreal at \$1.25 a bushel.

FEEDS.

The bran market continues firm, under a good demand, and a strong demand. Receipts are scarce here. Bran is quoted at \$15 to \$16 and shorts at \$20 to \$21 a ton in car lots outside in bulk, and \$2 a ton more in bulk. The corn crop of the United States seems to be holding its own pretty well. On August 1, the condition was 82.3 per cent of a normal tendency, with 82.8 on July 1; 82.3 on August 1, 1907; and a ten year average of 83.1. The market shows an easier tendency, with quotations at 86c to 86½. Toronto freights for No. 2 yellow, and 84 to 84½ for kingbird. Market feed barley is quoted at Montreal at 15c to 55c a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW.

The U. S. hay crop showed a condition of 92.1 on August 1, as compared with a ten year average of 85. There is little change in the local market. There is a good demand for the best quality hay at Montreal where the supply is short. Liverpool market is reported firm under a better demand; very little Canadian is getting into the market. The market here is quiet here. Timothy is quoted at 87c to \$1.00, and No. 2 at \$0.50 to \$1 in car lots. Old hay baled is sold at \$2 to \$2.75 a ton. Old hay sold at \$1.50 to \$1.65, and new at \$1 to \$1.35 a ton; straw, in bundles, \$1.50 to \$1.50, and loose at 95c to 97c a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

The potato market is strong under light receipts. They sell here at 56c to \$1 a bushel in farmers' wagons. The bean market shows little change, and prices remain at last week's quotations.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market is quiet owing to increased supplies. Eggs sell here at 23c to 25c in case lots. At Montreal selects are quoted at 23c to 24c, and straight gathered at 22c to 19½c, under a good demand. Toronto farmers' market new laid eggs bring 22c to 25c a dozen. The poultry market is steady though the demand is not very keen. In a jobbing way spring chickens, live weight, sell at 13c to 14c; dressed, 2c a lb. higher. On the farmers' market spring chickens, live weight, are 12c to 13c; and turkeys at 17c to 20c a lb.

FRUIT.

It is expected that growers of early apples will have to depend largely upon the home market this year. The English crop of early apples is reported very large. There is a heavy crop of plums, which will influence the market some. There is likely to be a good demand from the Canadian West. There are western buyers in Ontario now for fruit. They are paying \$1.95 for Duchess f.o.b. These buyers who represent several large western hotels, will take from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels both fall and winter varieties. There has been little contracting for winter fruit. Last year's fruit was a great deal of it was bought up on the trees. The packers who got up lipped last year are going a little slowly this year. It is said there was a good deal of them that had to make any bids till after August 15. Not all kept the agreement, however, as

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

INCORPORATED 1880

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One of the 75 Branches of this bank is convenient to you.

Your account is invited.

We hear of offers made before that date of 7c to 8¢ a bushel for winter fruit on the tree. There will be little selling at these prices. Growers will not hold till the crop is ready for picking. Those who grower made by early selling last year taking one season with another he will be sure to get a better price. This is till it is in shape to be handled. He knows what he has then, and can sell at the top of the market. Those who are in the know seem to think that winter apples will start at a low price, but improve later. The crop, though slightly less in quantity than last year will be very much better in quality. Reports indicate a medium to large crop in England, France, and Germany. The general opinion is that good winter stock will bring steady prices.

There has been brisk business at Toronto fruit market during the week, which closed with an easy tendency. Raspberries are quoted at 10c to 15c and blackberries at 7c to 10c a bushel; blueberries, 12c to 13.5c; gooseberries, 9c to 12.5c; Canadian peaches, 25c to 40c; Canadian plums, 20c to 30c; harvest apples, 20c to 30c; and tomatoes, 15c to 25c a basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese prices continue on the up grade. At the end of the week, 12½c was paid at several points, and 12½c to 12½c was a common price. These are high prices for July and early August cheese. If the usual higher prices for September and fall cheese prevail, there are likely to carry before long. It is said that these prices are above what the English market will warrant; as to that we do not know. Exports so far show a falling off over 150,000 boxes and the English make likely to be below that of 1907, there is some ground for believing that these prices are a good investment for the buyer. It is estimated that over 160,000 boxes of cheese are held in stock at Montreal on English account. This would indicate that the people who consume our cheese have confidence in the market. Prices are firm here at 12½c to 12½c for large, and 12½c to 12½c for twins.

A feature of the butter market this season is the importance of the United States is playing in the export trade. There is said to be a surplus of production there that will carry the trade long for some time. Last week choice creamery was quoted in New York at 23c to 23½c for large, and 23c to 23½c for twins. The market in Toronto is quiet. There is an easier feeling here owing largely to slight falling off in the export demand. Choice creamery is quoted at 23c at Montreal. A year ago butter sold at 22c to 22½c. The market in Toronto is quiet and easier. Creamery prints are quoted at 25c to 26c; solids at 23c to 24c; dairy prints, choice, 22c to 23c; and dairy tubs at 21c to 22c a lb. On the farmers' market dairy prints bring 19c to 20c and creamery prints 27c to 30c a lb.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

Business is being done at the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange but light, though much better than the management expected at this season of the year. General purpose horses are sold at \$187.50 during the week, and drivers at \$100 to \$140 each. Serviceably sound work horses sold at \$17.00 to \$65 each.

There were some speculators on sale during the week. One pacing stallion sold for \$227.50, and a fast mare for \$200.00. It is expected that business will improve in a couple of weeks when the summer holiday season is over.

LIVE STOCK

The cattle markets show little change from a week ago. Prigs have been well maintained for good quality stock. Poorer quality, which is in too large supply, sold a little cheaper; at the end of the week. At a large number of the stock there were few good cattle on sale and no exporters excepting a few light ones. At the Union Stock Yards on Monday local exporters sold at \$5 to \$5.50. These prices would have been paid later in the week if the quality had been on hand. Light exporters sell at \$4.50 to \$5 and export bulls at \$3.75 to \$4.50 a head. London cables report cattle selling at 11½c to 12c a lb. dressed weight.

There is little change in the prices for the best butchers' cattle. Up to 85 and 80 for the best quality of the week. There was choice quality if it were offered. On Thursday market the best lots sold for \$4.00 to \$4.50, and cattle at \$6 to \$4.50, medium \$3.75 to \$3.50; canners, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.40; and canners, \$1.50 to \$2 a head.

There are few stockers and feeders offering, and few are wanted. Stockers \$60 to \$70, the each sell at \$2.50 to \$3 and feeders 800 to 900 lb. each at \$3.25 to \$3.75 a cwt.

Good cows are in demand at good prices. Cows sell all the way from \$30 to \$60 each. The average price for those offering is about \$45 each.

Veal calves keep firm in price owing to light receipts. The demand, however, is good and prices range from \$3 to \$6 a cwt. At East Buffalo calves are reported active and higher at \$5 to \$6.25 a cwt.

The sheep market continues firm with receipts fair. At the Union Stock Yards on Monday export sheep sold as high as \$4.75 a cwt. The general run of prices at \$4.00 to \$4.50, and the week was \$4 to \$4.25 for export ewes; \$3 to \$3.75 for rams, and \$5.00 to \$6.25 a cwt. for lambs. Choice wethers are in demand, and prices are high. At the American markets sheep keep firm and active under a good demand.

Hog quotations here show a drop of 25c a cwt below last week. The present condition of the hog market does not seem to warrant any reduction. Packers are, however, evidently preparing for the usual fall decline in prices, beginning about October. Hogs killed now will not reach the Old Country market for five or six weeks. Offerings of hogs are not heavy though there is an over-supply of light and coarser hogs. The offering of

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DOMINION AMMUNITION

cause packers to bid against each other, and prices at country points during the week have been as high as here. Quotations for hogs during the week were \$6.65 for selects and \$6.40 for lights, fed and watered. At several country points west of these figures were paid during the week. Drivers report that \$6.65 f.o.b. was paid at Stonfield, \$6.60 at Gornley, and \$6.75 a cwt. at Hagarville. At some points west of London only \$6.25 a cwt. was paid. This would indicate that those packers are endeavoring to lower prices they cannot do so and get the supply necessary to keep their establishments running. At Buffalo the market is reported slow and lower at \$7.10 for heavy and mixed; \$6 to \$6.30 for Yorkers; \$4 to \$5.60 for pigs; \$2.45 to \$5.60 for roughs, and \$6 \$6.75 a cwt. for dairies.

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The William Davies Co., Toronto, expect to pay \$5.25 this week for hogs f.o.b. Whether they will be able to hold to this figure depends upon the supply. They require a certain number each week to keep their plant running and are sometimes compelled to pay more than the market will warrant in order to get their supply. They report that many light hogs arriving for which there is no profitable market at this season of the year. Many of these are coarse, lanky, unfinished hogs that should be kept by farmers for a couple of weeks longer. Last week 10 per cent. of the hogs received were of this quality. Unless the number gets very much smaller a severe cut in prices will have to be made. F.o.b. buying makes this hard to do. The drivers will take all the hogs a farmer has at the same price, regardless of quality. These are shipped to the packing house and the driver usually has his money before the hogs pass final inspection. Drivers are be-

ing warned regarding light hogs and if they continue to arrive they have been doing a cut of 50¢ to \$1 a cwt. may be looked for in the price.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of August 13th reads: "The market is weak, and 25 lower. Canadian bacon 58¢ to 62¢."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 15, 1908.—Owing to cables from the Old Country and the large deliveries of Dominion hogs the Canadian market continues very weak. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipment f.o.b. country points: \$6.35 to \$6.40 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir \$6.60.

UNION STOCK YARDS PRICES

Montreal, August 17.—There was a brisker market at the Union Stock Yards this morning, and everything sold early, at higher prices in most cases. The run was 60 cars, comprising 1145 cattle, 51 sheep, 39 hogs and 39 calves. Exporters sold at 15¢ a cwt. higher. Choice steers brought \$5.55, the bulk sold at \$5 to \$5.50 a cwt. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.50. Hatching calves sold readily enough at last week's prices, with choice quality quoted at \$4.90 to \$5 a cwt. Good cattle sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75, medium at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Inferior stuff was no higher. Cow sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 a cwt. Milk cows sold at \$3 to \$3.50 each, and calves at \$3 to \$6 a cwt. There was a big run of sheep. Export sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.50, bucks, \$3 to \$3.25, and lambs at \$3 to \$4 a cwt. Hog quotations are easy, the supply is scarce in the country, and packers may have to pay more to get hogs; \$6.65 is quoted here for selects. J. W. W.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, August 15th.—We had another sharp upward movement in cheese this week, and prices have reached their highest level of the season. At the beginning of the week everything pointed to an advance. Enquiries were coming in from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the continued shortage of the make here with the consequent small receipts, all tended to stiffen the market here and make dealers more or less anxious to get possession of a few cheeses before the advance, which seemed bound to come, materialized. At this time they were consequently given practically a free hand and prices were rushed up at all points, and at the end of the week they are high as 12½¢ and 5½ lb. was paid at several points, although the bulk of the cheese in the country sold for about 12½¢ and 12¢. At this price there are not many orders coming from the other side, but still there are sufficient to warrant the price, and maintained, and the only very evident indication that there will be no serious set back in the market for a couple of days.

Receipts are falling off very rapidly and are almost 20,000 boxes less than the corresponding week last year, a reduction of fully 30 per cent. The make during the months of June and July have been fully 15 per cent. short of last year, and there

is every indication of the August make being as much short. We have had refreshing rains generally, and it may be that the September make will show up as well as last year, but it would not be wise to bank upon this. Shipments have also been light, the total this week amounting to 70,000 boxes. A fair proportion of the sales being made are for storage purposes, and this would account to some extent for the small shipment. Our butter in Montreal has been steadily growing during the past few weeks and must total now fully 230,000 cases, a large proportion of which is held for English account.

There has been more interest taken in butter during the past few days, and the market has advanced a slight amount since the increased inquiry. Country markets Saturday ruled all the way from 23½¢ to 24¢ in latter price being paid at Cowansville.

MONTREAL PRODUCE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, August 15.—Butter.—There has been a good trade doing in butter locally during the week, and prices have ranged all the way from 23¢ to 25¢, according to creamery. Choice creamery prints have sold at 24½¢ to 25¢; with solids at 24¢ to 24½¢; ordinary finest selling at 23½¢ to 24½¢; with underfeed at about 23¢. Choice dairy butter extra fatched 22¢, with lower grades from 20¢ to 21¢. Higher prices are looked for next week, on account of the increased cost at factory points.

Cheese.—There is a fair trade in cheese, at prices practically unchanged from the previous week. Quotations range from 13¢ to 14¢, according to quality. There are a few small French cheeses to be had at 12½¢ to 12½¢.

Eggs.—The market for eggs is steady and unchanged. There is a good demand

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 35 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural herd increase. This is a chance for a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls, Pontiac, Delmon, Imp, son of Delmon, Canada's greatest sire, head of herd. Come and see them.

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I have only three sons of Brightest Canary to offer for sale. Speak quick if you want one.

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Brooders of Holstein-Friesian, sials of high-class merit. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write for prices E-6428-09

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MISCELLANEOUS

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BOARD	Date Met/g	Boarded	Lowest Price	Highest Price	Boarded	Lowest Price	Highest Price
London	Aug. 8	130		11 15-16	58		11 15-16
Whitby	" 11	730		12 1-16			
Campbellford	" 11	825	12	12 1-16			
Belville	" 12	2,165			110		12 5-16
Vankle Hill	" 12	1,474	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Woodstock	" 12	1,150	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Alexandria	" 13	977	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Brookville	" 13	1,445	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Kingston	" 13	838	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Isleswell	" 13	390	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Winchester	" 13	315		12 9-16			
Iroquois	" 14				263		12 9-16
Montpelier	" 14				516		12 9-16
Listowel	" 14	2,865	12 3-16	12 3-16			
Alexandria	" 14	710	12 7-16	12 7-16			
Ortwa	" 14				1,331		12 3-16
Pictou	" 14	1,229	12 1/2	12 3-16			
Napanee	" 14	1,350	12 1/2	12 3-16			
QUEBEC							
Covansville	Aug. 8	345	11 1/2	12 1-16			
Sharnbrook	" 14	279		12 6-16	209		12 5-16
Huntington	" 14	279		12 6-16			
Victoriaville	" 14	2,000		14 3-16			
NEW YORK							
Canton	Aug. 9	2,800		11 1/2			

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40 BU.
PER ACRE

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Don't wait and ponder and wonder and hesitate till this exceptional opportunity is gone. Hustle up and get out into this new country. Breathe the life-giving gases from the great Rockies. Own one of these wealth-producing farms. Roll your crops in Denver or Omaha or St. Louis. Two railroads are within 10 miles, new one has just been surveyed through the ranch.



RYE
30 BU.
PER ACRE



WHEAT
35 BU.
PER ACRE

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POTATOES
200 BU.
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