

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 35

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPT. 1,

1910.



STOCK OF UNIFORM COLOR AND CONFORMATION SHOULD BE THE PRIDE OF EVERY FARMER

The color and conformation of the average herd of cows in this country do not indicate any predominating blood. So long as such prevails, so long will there exist the average 3,000-lbs.-of-milk-cow. Dairy cattle improvement can be brought about on a large scale only through using good pure-bred dairy sires of some chosen breed. Note the uniformity of the herd here-
D. A. Herd Competition during four successive years. Mason Bros., Norfolk Co., Ont., a high standing in the W. O. among the successful competitors for 1909 in the Dairy Farms Competition.

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CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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PRICE 15 CENTS

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- SMOOTH RUNNING.**—The bowl will always run smooth and true, even if out of mechanical balance.
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- NOT AFFECTED BY WEAR.**—As the machine wears, instead of becoming noisy and running harder, as in the old style mechanically balanced machines, it will continue to run easily and smoothly.
- RUNS EASIER WITH USE.**—The experience of users is that the "Simplex" Self-Balancing Separator runs easier with continued use.
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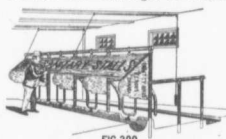


FIG 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

—WRITE—

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada. LITTLER CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

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

Canadian National Dairy Show

An organization has been affected for having a National Canadian Dairy Show to be held annually at Montreal. This is one of the largest and most important shows that has yet been taken in the dairy business. The Show will be conducted on the most advanced lines and largely by the people who are carrying on the Montreal Horse Show, it will be held at the Arena the week of November 7th to 12th.

A large space will be devoted to a show ring for cattle; around this is a fine Amphitheatre for spectators. Next to the arena is a building 170 feet by 50, all cemented and with two stories, which building will provide splendid housing for cattle since it is well built and is lighted and ventilated perfectly. For this year it is probable that only the lower story, which is on the level with the show ring, will be needed.

It is expected that a judging competition will be arranged for between teams from the Agricultural Colleges. The people behind the show have plenty of capital and are willing to spend it; they do not expect to pay expenses this year, but wish to make it in every way first-class and equal to the high standard set in the United States. The railroad facilities for the show are excellent; the cattle can be unloaded from the C.P.R., about 1,000 feet from the door, while the building is not too far away from the Grand Trunk. Montreal is amply able to house all guests that will come and everything seems favorable for the success of the Show.

Leisure Time on the Farm

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I noticed that one of your correspondents from Muskoka district says that about hours on the farm are not necessary and that there can be no leisure time for the busy interested farmer. I beg to differ with him. The wise, intelligent farmer has plenty of leisure hours because he does his work to the best of a man's ability and trusts to Providence for the rest.

There is no leisure time, however, for the farmer who only half puts in his crops and then fills in his might-be leisure time regretting that he did not till his land as he should have done and that spraying and other essentials to success—with various crops have been neglected. That man worries because the weather is so hot and everything is scorched, or he is afraid that it is never going to rain. Such a man is all the while alarmed that the cows may get into the corn, that his wheat is going to get wet and sprout, and afraid, it may be, that he is not going to get the advantage of some poor wretch, who may be his neighbor.—Stephen Culver, Haldimand Co., Ont.

Foul Brood amongst Honey Bees

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The honey bees of this section have of late been troubled with Foul Brood. The disease is something new with us and we have the bee industry largely developed.

Foul Brood affects the honey and the comb and prevents the bees from working; it also prevents the young bees from coming out of their cells, thus soon the number of bees in the hives is reduced very materially. This disease is said to have first appeared locally in the large apiary of Mr. Scott, the Government Inspector of bees at Wexler and that only a few weeks ago it has since spread rapidly in the country around until at time of writing (Aug. 14), it has made its appearance in an apiary nine miles west of Wooler in which all hives are attacked.

Mr. John Farrow, of Edville, has 29 hives of bees, all of which are affected

by Foul Brood. His place was visited by the inspector lately. The inspector advised Mr. Farrow to transfer his bees into clean hives with Italian Queens. This he did and while the work found only enough bees for four hives. Then he burnt the honey and the comb found in the old hives. Mr. Geo. Gummer's apiary of 79 colonies lies within a mile of the present trouble and it is feared that this apiary will be attacked.—S. H., Northumberland Co., Ont.

Wonderful Little Denmark

Twenty-five years ago the Danish farmers were threatened with extinction by the producers of wheat in the United States, Russia and the Argentine Republic. At that juncture finding a good market in England for dairy products, they turned their attention to that industry, and to-day they export to Great Britain, \$1,000,000 worth of butter a week, or \$52,000,000 a year. The farmers in Denmark have also taken to hog raising, and are now the greatest exporters of bacon in Europe. They are also heavy shippers of eggs to the English market.

Mr. Morrison Davidson of England says:—"The soil of Denmark is naturally arid as compared with the rich meadowlands of England and the more fertile straths of Scotland. Moreover, the climate is inconstant and the winters are by no means short. But the Danes—they number some 2,500,000—are of an excellent breed, and their education as farmers is the best yet evolved in any country. The total number of farms is 250,000, with a cultivated area of over 10,000,000 acres. The land is thus divided:—

Number of Farms	Number of Farms	Acres of Land	Value of Farms
Less than 1/2 acres	68,000	25,000	\$6,000,000
From 1/2 to 1/4 acres	45,000	40,000	\$10,000,000
From 1/4 to 1/2 acres	61,000	1,150,000	\$1,150,000,000
From 1/2 to 1 acre	8,000	2,100,000	\$2,100,000,000
More than 1 acre	2,000	1,150,000	\$1,150,000,000

"Quite 89 per cent. of the cultivators own their holdings, and these in consequence control the State machine, with an outlook on life almost exclusively agricultural. The Minister of Agriculture was a roof-thatcher, and four of the other Ministers were small farmers. Municipal Copenhagen, which is purely Socialist, looks grimly askance at the doings of the Parliament of Peasant Proprietors but must grin and bear it."

The Danes are great cooperative traders. The farmer does his own buying at wholesale. Through the purchasing societies he buys food for his cattle. Almost everything he consumes comes to him at cost. It is purchased by central agencies. The goods are then distributed to the stores, one of which is to be found in every village. Thus he gets his agricultural implements. Thus he buys his food and all his supplies. He sees the profits of the job and the retail dealer for himself.

Anent Remedy for Turnip Lice

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Your correspondent, writing about turnip lice in Farm and Dairy, Aug. 25, page 7, has been fortunate in controlling these most troublesome insects. As the turnip lice (aphids) are sucking insects, we do not think the Paris green employed had any effect upon them, but probably the lime was sufficient to suffocate or burn them.

The standard remedies for plant-lice of all descriptions are kerosene emulsion or strong soap-suds. The latter is difficult to get on the insects with any spray mixture, as they are usually on the underside of the turnip leaves and close to the ground.—Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

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Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

No. 35

THE BEST DAIRY FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. R. A. Penhale's Farm Described by Mr. W. F. Stephen, Who, Along With Mr. Simpson Rennie, Placed the Awards in This the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy.



Mr. R. A. Penhale

standpoint entitled it to the highest score of any farm entered in the competition.

Mr. Penhale's farm is situated about two miles from the thriving city of St. Thomas. It comprises 100 acres of rolling clay loam soil. Eighty acres of the farm is under cultivation. The balance is covered with bush with the exception of a little rough land which will shortly be gotten under cultivation. A large part of the farm is underdrained. (Underdraining pays, and Mr. Penhale has proved it to his own satisfaction. Weak spots, owing to excess of moisture, were not to be found in any of his crops.)

CROPS AND ROTATION

The farm is divided into 15 acre fields. A three and a four year rotation are practised, corn and roots, grain, and the third year hay. Two fields are seeded down to alfalfa. This along with silage provides the roughage for the cows. The alfalfa during the summer is used as a soiling crop. The stand of alfalfa was particularly good. The other crops were most uniform, although not of a wide variety; corn, roots, oats, barley, winter wheat, clover and alfalfa, principally being grown. Noxious weeds were not to be found on this farm, the proprietor stating as his reason for their non-presence that they are an unprofitable crop.

A SPLENDID BARN

The barn as may be seen from the illustration herewith is a fine large structure built on a stone and hollow brick wall. The cow stable underneath is 56 by 64 feet. It has a concrete floor. Single stalls are provided for the cattle,

there being accommodation for 40 head besides four box stalls and a calf pen. Individual water basins between each two cows allows them to drink at will. The stable is well lighted with 16 large windows and several smaller ones; it is ventilated largely by means of the doors and windows.

The equipment for labor saving is quite complete. A conveniently arranged track and litter carrier permits of the manure from all parts of the stables being taken to one point where it is loaded on to a sleigh or waggon and hauled directly to the field and spread on the land, which practice is carried out at all times except when the snow is deep; then it is placed in smaller piles and spread later.

CONCRETE BLOCK SILO

A splendidly built circular concrete block silo, 16 by 40 feet, is used in which to store the corn crop. A root cellar is built at one end of the

which the back half of the rack may be loaded. This device saves the work of one man in loading.

A complete set of implements, vehicles, machinery and tools were found on this farm. All were in good condition and were carefully housed. A carriage shed adjoins the horse stable. All the buildings are so situated as to be within easy reach of any field, it being unnecessary to have much lane to keep in repair.

The horse stable adjoins the part provided for the cows. It has accommodation for six horses and is conveniently situated, opening into the yard as well as into the carriage house. A passageway in front of the horses allows them to be fed with little labor, a simple device brings the grain from a bin overhead.

THE DAIRY ROOM

Next to the carriage shed is a lean-to in which is the milk room. Here is also to be found a store room for feed and so forth. The dairy room is well equipped. It has a concrete floor and tanks for cooling and holding milk and cream. A large separator kept in the milk room is operated by a horse tread power. The

cream is marketed in St. Thomas. The skim milk is fed to calves and hogs.

THE PIGGERY

At reasonable distance from the dairy and conveniently located is a 20 by 60 piggery. It is divided into seven pens. Three yards alongside provide runs for the pigs. A feed passage at the front gives access to every pen, and the pens are so arranged that a passageway may be made at the back by opening gates, which when in position serve as part of the divisions to the pens. This arrangement is very convenient when it comes to cleaning out the pens. Over the piggery is a room for storing chop and light implements.

A kitchen garden located conveniently to the house was one of the best and most complete that was to be found on any of the prize farms. Many varieties of vegetables, and small fruits were grown for use at home. Near to the garden is situated the poultry house. It faces the southwest and is 16 by 60 feet and is divided into six compartments. Three large windows in the roof and several in the side of the building give splendid light. In summer the roof windows are covered during hot weather. Neats are conveniently arranged under the roof. Six

(Concluded on page 37)



The Barn on the First Prize Dairy Farm in the Province of Ontario

To Mr. R. A. Penhale, Elgin Co., Ont., belongs the honor of having the best dairy farm in Ontario. In a widely advertised dairy farms competition, extending over two years, Mr. Penhale's farm won the highest award. Next year Farm and Dairy will conduct another Farms Competition in which all but the first prize farms of the last competition may enter.

stable; this cellar is 9 by 56 and nine feet high. It is built with a circular roof of brick; from the inside, the structure reminds one of a crypt in some old English Cathedral.

The main entrance to the superstructure of the barn is from the end over the roof cellar. A gangway at the other end of the barn permits of a team being driven through. In the barn proper is storage room for fodder, grain, implements, tools, feed chopper and so forth. Unloading of the hay and grain is done with slings. A simple arrangement of a half rack on track-wheels on the hay rack, enables it to be moved to the back end of the rack, loaded from the hay loader and drawn to the front after

The History of Riverside Farm*

J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont.

The first 100 acres of "Riverside Farm" was purchased about 40 years ago by Mr. M. Richardson, who started with a capital of \$1,000. The land was badly run down from the continuous cropping of wheat and barley.

Pine stumps and Canadian thistles were plentiful. It was soon discovered that continually growing grain for sale was not profitable.

In a few years the adjoining farms were offered for sale and were purchased. These farms had been farmed in much the same way as had the first purchase, and had become unprofitable to their owners. As the additional land was purchased, the stock and equipment was increased. The prices for beef cattle fluctuated a great deal, and dropped very low, and for some years the dairy end of the business kept the farm going. At this time a considerable mortgage stood against the place; it was to lift this mortgage that we decided to specialize our business, and put it on a more profitable basis. After careful consideration all through we were satisfied that there was a profit from the steers. In enriching the soil we found that a good dairy cow paid a good dividend over her keep during the season, and afterwards we still had the cow to go on with to do business for eight or 10 years.

CHANGED OVER FROM BEEF

To find out our profitable cows we commenced to weigh the milk once or twice a week during the season, and to test the milk for butter fat. In this way we found out that a large number of our cows were kept at a loss. We therefore concluded, to cut out the beef cattle, and to select a special breed of dairy cattle. We purchased a Holstein-Friesian bull, and began weeding out and grading up our herd. Our aim was to have an 8,000 pound cow. Several were producing from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. of milk in a season; they milked well for a month or two, then went short. These cows were generally beefy and good lookers.

We found that we received such good results from our grade Holsteins as they came in, that we decided to lay a foundation herd of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. This we did by buying from reliable Canadian and American breeders. We went further and had our females officially tested for milk and butter fat. All our females now are either in the Record of Merit or are daughters of R. of M. cows.

Our aim has been to build up the fertility of the soil, to keep better and more profitable stock, to lower the cost of production on products sold from the farm, to conserve the bush land, to protect and plant ornamental and shade trees, to secure an abundance of pure water, and to have comfortable and pleasant surroundings in our home and good accommodation for our stock.

ALFALFA THE MAINSTAY

Alfalfa has been a great fertility builder on our farm. We sowed it first over 30 years ago. The first seeding was not very successful, but of late years alfalfa has been the mainstay in the cheap feeding of our dairy cattle. The first silo built in Haldimand County was built on our farm. It is still in use, and two additional ones have been built. Mangels are grown in large quantities. They increase the flow of milk, and they go a long way towards keeping the stock healthy. Hogs are fed profitably in connection with the dairy. They receive roots, alfalfa chaff, and meal in winter, and clover pasture and the run of the orchard in the summer.

Fall wheat is grown and the grain sold. We use the chaff for feeding stock, and the straw for

*This article is one of the essays written by Mr. Richardson, as required of him by the rules of the Dairy Farms Competition. Last year Mr. Richardson's farm won first for his district. This year it was second in the competition amongst the winners of last year the province over.

feeding. All oats, barley and mixed grains are fed on the farm. Bran, shorts, oil meal, and linseed are purchased when required. More or less timothy hay is sold when grown, as the fall wheat land is sowed down with red clover and timothy. Alfalfa seed is grown to some extent, when we have plenty of feed without the second cutting of alfalfa for hay or we do not require it for pasture.

The farm has been enlarged since the first

purchase by the Sr. Mr. Richardson over 40 years ago, to the 350 acres entered in the dairy farms competition. An additional 170 acres has been added and a new stock barn erected this past summer. Three phones are in use on the farm, and a natural gas well has been drilled on the farm at our own expense. Gas has been secured for heat, light, and power. The success at "Riverside" has been largely due to the hearty cooperation of all the members of the family.

A WORLD'S FAMOUS AYRSHIRE HERD

The history of a Canadian Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Comments on Ayrshires in Scotland. The Hunter & Sons' importations.



Mr. Robt. Hunter

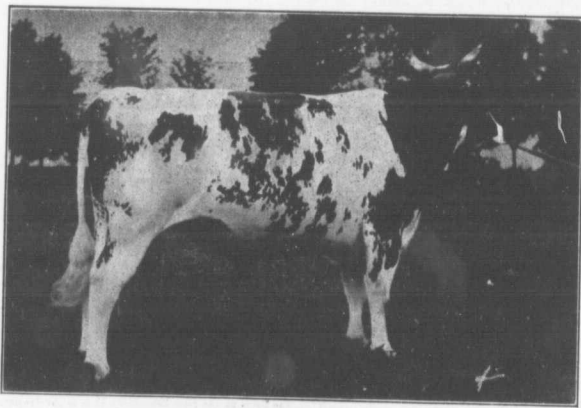
this popular breed of dairy cattle, in the world.

Some five years ago the ill health of Mr. Hunter, Sr., led to their deciding to hold a dispersion sale. This took place in the fall of 1905. The

AFTER disposing of one noted herd of cattle to acquire an even better one in the course of only a few years is something that but few breeders could accomplish. It has been done, however, by Robert Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont., whose herd of pure bred Ayrshire cattle is one of the most noted herds of

poster, Mass., again established a world's record. They consigned 11 animals to the sale which sold at an average of \$475, the highest price paid being \$1,100 and the next highest \$675. Six of their 11 animals sold for higher prices than any others offered at the sale at which 98 animals were sold from the herds of seven other large breeders and many small ones. These prices excel those ever recorded for Ayrshires at any similar sale held either on this continent or in Great Britain. In fact it is probable that they have tended to stiffen the prices of Ayrshire cattle in the Old Country as never before have such high prices been asked for good Ayrshires as those that have prevailed in Scotland this year. Another factor has been the presence in Scotland of buyers from the United States and Australia, both of which countries are importing many Ayrshires.

Further evidence of the success the Messrs. Hunter have met with in their new herd was furnished last fall when they were the principal



One of the Two Bulls that Head a Famous Herd of Ayrshires

Lessonscock Durward Lily (imp.) here illustrated, is out of the highest record cow in Scotland. He along with the animal illustrated on page 2, heads the Springhill herd, owned by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

great reputation of the herd drew buyers from far and near and led to prices being paid at public auction that had never been equalled at such a sale either in Scotland, the home of the Ayrshires, or on this continent. The prices then paid have not since been surpassed at a dispersion sale. The average price paid for 47 head of stock was \$272.50. The top price was \$700. This was paid for the herd bull.

Later, Mr. Hunter's health improved. Both he and his sons felt lost without a herd of their favorite cattle. It was decided to establish another herd. This they have succeeded in doing. How successful they have been is best shown by the fact that last June, stock, of their importation, sold by auction at a consignment sale in Wor-

winners in the Ayrshire classes at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Their winnings included the herd and female championships while the champion Lull was one that they had imported for another breeder. They also took first and second in aged cows, second on three-year old cows, first and fourth on two year olds, first in senior yearlings and first in both classes for senior and junior calves. At the Seattle Exposition their winnings included the junior female championship, the reserve and grand championship as well as first in two year old heifers first on senior yearling and third on cows, the highest place taken by any eastern breeder. They did equally well in the male and herd classes.

(Concluded on page 9)

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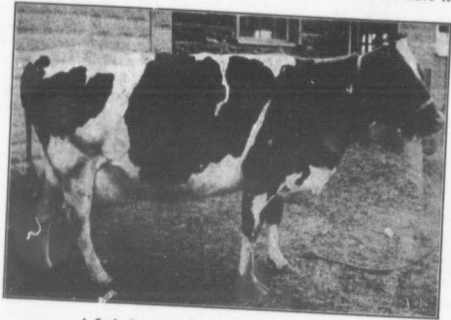
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Grade Cows Worth High Prices*

Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont.

Breeding is the starting point in the building up of a dairy herd. The question naturally arises, "How are we going to make the start? Are we going to use the scrub bull because we can buy one for a few dollars, or because we may have the use of one for 50 cents a service? Are we going to use a beef-bred bull because he is handy? No! We must first make up our own mind as to the dairy breed that we want. Then if we cannot secure the use of a good pure-bred bull of that breed we can make no more profitable investment than to purchase a good bull.



A Grade Cow that Sold at Public Auction for \$162.00

The value of a good pure bred dairy sire is well exemplified in the record of the cow illustrated herewith and which was bred by Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont. Particulars about this cow and how she was bred are given in the adjoining article.

We consider that a good sire is 85 per cent. of a herd.

It is a much easier matter to secure a good dairy sire to-day than it was a few years ago on account of the official testing being carried on by the Dominion government and the various breeders associations. We have no other way of determining the ability of a young sire to get producers except by judging from what his ancestors have done.

INDIVIDUALITY ALONG WITH BREEDING

We must not, of course, overlook the individuality of an animal and purchase him merely because some of his ancestors have made a good record. The saying is true in most cases that like begets like. Therefore can we expect to get nice, straight stock from a droop-rumped, slab-sided bull? To illustrate these points we will give a little of our experience along the line of breeding.

Some years ago when the younger members of our firm were small and going to school we had a very good herd of grade cows. We thought we had a scheme whereby we could make nearly as much money with a lot less work. We tried it, to our sorrow. We purchased a pure-bred Short-horn bull with the idea of raising a dual purpose cow; one that would retain her milking qualities and at the same time give us some good beef steers. The outcome was that the heifers we got would not much more than raise their calves. Our cheese factory cheques were small. If the steers paid for the feed they did well.

THE MISTAKE RECOGNIZED

Before our old cows were all gone we saw our mistake. We then purchased the first prize Holstein bull calf at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. He was from a cow with a re-

*Mr. Laidlaw was one of the successful competitors for 1909 in the Dairy Farms Competition, conducted by Farm and Dairy, during the past two years. This article is a part of an essay prepared by Mr. Laidlaw as required of him by the rules of the competition. Articles by prize-winning farmers, in which they give their actual experience, are featured by Farm and Dairy each week. Tell your neighbors about them, and get them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy.

cord of 14,000 lbs. of milk in 10 months. The outcome of this cross was very pleasing. We never got a poor milker in the lot. It must be remembered that we did not use any of the beef bred heifers in this cross. We used only the old cows and bought some grade Holsteins.

This cross produced two-year-olds that gave from 7,000 to 9,000 lbs. of milk in the season. One of them at four years old produced in nine and a half months, when milked only twice a day, 15,111 pounds of milk. This cow at our sale, held on March 15, 1910, sold for \$300. The lowest price realized for any of this cross was \$90. We leave it to Farm and Dairy readers to say which line of breeding was most profitable.

POINTS OF IMPORTANCE

One thing we would like to emphasize: A breeder should make up his mind which breed of cattle he wants before he starts and then stick to the breed he starts with. Do not use a sire of one breed and then turn around and use a sire of another breed to cross on the daughters of the first sire and expect to improve the stock. Another thing we would like to emphasize is: Do not buy a bull merely because he is registered. There are pure-breds of all breeds that are a disgrace to the country. When there are as many pure-breds as the country is blessed with now, one can easily secure a good one and at a reasonable price.

What is a few dollars extra invested in a good bull! Suppose you get 20 heifers and keep them until they are two years old. If they were scrubs they would bring \$30 a head and that is putting it high. On the other hand note what those from the pure bred sire will bring.

The grade heifers at our sale at an average age of one year and nine months, brought an average price of \$77 a head. The difference in value of the two lots of 20 heifers at that rate would be \$940.

We do not have to pay \$940 to get a good bull. We can get plenty of them good enough to head a grade herd at from \$75 to \$150. Suppose we pay \$150. We would then have a net profit of nearly \$800 even if we had the scrub bull given to us. If we stopped to figure out the difference in the profit at the pail it would be far greater than the figures quoted.

The result of our experience points strongly in one direction and that is along the line that has long been advocated by our best authorities. It is the results that count. We are all after the good things and what we have accomplished is quite within the reach of others.

The only way to arrive at the amount of meal to be fed is to keep a daily record of the milk produced from each individual cow; then let the attendant be governed by this as well as by the condition of the animal.

Concentrates in Rations for Cows

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

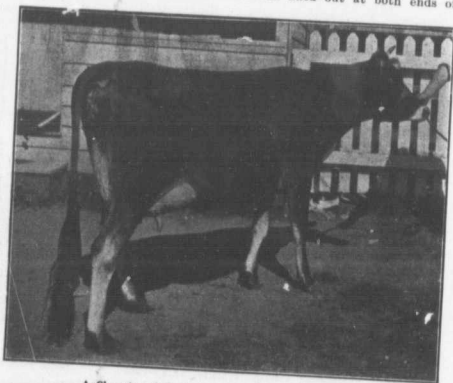
The feeding of concentrates is a great problem for the dairyman to study; there are many things that go to make up the profitable blending of the different kinds of meals with the fodder that is to be used as the basis of the ration. If one could go by the mere analysis of the feeds, as the chemists give them to us it would be an easy matter. The digestible nutrients and the energy expended by the cow in the digestion of these nutrients is a great factor that one must determine, and control, in the preparation, and blending together of the different feeds used. For instance corn as fodder analyzes practically the same as corn ensilage, with the exception of water, but to the experienced feeder it is known to fall far short of giving the results that are got from feeding ensilage. This is due to the fact that a great deal of the energy built up by the nutrients in corn fodder is expended in the digestion of them, thus leaving that much less for milk production.

Aside from the blending of the meal or meal mixture to suit the different kinds of fodders used as a basis, there are the likes, and dislikes, and the assimilation of the cows to be studied; these vary a great deal—so much so, in fact, that to feed to the best advantage each cow has to be studied separately and the feeding governed accordingly. Some cows require and make use of a much larger quantity of meal than others. Then, there are cows that can make good use of such a large proportion of roughage that they require a relatively small grain ration.

Corn for Exhibition Purposes

Albert E. Tole, Kent Co., Ont.

In selecting ears of corn for seed or for exhibition purposes, I often select some of it before the corn is cut. In husking, I pick out the best looking ears, not always trying to pick the very largest ears but rather the best matured, most even, and those well filled out at both ends of



A Champion of the Last Canadian National Exhibition

Matinella of Don, 561, was first in her class and junior champion at Toronto, 1909, and also first at Ottawa. Note her distinctly dairy type and her well balanced, level udder. She was bred and is owned by D. Duncan, Don, Ont.

the ear.

For exhibition, I pick the ears as near the same size and color as possible. White corn should have white cobs, yellow corn should have red cobs. The corn for which I received second prize in the Field Crop Competition at the Guelph Winter Fair last year was eight-rowed White Flint. I have been raising this kind only for 11 or 12 years and have gotten it very true.

Action in the Draught Horse

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., *Haltom Co., Ont.*

There are men to be found (and plenty of them) who claim that at the present time the quality of action in the draught horse is very much overestimated, that it serves no useful purpose and is simply more or less of a fad. They argue that the most desirable quality in such a horse is his ability to move heavy loads, that in the performance of his ordinary work he should never be asked to trot any way and consequently it makes little difference whether he extends his front feet in a straight line or rolls them in or out, whether he goes with his hocks well together or wide apart so long as he performs his work in an efficient manner. Now, while there may be an element of truth in these claims, there is another side to the question.

Every competent horseman knows that there is a well established type for each kind of horse and the nearer a horse approaches to this type the closer he is to perfection. Experience also teaches that the closer an animal approaches to perfection in conformation the more likely he is to have good action; in other words that poor action is the result of poor conformation and that good action may be expected where we find good conformation. This article, however, is not intended to argue the point, but rather to look at the subject as we find it.

ACTION HAS VALUE

The man who has a draught horse to sell will soon find out that it makes a great difference in the value of the animal whether its action be good or bad. In judging of the action of a horse the experienced horseman can form a fairly accurate idea by watching how he stands. Viewed from in front the fore feet should extend straight ahead and not point either in or out. If the toe turns in like a pigeon the foot will be rolled out when extended. If the toe turns out like a man when standing the foot will be rolled inwards and he will probably interfere. Viewed from behind the hocks should be close together and the legs equidistant apart down to the pastern. Some horses stand with the hocks well together and the pasterns wide apart which formation is known as "cow-hocked," others just the opposite, hocks wide and pasterns close; in either case the animal cannot be a good mover.

ATTRACTIVE ACTION

When in motion at either the trotting or walking gait the front feet should be extended in a straight line, the knees should be well bent, the foot lifted well up from the ground and show the whole of the shoe at each step, with a brisk, prompt, vigorous way of going which is so attractive to horsemen and which adds so much to the value of the animal.

Viewed from behind the hocks should always be close together whether standing, walking or trotting. A horse which goes with his hocks wide cannot by any possibility even be considered anything but a bad actor. In fact, it can be laid down as a rule that a horse cannot go with his hocks and pasterns too close unless he interferes. Compare a gait such as described above with the horse that goes slouching and shambling along trailing his feet through the dust and tripping over the slightest obstruction and you can readily see why the one has a much higher market value than the other.

CHOOSE HORSES OF GOOD ACTION

The breeder may rest assured that whatever his own private opinion on the subject may be it will pay him to produce the horse with attractive action. In the selection of stallions it is of the utmost importance to choose only good actors that have a prompt, vigorous, energetic way of going even though they may be a little deficient in weight. While, everything else being equal, the heavier a draught horse is

the more valuable he is, it is a safer proposition to breed to an 1,800 lb. horse of good quality rather than to one which would weigh a ton but is of poor quality. Get weight with quality if you can, but never sacrifice quality for weight.

There never was a time when the farmers of this country had brighter prospects in the raising of draught horses than the present. The man with a good well bred mare who uses good judgment in selecting a sire need have no fear of the result so far as the market for his produce is concerned.

Seed from the Alfalfa Plant

By *Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.*

Alfalfa for seed is quite profitable in some seasons. There is however more uncertainty about the crop than with a crop of seed from either red or alsike clover.

The conditions under which alfalfa seed is generally profitably produced are: First, the field



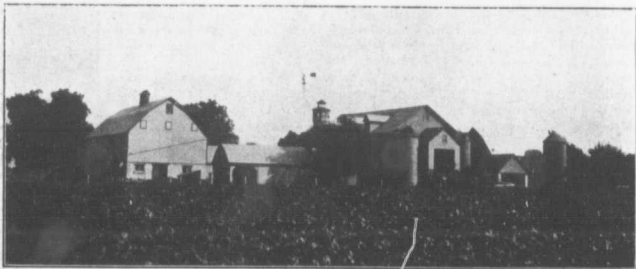
The "Golden-Hoofed" Animals of the Farm

The illustration herewith shows a large flock of sheep that were raised in the northern part of Peterboro Co. — Photo by Mary A. Hales.

should have been at least two or three years in alfalfa before attempting to raise seed. Secondly, the seed is generally secured from the second cutting. The first cutting should have been made not later than the middle of June.

While alfalfa is a very rapid grower, it is a very slow plant to mature seed. If the first crop is cut about the middle of June, it will take until the last of September or October for the seed to properly ripen. This brings it into the time when we may expect frost.

The first crop if left for seed often produces a fine yield. I fear that there will be some dis-



A Rear View of the Farm Buildings at the Lakeview Stock Farm

For description of these buildings read the article on page 7.—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

appointed men this season who are attempting to grow alfalfa seed. I have seen some fields left for seed after cutting the first crop from a new field of alfalfa. There is a good bloom but very little sign of seed. The young plants have not the vigor to produce seed. It takes two or three years to mature the plant for profitable seed production.

The question is often asked: "Will the plant die, as will red clover, after it produces seed? My answer is: No, alfalfa being a perennial seed production does not kill it. The heaviest crop of alfalfa that I ever grew was the year following a crop of seed.

Protection of Sheep against Dogs

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

There has been a great deal of trouble taken of late to prevent the spread of hydrophobia. The edict has gone forth in certain districts, that all dogs be muzzled. This was a wise step. Dr. Osier in speaking of hydrophobia says: "In North Germany it is relatively rare, owing to the wise provision that all dogs must be muzzled. In England the muzzling order has been followed by a complete disappearance of the disease." Muzzling means a great deal of inconvenience to the owners of dogs, but the protection of the human race is essential.

There is a two fold benefit derived from preventing the canines from running at large. Besides protection from hydrophobia, sheep would be protected from those ravages which are so fatal to a successful flock. The value of sheep cannot be well estimated. For besides the direct money returns derived from them, there are many other valuable assets—as cleaning the land of weeds and improving the fertility of the soil.

It is only right that a plea be made for the protection of these silent friends of the farmer. One only requires to watch a flock, that has been "worried" by dogs, to have his sympathies aroused. One night the writer went out to watch his sheep. They had been chased and bitten by dogs. Taking his stand beneath the shade of a large tree the owner watched the sheep. It was pitiful to see them. They would stand in the shadow of the tree and look out into the moonlight, when they thought there was no danger they would venture a little from their cover, but at the slightest alarm they would run back to the shadow of the tree and stand listening. This continued till two o'clock.

A man could not watch this dumb fear so long and not swear vengeance on their cowardly enemy. For while people were peacefully sleeping these defenceless creatures were passing the night in agonizing fear. But the waiting snuff came to an end. The sheep began to sniff the air, then huddle. There could be seen a long black object approaching stealthily along the fence. Then the sheep took fright and fled in a panic, as a large black dog bounded out after them. But he was to be checked in his one-sided

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A Beef Producer is Optimistic

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Far be it from any one to disparage the success which has attended the dairy industry and those who have engaged therein during the past few years. The dairy cow is a money maker where she is properly bred and cared for, but we all cannot be dairymen. We are not all so constituted that we care to milk too many cows, and many of us could not, if we would, handle a large number of them owing to the difficulty of securing suitable milkers not to mention the fact of being located on farms distant from a profitable milk market, either creamery or cheese factory, or it may be a railway station from whence to ship to the city trade. So many of us must stay with beef production; and with prices such as they have been for some time past, there is no hardship coming to us on that score.

Beef animals at prices that have prevailed during the past season have been exceedingly good property. There is no comparison in the matter of work required to take care of beef animals as against milking stock. One man can take care of as many beef animals as it would require three to handle in the case of milking cows.

We who are engaged in the breeding of beefers, be they Shorthorns, or cattle of other beef types, have much encouragement in the present situation and in the outlook for the future. Beef animals will most surely be on the boom again. I shall be greatly mistaken if before long Shorthorns and other beef cattle do not sell for high level prices such as have been current on various occasions in years past.

Be Careful of Cattle on Rape

Jas. Pate, Brant Co., Ont.

Cattle should be turned on rape only when it is dry. It is well to turn them on early in the evening when their stomachs are full. They should always have the run of a pasture field along with the rape, as the rape seems to bite their palates during the first few days for they do not seem to stay long on it at any one time when first turned in.

Once having been turned on the rape, the cattle should not be taken off unless it cannot be avoided, although after a heavy rain if the soil is clay in nature, they should in justice to the soil be taken off. If taken off, precaution must be used when turning them back on again. I have never lost any cattle from bloating on rape and only once do I remember seeing some of them uncomfortably full.

The cattle do better after the rape is half eaten off. The early, sappy leaves seem to scour them somewhat at first.

How to Prevent Waste of Silage

G. H. Blair, Carleton Co., Ont.

Unless one commences to feed the cut corn within a few days from the time it is put into the silo, there is sure to be more or less waste on top caused by fermentation and decay through it being exposed to the atmosphere. Often there will be a loss of from 18 inches or two feet or more by the time the ensilage is wanted in late fall or early winter. The loss depends largely on the size into which the corn has been cut and upon the care, in the way of tramping, watering and so forth, that the top of the silo has been given.

There are many means used by different ones for preserving the silage at the top of the silo. We have used several including covering the surface with tar paper and a layer of chaff and moistening the whole, sowing grain on top of the corn, also on top of the cover of chaff. We have also left the top of the silo absolutely exposed but as it was after the silo fillers had left it. This latter we shall never practice again since

there was an undue loss from the spoiled silage.

The best method that we have ever tried has been to moisten the top layer of the silage with a barrel of water in which has been dissolved a good big pail full of land salt. The brine should

be made as strong with salt as the water can carry in solution. After giving the surface of the cut corn this treatment, it might be well to place on a few inches of chaff of some kind and then moisten and seed it with some grain.

MIXED FARMING ALONG WITH A DAIRY SPECIALTY ON A LARGE SCALE

A Descriptive Article of the Lakeview Stock Farm. Some of the Things That Have Been Accomplished in a Term of Less Than Four Years. Holsteins a Specialty.



Mr. E. F. Osler

IT is wonderful what a transformation can be worked in the appearance and productiveness of a farm in a short time through the erection of improved buildings, changing the layout of fields, under-draining, and following the most improved practice of crop management. The Lakeview Stock Farm, at Bronte, Ont., affords a fine example of the possibilities in farm improvement. It is owned and managed by Mr. E. F. Osler.

Mr. Osler is making a specialty of Holstein cattle and the operations of the farm are so planned as to give them every advantage. In addition to the Holsteins, it is aimed to have all other stock kept of pure breeding and registered or eligible for registration. The farm work is done with registered Clydesdale mares. Clydesdales

are equipped throughout in a most up-to-date manner. The main cow stable accommodates three rows of cows. The stalls and partitions are all of iron pipe. The cattle are tied in U bar stanchions and are fed in a continuous manger of cement, which may be cleaned out from one end to the other, it not having partitions nor racks. The calf stable is well arranged into box stalls on either side of a central passage. Wooden stanchions along this passage permit of the calves being tied up while they are fed.

A very complete litter carrier system has been installed. This gives connection with a manure shed from the cow stable, calf barn and pen; taken to the shed where all these buildings may be kept two spreaders side by side. As these are filled each day they are hauled to the field and the manure spread directly on the land.

The horse stable is separate from the other buildings and may be seen to the left of the illustration on page 6. It is fitted up in most complete shape with well laid cement floors



A Three Generation Group of Holsteins that do credit to their owner
Rose Rattler, 7,430; Lakeview Rattler, 11,364; and her bull calf. Particulars of these cattle are given in the adjoining article. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ultimately will be a feature of this stock farm, second only to the Holsteins.

THE FARM

The Lakeview Stock Farm as it is now constituted has been in existence only since four years this coming autumn. It comprises about 400 acres, but in addition to this, Mr. Osler is renting over 100 acres more. The progress that has been made on this farm in the past three years is remarkable. Only a visit to the farm and an inspection of it can give one an adequate conception of the improvements that have been made.

The farm is laid out in large fields and is fenced with woven wire. Since acquiring the land, Mr. Osler has had it thoroughly under-drained. Over 25 miles of tile draining have been installed. Some of the tile used are as large as 12 inches in the more important mains. Advantage was taken of the services offered by the Guelph College to have a complete survey made. The system works well and Mr. Osler states that the drains have made all the difference in the world in the matter of crop production and the land is improving under their all the time. The soil is quite heavy and the fields are fairly level.

The farm buildings are magnificent and are

planned in the stalls; it is fitted with metal posts and mangers. The space along one side as well as across one end of the stable is partitioned off into box stalls. These afford the best of accommodation for brood mares or foals. The stable walls are of hollow clay block building material.

SOME OF THE CROPS

Three stave silos located at convenient points are used in which to store the corn crop. Ensilage is used as the base of the ration for the cattle. About 20 acres are devoted to corn each year. The silos are yet half full of ensilage from last year, not having been required. Other crops grown are mainly oats and barley, these all being seeded down with clover. The crops are arranged so that they follow one another in a three year rotation. A large acreage is devoted to mangels, and a considerable area is under alfalfa.

About 70 acres of the farm is taken up with apple orchard, the trees of which are for the most part in their prime and are of winter sorts. The apple orchard is cultivated and sprayed each year and is headed after the most approved practice. It is now sown to a clover crop of hairy vetch

(Concluded on page 38)

TEMISKAMING A LAND OF PROMISE

The Eighth Letter from Farm and Dairy's Editorial Representative in New Ontario.

Someone has said that Temiskaming is the greatest corner of the terrestrial globe. The richest silver mines ever discovered, the vast deposits of gold, the prolific forests that have made the Ottawa famous, the proven agricultural lands upon which the eyes of the East are turning are proof sufficient of the veracity of the author and truth of the statement.

New Ontario is the oldest part of North America if not the first land in the world to rise above the sea. The hills that are now so interesting to geologist and prospector alike, probably when young, rivalled the Rockies in height and ruggedness but years of exposure to rain, frost and the erosion of running water have reduced them to low round-topped hills. But in these stumps are to be found the richest mineral deposits in the world. There is no doubt about that.

But what has that to do with agriculture? Just this. As the mountains were slowly worn away by the untiring atmospheric agents the rock was ground into a fine sand and deposited on the land north of the bare rocky part to-day from North Bay to Cobalt is a vast area principally all rock, but from the Silver City or a few miles beyond it and stretching away to the North in the shape of a great Y lies the Great Clay Belt, a land of twenty million acres of virgin soil proved to be more productive than that of Old Ontario, a land of vast forests and of lakes and great rivers. It is a rich heritage, a land of promise beside which the land of sacred history is small indeed.

TEMISKAMING'S ADVANTAGES

The soil is an alluvial clay, light brown or black. To one accustomed to the behaviour of clay in Old Ontario the action of this alluvial material is indeed surprising. Under the influence of the sun, and mois-

ture it readily breaks up into a fine seed bed. On the surface of all farms there will be found a few inches of black vegetable mould which is plowed up and assimilated with the rich clay loam. It makes one of the best soils that could be produced.

The climate is much like that in Old Ontario. The winters are severe but the dryness of the atmosphere prevents the cold from being unpleasantly felt. The snow is usually from two to three feet in depth. At times it is very warm in summer.

In considering the matter of taking up land there are three principal points that a farmer will consider, soil, climate and markets. In the demands of timbering, mining and prospecting the settler has a rapidly increasing home market for all the farm and garden produce he can supply and prices are very high. Indeed the demand is eagerly made at his door and cannot be met so that much has to be imported. The time when the Clay Belt becomes an exporting country, that is, when it seeks the market on the seaboard, is not near. New settlements farther north and on the Transcontinental Railroad will absorb all that can be produced.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Another advantage is found in the transportation facilities. Rarely if ever in the history of the settlement of a new country has a railroad played such an important part as does the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad, owned and operated by the Ontario Government in the settlement of the agricultural section of New Ontario. Starting at North Bay it threads its way up rocky valleys and around numerous lakes that hide their silvery surfaces deep among the thousand hills. Leaving the rocky country at Haileybury, a few miles above Cobalt, it extends north across the rolling, forest clad acres

to its terminus at Cochrane, 252 miles north of North Bay and 480 miles north of Toronto. In addition the Transcontinental is under construction from Lake Abitibi to Lake Nipigon and the Canadian Northern will shortly build a loop from Sudbury to the Nipigon River. The prospect is that both those roads will be flanked by prosperous communities of settlers.

The necessity of clearing the land is offset by the fact that in this circumstance lies an ample source of revenue valuable to the settler during the years he is getting his place in shape. In many cases the pulp wood taken off a farm has much more than paid for the clearing of it. The settler can hire all the work done and yet it costs him never a cent; but this cannot be done in all parts of the country. Usually he must work himself.

The forests of New Ontario are entirely different to those of Old Ontario in so much that the trees are all small and their roots spread out near the surface of the ground. No stumping machines or dynamite are required in clearing a farm. If the stumps are allowed to remain in the ground a few years after cutting the trees, a single horse can pull them; with little or no difficulty according to the locality, as the timber is heavier on the higher levels.

CROPS UNEXCELLED. Generally speaking it may be said that with the exception of the lighter fruits everything grown in Old Ontario may also be produced in the New Country. Clover and timothy hay do especially well. The yield is commonly three tons to the acre. Wheat, oats, barley and peas also do well while the soil and climate seem particularly suited to root crops.

It is true the season is shorter but compensation is made by the fact that the days are from one to two hours longer than in the south. At Cochrane the sun stays on the job 10 hours a day which accounts for the most incredible growth.

Some one has said: "Go west young man, go west." That is good advice but "Go north, young man, go north" is much better. Temiskaming offers advantages unrivalled the world over. It is only a matter of a few years before The Great Clay Belt in New Ontario will be the Garden of Canada.

The mining possibilities, like the agricultural ones, are unlimited. The surface has, so to speak, merely been scratched and the silver, gold and iron are one of the richest of buried treasures that has been carefully laid away by the tireless hand of the ages.

The last two years have seen as great a change as did the previous ones ascribed as to why there is no more phenomenal development during the coming few years. In no other country are conditions so conducive to rapid growth. Where else are the conditions so good for such close neighbors? There is indeed a wonderful future in store for Temiskaming.—Colin W. Lees.

Farmers Dubious about Hogs

Notwithstanding the extraordinary high level of prices that has prevailed during the past year it is doubtful if there is much if any increase in the number of hogs being produced in Ontario as compared with one year ago or two years ago. Various reasons are ascribed as to why there is not a more general increased production. From many quarters is expressed the fear that it will be only a short time, if many hogs are produced, until they will be selling again at low prices. Feeding stuffs of all kinds have been high in price, hence there is not a great margin of profit in pork production even at current market prices. All products of a farm find a ready market, but hogs are high everything else is equally so and it seems that producers prefer to leave hogs alone for the time being at least.

WILL PRICES HOLD?

The prevailing feeling in this matter is well expressed in a letter from Wilbur Lemon, Wentworth Co., Ont. He writes: "There will not be any more hogs for market this fall and winter than there were last year; it may be, not so many. Farmers, who used to keep three or four brood sows now are keeping only one or two. They are talking of not keeping any more for a while until they see how prices will run for a year or so."

Another feeling which seems quite general is expressed by Mr. D. C. Platt, of Millgrove, Ont. He writes Farm and Dairy as follows: "The high prices paid for hogs do not seem to have any influence with the farmers of this section. They say they have been caught too often and if they want to raise hogs they must raise as they once did, history would only repeat itself. All the hogs that the farmers are raising here would not supply the local demand."

WORLD WIDE FROM A YEAR AGO. All farmers are not of this mind, however. Mr. Alonso B. Edwards, Ontario Co., writes: "Some farmers seem to be increasing their number of brood sows. Last the number of shipping hogs do not seem to increase very much, however. The demand is so great that the pigs are disposed of just as quickly as possible. There are perhaps 50 per cent. more hogs in this district to-day than a year ago. It is the general thought of most farmers that pork is going to remain good for some time. Many think that it will be a long time before pork gets down again to \$6 a cwt." In Scotland

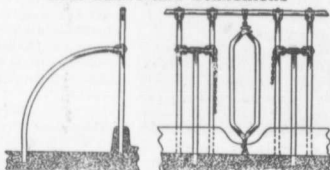
Some of the packers were written to for information as to the number of hogs being marketed. In reply to Farm and Dairy, Mr. J. W. Flavell, of the Wm. Davies Co., writes: "We

(Continued on page 38)

SEE OUR EXHIBITS

Of Equipment for Barns and Stables at the Exhibitions at
Toronto, Ont., London, Ont., Ottawa, Ont.
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Cow Stalls and Stanchions



The Strongest, Neatest, Cleanest, Most Sanitary Stall Made.

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For Forks or Slings. To run on steel or wood tracks. Stacking outfits for fields. 13 different hay carriers.

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Write for Catalogue to

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All Steel Pipe and Malleable Couplings. No rough edges, no threaded joints, no place to hold germs.



Will hoist any height. Will run round any curve. Will work in any stable.

World's Famous Ayrshire Herd

(Continued from page 4)

It is noteworthy that a breeder should have succeeded in establishing two such noted herds. One naturally wonders how it has been accomplished. Last week an editor of Farm and Dairy called at Springfield Farm and found some of the reasons.

In the first place Mr. Hunter, Sr., has not only been breeding Ayrshires all his life but—he loves them. He believes that they are the greatest all-round dairy breed. In the second place his love and his faith in them are shared by Mrs. Hunter, their sons and their daughters. Their 13-year-old daughter is even more familiar with the breeding of all the leading animals in the herd than some of the senior members of the family.

Again, Mr. Hunter, Sr., as a result of his long experience, has an ideal type of Ayrshire fixed in his mind and thus he knows the kind of animal he wants both when breeding and when buying. Two of the sons, Willie

we sometimes hear about the small tests of Ayrshires has been caused in milking strain of Ayrshires. The breeders of this class of Ayrshires have kept the milk producing qualities of their cows in view instead of shrewd our Canadian breeders go over type.

MILK RECORDS HELP

"The milk records that are kept by the officers of the cow testing associations in Scotland are an aid to us," said William Hunter, "when we are endeavoring to buy animals from good milk producing stock. Their records are kept on a basis entirely different from ours. Their cattle are not pushed with the object of making big records. The Scotch breeders do not believe in records obtained in that way. In fact, they discourage attempts to force big records. One man who made an effort to force his stock was expelled from his association."

"Generally about 30 breeders form

from having their cows under test than from being able to tell what their cows are doing.

AN AIM IN VIEW

"In making our importations," continued Mr. Hunter, "our aim has been to build up a reputation for importing more animals of high quality and deep milking capacity than any other breeder on the continent. Although we are constantly making sales we always aim to keep on hand only high-class animals.

"This year the demand for Ayrshires has been unusually strong. We have equipped three prominent United States breeders with stock which this fall is likely to win high honors at leading United States exhibitions. We have also made many smaller sales."

GOOD STOCK ON HAND

In spite of the numerous large sales the firm has made the 75 head of stock still on hand includes many fine animals. The features of the herd are the two herd bulls, Lenessnock Durward Lely (imp.),

the four year old bull, is cut of the highest record cow in Scotland, Bargenoch Blossom 3rd. She gave an average for eight months of 48 lbs., 7 oz. of milk a day, testing 4.55 per cent. butter fat, official test. His sire is acknowledged to be the greatest bull in Scotland for producing show winners and high testing cows. His dam gave 11,000 lbs. milk in 40 weeks, official test.

This bull has a typical Ayrshire head, pronounced masculine qualities, an exceptionally good top line and unusual depth.

Bargenoch Victor Hugo (imp.), a 2-year-old bull cut of Ruby of Bargenoch, a cow that gave slightly over 11,000 lbs. of milk, testing 4.2 per cent. in 40 weeks, official test, is an animal hard to fault. His dam, last year, although in her 36 weeks, out of two tests. This bull was second at Seattle in the yearling class and first and champion at New Westminster, B.C., where he defeated the Seattle grand champion. He is an exceptionally strong animal in every way and has a great future.

THE COWS

The females include a very strong 3-year-old heifer, Old Hall Cherry 7th. She has great capacity, a strong back and an exceptionally well developed udder and tests.

Shewalton Mains Swell (imp.) is a big, 6-year-old cow that is likely to be a very strong show animal next year. Drumsie Sprightly 9th, a 5-year-old cow, is from a strain of one of the greatest dairy test winners in Scotland. Her dam won the Ayr dairy test twice. On her sire's side she has more daughters that Test than any other sire.

A Canadian bred cow, Dorothy, seven years old, is the best Canadian cow we have seen for a long time and able to hold her own with the best imported cows. She is a big, strong cow with a grand udder and large tests.

Snowflake, a 6-year-old cow by the same sire, is another grand type of a working Ayrshire.

Lenessnock Hopeful Rose, six years

CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attached
ment cuts and throws up straw on bar
vester or winnow. Man and horse cuts
Sold in every State. Price \$800 with a corn binder
S. C. MONTGOMERY, 1015 1/2 Ave. W.
"The harvester has proved to be a real find. With
the assistance of one man cut and bound over 100
acres of corn, alfalfa, etc., in one day last year."
Testimonials and Catalog free, showing pictures of
harvester. New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

A family, or any male over 16 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must apply to the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, son, brother, sister, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land for one year within at least 80 acres reserved and occupied by him or by his father, mother, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section of land homesteaded. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to secure homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights cannot obtain a pre-emption in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres extra and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. W. W. GOERTZ.

N. R.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be suit for.

old, shows great capacity. Her milk veins are unusually evident indicating great milk producing qualities.

Eight cows in the herd have qualified in the Record of Performance. At least 16 cows that were in the herd last year and that were sure to could be completed before the test in the herd that is eligible is entered number will be entered during September and October.

WELL KNOWN STRAINS

Noted strains of Ayrshires represented in the herd are: Metchforth Beauty by five animals, including Lenessnock 8th; Pansy 2nd, a big strong cow that is a proved heavy milker and of the line, considered by many to be the best 2-year-old that left Scotland last spring; Neithair Lady Jean, a Hood. The Casselmain strain is represented by Pansy, a 7-year-old cow self-made; Minnie, a regular milking machine. Besides the foregoing there are a number of fine individuals from the herds of other successful breeders.

YOUNG STOCK

The young stock includes several promising animals sired by Lenessnock Durward Lely, that are true to sire plainly evident. There are also nine bull calves including six by Duryoungsters six months to 11 months old.

Owing to the fact that their cows have not freshened in time, Messrs. Hunter & Sons, will not be represented this fall as usual in the show rings at the leading Canadian exhibitions. During the past few months they have made 11 shipments, comprising 42 animals, to the States, including some to the State of Washington. One will ever know what the importations of pure bred stock mean to Messrs. Hunter & Sons have meant to the live stock interests of Canada and what they mean in the future.—H.B.C.

An Exceptionally Strong Animal that gives Promise of a Great Future

Bargenoch Victor Hugo (imp.), as shown in the illustration, is the junior of the two bulls that head the Springfield herd, owned by Robert Hunter, & Sons, Markville, Ont. This animal, along with others is described in the adjoining article. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

and Davis, who are interested with their father in the handling of the cattle, are about as good judges of an Ayrshire cow as is Mr. Hunter.

TWO FARMS

There are two farms: Springfield, the home farm managed by Mr. Hunter, Sr., and his son, "Dave", and Rosmhor Farm, owned by the eldest son, William Hunter. The first comprises 120 acres and the second 118 acres. Pure bred Ayrshires are kept on both. The joint herd comprises about 75 head of cattle. About 25 cows are in milk. By November, 40 will be milking. The milk is shipped to Montreal. Most of the cows freshen in the fall in order that the high winter prices may be obtained for their milk.

NUMEROUS IMPORTATIONS

Mr. Hunter and his sons have made nine importations of Ayrshires from Scotland. An average of slightly over 30 animals have been imported each year. The last five importations have averaged about 40 head each. The last four importations have been made by William Hunter. Next year "Dave" may go over.

TWO DIFFERENT TYPES

"In Scotland," said Mr. Hunter, Sr., "there are two radically different types of Ayrshires. One is what is called the Fancy Vessel strain. The breeders of this type of Ayrshire have been trying to secure a certain fancy type of udder. Much of the complaint of

an association and engage a man to weigh and test the milk of their cows at stated intervals, which is about every two weeks for each herd. The test is also weighed and cow in the association becomes known. The fat percentage of the milk of each basis. This, however, is not done with the records of the cows sold for export.

"The spirit shown in Scotland by the breeders there about records is utterly different from that which is manifest sometimes here. In the large proportion of the farmers in the counties where Ayrshires are owned who rent their farms are better off than many farmers over here who own their own farms."

Many of our people have the idea that the Scotch breeders are very shrewd and hard in driving bargains. Some are, but many are not. They have other interests beside their Ayrshires and are far above resorting to tricks to manipulate the records of their cows. In many cases the testers set with the hired men and the owners of the cows do not know what the records of their cows are until the officer of the association tells them. The owner, even if he wanted to, could not alter the records. These tests are growing in popularity. Almost 4,000 cows are under test. Many of the breeders derive no other benefit

The Belleville Business College

has more applications than it has been able to fill, the demand is so great. Students may enter at any time. Write for Catalogue D. THE BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED, P. O. Drawer "B," Belleville, Ont.

Well Drilling

I drill a 4 1/2 inch hole; work done summer or winter; pumps and fixtures always on hand. I guarantee water. Fifteen years experience. Right gas line and steam drilling machines. Time given if needed by notes. Worth your while to write for terms and prices this year, to

ARTHUR CAMPBELL
Original, Ont. Phone No. 8

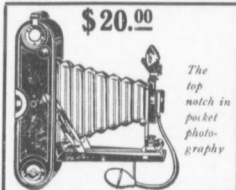
Land For The Settler

100 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto, Ontario.
HON. JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.



The No. 3A Folding POCKET KODAK

Pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 (post card size), Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Kodak Bell Bearing Shutter. Equipped throughout for the highest grade work, but so simple that anyone can use it with ease from the start. Loads in daylight Kodak film cartridges for two, four or ten exposures. Ask your dealer to show you the 3A Kodak, or write us for complete catalogue.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
Toronto, Canada

GALO PRESERVES EGGS

GALO is a perfect egg preserver. The eggs do not remain in the liquid, but are SIMPLY DIPPED, and after being allowed to dry fifteen to thirty minutes, can be stored in any convenient place.

In a letter from Prof. Elford, he says: "Although the eggs had been in the preservative for about six weeks, the persons to whom they were given did not detect them from new laid."

We guarantee that fresh eggs properly treated with GALO will remain absolutely fresh for a period of one year or more, under any ordinary conditions. Tin sufficient to preserve 75 to 100 dozen, \$1.00.

For further information, write,

THE CANADIAN GALO CO.

HAMILTON

DEPARTMENT H.

ONTARIO

POULTRY YARD

Poultry and the Farmer

Prof. F. C. Elford, *Macdonald College, Que.*

For the future of the poultry industry we must look to the farmer. No 100-acre farm should be without 100 hens. These 100 hens should yield at least \$300 a year. I have no sympathy with the man who says poultry do not pay when he gives his fowls no care whatever.

As a sample of what poultry can do I will tell you what Mrs. Shepherd, a lady living near Montreal, has done. From a flock of 40 hens she has a revenue of \$300 a year. She keeps a good, uniform lot of pure bred hens. She makes a specialty of winter eggs and gets the best price for a fancy article. In the spring she sells eggs for hatching. Her cockerels are sold for breeding purposes. She changes her hens every year, believing that pullets make the best winter layers.

When I was a boy on a farm in Huron Co., Ont., the poultry were considered a bother and were left to the women folk. Then, hens were not expected to lay in the winter. On that farm to-day there is one of the finest poultry plants in Ontario. About \$1,500 worth of poultry produce was marketed last year. This affords some idea of the possibilities in the poultry industry.

Scaly Leg on Fowls

My hens have very scaly legs, which greatly detract from their appearance for exhibition purposes, both alive and dressed. Please give cause and remedy.—E.C., Huron Co., Ont.

Scaly leg is caused by a mite working beneath the scales of the feet and legs. The disease may also be due to deficiency of oil in the skin of the affected parts or filthy roosting places. Fowls on very dry and bare land, on alkali soils and in small yards with ashes or cinders in them are most often affected.

The feet and legs of the affected birds should be cleaned and bathed in warm water. Then apply a small quantity of vaseline having a little kerosene oil added. Repeat the treatment every five days until cured.—M. C. Herner, O.A.C.

Selecting a Pure Bred Male

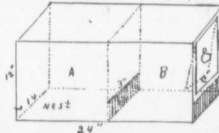
In selecting a purebred cockerel there are certain characteristics that should be looked for. For instance, if you want to increase the laying powers of any pure breed, even though it be a table breed, not carefully the comb of the bird you are about to purchase. A big, heavy, coarse-combed bird is not the one to breed smart, good laying pullets. A bird should be selected that has a good-sized comb for the variety he represents, but this comb should be rather thin and fine in texture.

Avoid the coarse-grained, "beefy" combs, whatever breed you may find them on. At one time a big comb was said to indicate exceptional laying powers, but now combs have been bred out of all proportion to the birds, with the result that the laying powers have suffered. Minoras—the present-day, sick-combed type—are not nearly such good layers as they were in years gone by, and they furnish an instance of what breeding for comb has done to the breed.—J.H.E.

A Satisfactory Trap Nest

How is a trap nest made? Will you kindly give in Farm and Dairy a description of good ones?—W. S., Oxford Co., Ont.

The following is a description of a trap nest, which can be built very cheaply on any farm and it is one that will give satisfactory results. An ordinary box, 24 inches long, 14 inches wide and 12 inches deep will serve the purpose. Fit it with the following divisions: One division board in the centre 10 inches from the front, 14 inches from the back and three inches high, is simply to hold the straw in place. A. This board, three inches high, is simply to hold the straw in place for the nest. The front compartment B serves two purposes.—



A Cheap Home-made Trap Nest

This nest is described in the adjoining article by Mr. J. L. Brown, an expert on poultry. The diagram shows the slat under the door to be about three inches wide, whereas it should be about one and one-half inches high.

A place for the trap door, C, to work in, the other as a compartment for the hen to come into off the nest.

The door in front is hung from the top with two small hinges or wire fasteners. When opened it is at such an angle that the hen upon entering will raise the bottom of the door a little higher than when in position, the door being held in place by a little wooden pin E, and falls out of its set position as soon as the door is moved by the hen entering the nest. The door has a circular hole, D, directly in the centre; this prevents any other hen from entering the nest, while it is occupied.—John I. Brown, Hochelaga Co., Que.

The Crammer not Essential

Is a cramming machine a necessary and profitable investment on a farm where a large number of birds are to be fattened? Please give me some experience on this matter.—S. T., Compton Co., Que.

In the hands of an expert and where a large number of chickens are to be fattened, the cramming machine might be used with profit as it is in England. For that country, the chicks are purchased when weighing three or four pounds from the farmers or other poultry raisers by the higglers who go about from place to place with express wagons on which are crates. The chickens are then fattened in large numbers. In Sussex, England, three and four thousand chickens are "crammed" at a time, the process lasting three weeks.

In Canada the fattening of chicks by the cramming machine has not been successful and where it has been abandoned. It is certainly not the work of the farmer who should be content to raise the proper market type to the profitable age and as early as he possibly can. In fattening chickens to a sale there are two conditions necessary: 1. Chickens must be fattened in quantity; 2. by

men expert in the business.—A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Crate Feeding of Fowl

The first essential to success in crate fattening of fowls is to have well-bred birds of the utility type. A shaded spot out of doors is the ideal place to put the feeding crate during the warm weather. When put in the crates the cocks should weigh two and a half to three pounds or over.

For the first three or four days feed very light until they get thoroughly accustomed to their rats and surroundings. Then gradually increase the amount of feed. Feed them all they will eat twice a day. If any feed is left in the trough at night remove it. Give plenty of water at all times.

The feed which I have found best is finely ground oats. They are letter with the hulls sifted out. Mix the oats with some milk buttermilk until the meal is like ready off a spoon. Enough of this kind or ground green bone should be given during the last week. The birds should be fed regularly and by the same person every time.

Cockerels of a good vigorous breed carefully fed in this way should double their weight in 21 days. That is as long as it is profitable to feed them. If the crates are located outdoors, the room must be airy and well ventilated and have no drafts.

The most important point of all is to kill the lice on the birds at the start. They will not thrive when infested with lice. Insect powder and sulphur, well rubbed in, is an effective remedy. They should have a second dose about the tenth day.

A House for 250 Hens

Please give me information as to plans, materials, and so forth, for a farm hen house to accommodate 250 hens.—G. W. H., Hastings Co., Ont.

The house should be located on land having a southern slope. In planning the house allow from three to six square feet per bird, depending upon the breed kept—lighter breeds require less space per bird than the heavier breeds. The house should not be over 16 feet wide in order that the sun rays strike the back part of the building during the day time. Have the sides about seven feet high.

No material needed will be 2 x 4 in. scantling and inch lumber either rough, or tongued and grooved. Where rough lumber is used the cracks should be strapped with inch slats. The north side should be double boarded. Arrange your roosts along the back part of the building. Have a drop board about three and one half feet wide three feet from the floor and put two perches about 10 inches apart on each side boarded. The roost should be long enough to allow each bird from eight to 10 inches. The south side of the building should be half glass and half curtain. Have the south side boarded up two feet from the ground and about one foot at the top, then put in your windows and curtains. For roofing material we consider cedar shingles as good as anything.

A straw loft can be made in this building by laying inch boards four inches apart, putting the straw on top of this. Divide the house into about three sections; have 85 birds in each. This will give better results than where all the birds are in one flock.

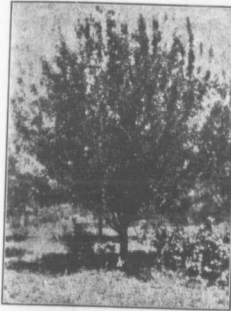
Arrange the nests below the dropping boards. Use dust boxes, drinking fountains, feed hoppers, etc., can be put in the most convenient places. The floor of the building may be made of ordinary sand or gravel, about three inches deep. It is not too late to start this year.—M. C. Herner, Poultry Dept., O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

Box Package for Fancy Trade

Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph
There is in the towns and cities of Ontario a strong demand for a regular supply of fancy fruit that is at the present time not being catered to by our growers. Three carloads of fancy Colorado Ben Davis were disposed of in Toronto the second week in August. Growers in the vicinity of Toronto and other towns and cities are not making the most of their opportunities.

For the western market and for Old Country sales of course apples re-



Fine Apple Trees Victims of Neglect

This tree was photographed recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy while in the Collingwood district, of Simcoe Co., Ont. It is practically useless in its present condition. If pruned it would at least have an opportunity of proving to its owner what it could produce.

quire to be grown in carload quantities. For the best class old trade the box is undoubtedly the package, whether the market is local or north-western or European.

A number of Old Country buyers were in attendance at the International Apple Shippers' Convention held at Niagara Falls recently, and a number of them are looking specially into the matter of securing Oregon, Washington and Idaho apples. This means that the western growers have added Europe to their market and that by virtue of this fact they will receive still higher prices for their fruit. The fact that a buyer from the Old Country who desires the best grade of fruit on the market makes the Spy in the Western States instead of stopping in Ontario or the other eastern Provinces and States is not calculated to make Ontario men feel particularly proud of our reputation in European markets.

Comment on Varieties of Apples

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Much more care is exercised now than formerly in selecting varieties of apple trees, and fewer varieties are being planted. In those sections of Ontario suitable for winter apples, the Spy is perhaps the favorite. The Baldwin is again coming into fashion. The Greening is always in favor. The Ben Davis is being planted in many places where it should not be grown. Varieties are not planted as much as formerly. But they are still being planted. The King is a favorite with some orchardists; the Blenheim Orange is growing in favor, and has been planted quite freely.

Southern Ontario is planting early apples very largely, and is gradually

going out of the winter varieties. The change, of course, is taking place slowly, but, while the older orchards were nearly all largely of winter varieties, with only a small orchard on each farm, the newer orchards of early apple trees are being planted in large numbers, and almost to the exclusion of the winter varieties.

A Convenient Ladder

N. B. Stuart, King's Co., N. S.

All of us who have fruit to pick in any quantity know what a nuisance the ordinary ladder is in getting around the trees. Most of the growers in our section have their ladders arranged so that they can be pushed into the tree at any place without trouble.

To make such a ladder, take two strips of one inch loard three inches wide and eight feet long. Nail these strips securely on each side of the ladder leaving five feet clear. Draw the tops of the strips together and nail, or better still, clamp together. This pointed ladder is much easier to work with than a square pointed one.

Fall Care of Raspberries

S. K. Neville, Hants Co., N. S.

By the time fall comes round, the raspberry patch will be quite bushy and in need of careful cultivation and pruning. To do this we first plow between the rows which cuts out all suckers and then cultivate with a one horse cultivator. All of the old canes which will not bear fruit again are carefully removed and burned. The whole plot is then given an application of barn yard manure. We prefer applying the manure in the fall, as it is then in the condition to be used by the bushes the following spring.

Some growers prefer to mulch the whole plantation heavily with straw both on the rows and between the bushes. A plantation treated in this manner never receives any cultivation whatever. As suckers grow up between the rows, they are cut off with a sharp hand saw. Every two or three years more straw will be added to the



A Neglected Spy Tree After Pruning

The illustration shows an apple tree in the Demonstration Orchard on Mr. W. Owen's farm in the Georgian Bay district. Years ago, it had been granted to Spys and afterwards allowed simply to run. Mr. W. F. Kidd, who may be seen beside the tree, succeeded by the aid of the pruning saw in making a very presentable specimen of it. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

old mulch. Blackberries, thimbleberries and gooseberries can be treated in exactly the same manner. This method eliminates all the labor of cultivation and conserves the soil moisture to a greater extent than does the earth mulch. It is the best method where straw can be had very cheaply.

Renew your subscription now.

Fruit in the Niagara District

The unfavorable crop reports that have gone out from the Niagara district are not substantiated by Mr. Robert Thompson, resident of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company. Mr. Thompson admits that many orchards of plums are light, but in the main the crop is quite heavy. Burbanks being almost a full crop. European varieties are very heavy and of fine quality. Pears with the exception of Duchess and from Jordan east, also grapes, will be equal in bulk to the crop of last year.

The demand for fruit is greater and the prices are higher than a year ago. A greater volume of fruit is now going forward to the market than was the case at this season last year.

The Apple Crop in Ontario

Additional reports on the condition of the apple crop corroborate the statements made by Farm and Dairy correspondents in this department last week. The apple crop is much lighter than usual. Compared with last season there will not be more than one-third to one-half as many apples. In some districts, the crop is almost a failure.

The apple crop will be considerably lighter than last year.—Jas. Scott, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Apples are only half crop. The quality is not as good as last year.—L. W., Durham Co., Ont.

Early apples, pears and plums are a good crop, winter apples are very poor. Little spraying is done and a large part of the apples grade No. 2.—S. Shaver, Welland Co., Ont.

There are very few apples.—Jas. McMillan, Durham Co., Ont.

Early apples are a fair crop, winter varieties almost a failure crop. There is not much spraying done as most of the orchards are small.—Allan Dick, Ontario Co., Ont.

The apple crop is almost a complete failure. There are a few early apples for export.—C. C. Cook, Ontario Co., Ont.

Apples are a poor crop. Fall apples are fair; winter apples a failure; plums and pears a fair crop.—Chas. J. Starratt, Halton Co., Ont.

We will have only 25 per cent. of last year's crop.—Thos. A. Lisle, Halton Co., Ont.

Apples are light but of good quality.—A. A. Brown, Hastings Co., Ont.

Early and late harvest apples are abundant, winter varieties scarce. Pears are an excellent crop. The efforts of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association are extending this year with the result that the best orchards have been sprayed and pruned. They show a marked contrast to others in quality of fruit and deduction of insects.—C. W. B., Norfolk Co., Ont.

The apple crop is the poorest we have seen for a long time. Pears plums and peaches are also light.—P. D. Anderson, Welland Co., Ont.

Early apples are plentiful. Greenings set well but have been dropping badly. Russets and Tolman Sweets were a marked success. Spys a light crop. Grapes will be better than they have been for some years. Very little spraying is done and the tent caterpillar was very bad this year.—W. J. Little, Brant Co., Ont.

Apples are of rather inferior quality and will yield one third of last year's crop.—Geo. Oliver, Oxford Co., Ont.

Some growers will have no apples to pack at all, the total crop will not be more than an equal quarter of last year. The quality will be good. Pears will be a full crop; plums medium.—J. R. Tennent, Oxford Co., Ont.

The apple crop will be light. Winter varieties are almost a total failure. Pears are half a crop, plums and peaches are very scarce.—Wm. Waters, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

The only simple cream separator made—for it is the only one that contains neither disks nor other contraptions. The most efficient cream separator made—for it produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and cleans twice as fast as common separators. The only modern separator made—for it does not work without disks or other contraptions, thus common separator construction. No better proof exists that Tubular construction is the only correct separator construction.



The manufacturer of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales may exceed most, if common separators than probably replace more such machines sell.

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

WINDMILLS



Towers fitted over five feet apart and double braced
Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines Concrete Mixers
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GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANDFORD, CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WINDMILL, MAN.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 1"

Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur. Both a Contact and Poison Spraying Compound.

Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chewing insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add but warm water. When you spray for chewing insects you also kill scale present. End of season should show scale to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against pests upon any vegetation. This year's reports verify our claims.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"

A Contact Spray Only. Wool Grease, Lime and Sulphur. For scale and other sucking insects, also to spray animals against ticks and to kill parasites and cure scab.

Prices, F. O. B., New York:
One for All. One for All.

No. 1.	No. 2.
Barrels, 425 lbs.	50c a lb.
50 lbs.	50c a lb.
100 lbs.	50c a lb.
150 lbs.	50c a lb.
200 lbs.	50c a lb.
25 lbs.	50c a lb.

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have often been produced by the help of

ABSORBINE

Liment and Leg Wash, as it strengthens the Muscles and Ligaments. Keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swellings, soothing to a bruise, antiseptic, healing to a cut or laceration, it has been used by most successful exhibitors and trainers, because ABSORBINE does not blister, remove the hair, stain or stop horse from work, while removing CAPPED HOCK, SHOE BOIL, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BIG KNEE, BRUISES, THOROUGHPIN, BIG SPAVIN, WIND PUFF, SPLINT CURB, OR REDUCING BOWED TENDON, THICKENED LIGAMENTS OR MUSCLES.

STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY—KILLS PAIN IN A MINUTE. You will find it a money maker for you in getting all your HORSES in better shape for regular work or sale, and you might also make a Prize Winner by removing some blemish from them with ABSORBINE. Price \$2.00 a bottle at all druggists, or delivered.

Free descriptive book and lithographed coloured picture of "Monk and Equit," the champion team of the world upon request.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 "TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
OR LYMANS, LIMITED, AGENTS, ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL, CAN.

The Long Looked for Solution of a Problem

Homogenization of Milk and Cream

The Milk and Cream treated by this new process, purely and entirely mechanical, will keep indefinitely, under all climates, without losing their natural appearance, sweetness, and nutritive power.

It will certainly prove to be a great boon for the Milk Producers and the Trade of the Country.

A Booklet containing full particulars will be mailed free to the writer on application to

The Canadian Farm Produce Co., Limited
21-23 St. Peter St., Montreal



THE IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Means More Milk
More Profit
and Cheaper Feed.

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

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

Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Limited
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Notice to Women

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE SPLENDID EXHIBIT OF THE

"1900" WASHER

Hand, Water and Electric Power Machines

at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Look for it in the Implement Building (under the Grand Stand). You should know this wonderful Labor-Saving Device.

Ask about our Trial Offer—it's a Liberal One.

F. D. BACH, Manager,
The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., TORONTO

Fitting Hogs for Exhibition

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

To be a successful feeder and fitter of prize winners at our great exhibitions and world's fairs in any line of live stock requires considerable patience and tact on the part of the stockman. Perhaps no class of stock requires more of these qualities on the part of the attendant than does the hog. And for this reason: The well fed hog is sure to get lazy and consequently will not take the exercise that is required to keep him supple and alert.

It is one thing to feed a bunch of hogs for slaughter and quite another thing to fit them for prize winners. I might go further and say it is one thing to be able to fit a herd well yet it is quite another thing to intelligently tell others how to do it, as in all work of fitting animals there is a constant watchfulness necessary that cannot well be explained.

The first thing necessary is to get the best foundation stock possible (after selecting the breed or breeds of one's choice). Breed these so as to have pigs as near the age limit at fair time as possible. Then select the straightest and smoothest pigs in the litters, keeping in view length of side specially among the thicker breeds because the ten-

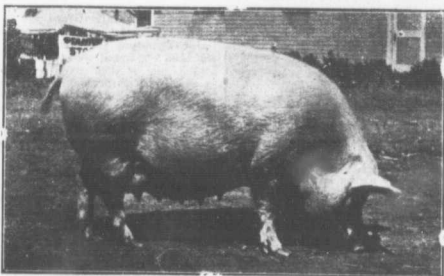
der to keep their feet and legs in good shape; the best of feeding is a failure if the pigs are allowed to go down on their feet. Green feed such as alfalfa or rape should also be kept regularly before the pigs. If it is not convenient to pasture them in it the green stuff should be thrown into their plot where they can get it. If plenty of shade can not be supplied throughout the whole summer they should be kept in a shady place for a few weeks prior to the fairs, so that their skins will not be sunburned, harsh and scurfy, but on the contrary be mellow and pliable.

Last, but not least, don't get the pigs too fat. Anyone can fatten a hog, but it takes an expert to bring them out well developed, finished and smooth, without undue flabbiness.

Rape Valuable for Hogs

Rape pasture for hogs has been thoroughly tested by the Wisconsin experiment station. It has proved to be most valuable when grain is fed in connection with it. The results of the experiments on rape pasture are summarized as follows:

1. With pigs from four to ten months old, representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape when properly grown has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn



The Champion Yorkshire Sow at the Calgary Fair, 1910

Note the even arch formed by the back of this animal, also the length from the shoulder joint back as compared with the length from that point to snout.

dency in those breeds is to shorten up; this tendency is not so liable to occur among the bacon breeds. Guard against the hogs with narrow, weak loins, razor-shaped necks, long necks, open shoulder blades, or slack heart girths.

CARING FOR THE SELECTS

Having selected a few extra ones for emergencies in case of accidents and so forth, let the pigs stay with their dams as long as possible up to nine or twelve weeks if they are doing well; at the same time it is very important to teach the little fellows to feed at a trough by themselves while suckling since they can be forced more while nursing than they can safely be forced for two months after weaning. They should be kept on a grass plot and liberally fed with middlings and skim milk or pasteurized whey, the feed being given when quite sloppy.

After weaning is the time that requires the most patience and care since a pig overdone at that age is never likely to make an A1 show hog. It is, therefore, better to err by undercrowding rather than overcrowding if we cannot just hit the happy medium. As the pigs get more age the slops can be thickened with middlings or low grade flour; barley chop is an excellent feed that can be fed dry in conjunction with the aforementioned feeds.

It is very necessary to keep the pigs on the ground during this time

and shorts, equivalent to 2,340 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds and a money value of 109.49 an acre.

2. Rape is a better green feed for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon rape having made on the average 100 pounds of gain on 33.5 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed upon clover pasture.

3. Pigs are more thrifty, have better appetites and make correspondingly greater gains when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with their grain feed than when fed on grain alone.

4. A plot of Dwarf Essex forage rape when planted in drills 30 inches apart, early in May, will yield three good crops of pasture forage in a favorable season.

5. Rape is the most satisfactory and cheapest green feed for swine fed in the experiment.

6. Hogs should not be turned upon a rape pasture until the plants are at least 12 to 14 inches high, and they should be prevented from rooting white in the rape field.

7. Rape is not a satisfactory feed when fed alone, when it is desired to have any live weight gain made in hogs, though it has been found that they will just about maintain themselves without loss of weight on this feed alone.

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The Feeders' Corner

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

To Fatten Horses Rapidly

In what quantity can flax seed meal be used to advantage in fitting horses for sale without seriously hurting them for work? Would you advise feeding corn in the ration? Are there any other fattening feeds which can be fed to advantage? If so, in what quantities?—P. J. Oxford Co., Ont.

Flax seed meal may be fed at the rate of as much as two pounds a day to work horses, once they are accustomed to it. It is however necessary to begin lightly, say with half a pound a day then gradually increase to one and a half or two pounds a day.

It will be found that horses differ greatly in what they will stand of such feeds. Some will be knocked out entirely by a pound or so of bran even added to the regular oat ration while others will stand two or three pounds of flax without any sign of injurious effects.



One of the Many Good Ones at the Recent Cobourg Horse Show
The carriage horse here shown is one of the splendid string exhibited by Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Peterboro.

As a ration likely to give good results in fattening horses, I would offer the following mixture.

Cracked corn, 500 lbs., wheat bran, 500 lbs.; oats, whole, 500 lbs.; oil cake meal, or flax seed meal, 200 lbs.; salt, 10 lbs.

Also boiled barley to be fed as much as they will stand at first twice a week and later more frequently. Hot bran mash once a week.—J.H.G.

When to Wean the Foal

At what age do you advise weaning a foal? I have a foal 4½ months old. The mare is working hard every day. Would it be better to wean the foal at once? What special treatment and feed would you advise for it?—A. T. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Foals maybe weaned without difficulty at anywhere from four to seven or eight months old. It is however necessary to anticipate by getting the mare trained to eat a bit before the weaning begins. To do this begin by giving some whole oats and bran mixed and leave a little long hay where the colt can easily reach it. In a short time the colt will be nibbling up quite a bit of the bran and oats and chewing away at the hay.

In the case mentioned it would in all probability be better to wean the foal as soon as it is eating fairly well. As an exceedingly valuable addition

to the bran, oats and hay I would suggest some ground flax seed, say one pound ground flax to three or four pounds of the bran used in the oat and bran mixture. An important matter is to feed regularly and not to overfeed.—J. H. Gradiale, Dominion Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Mangels at Ten Cents a Bushel

I expect to be able to buy mangels this fall for 10c a bushel, if I care to haul them two miles in order to get them home. Would they make economical feed for dairy cows? In what quantities can they be fed to advantage with say, clover hay and corn stover?—L. J. York Co., Ont.

Mangels at 10 cents a bushel are fairly cheap feed and lacking other succulent feed in winter, would, I should say prove very profitable indeed for milk production. As a suitable ration for this purpose I would suggest: Mangels, 25 to 30 lbs.; Corn stover, 10 to 12 lbs.; Clover Hay, 8 to 10 lbs.; meal, or lb. to each four lbs. of milk produced.

As a meal mixture I think the following would be found satisfactory: Wheat bran, 500 lbs.; crushed oats, 300 lbs.; oil cake meal, 200 lbs.; corn, 1200 lbs.

The stover might of course be fed more freely if desired, proportionately decreasing the clover hay and slightly increasing the meal and roots.—J. H. Gradiale, Dominion Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Mangels and Hay for Cows

Is it possible to feed dairy cows giving 30 pounds a day on good clover hay and mangels alone and maintain that flow? Would the addition of a grain ration be more economical? What grain feeds would you advise when all grain feed will have you feed the grain with the roots and clover hay?—R. S. D., Nanimo Co., B.C.

Yes, it is quite possible to feed dairy cows giving even more than 30 lbs. of milk a day on mangels and clover hay alone. If however bran can be got for less than \$30 a ton it is likely to be profitable unless mangels are very cheap indeed.

To get best results I would suggest feeding about 30 lbs. mangels, five pounds meal (equal parts bran, crushed oats and corn) and what clover hay the cow will eat. Such a ration would most likely cause cows to go higher than 30 lbs. a day and should induce a long continuance of a free flow of milk.—J.H.G.

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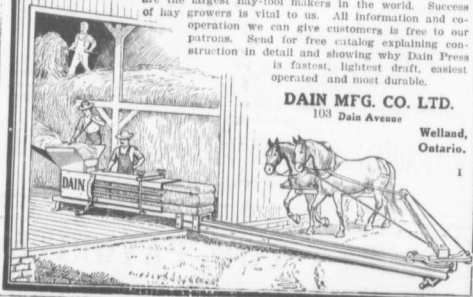
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FARM MANAGEMENT

Fall Wheat on Corn Land

I have a piece of corn which after harvesting I wish to plow and if possible get it in to fall wheat. How late can I sow the wheat with any chance of success? Would it pay to cut the corn before maturity in order to get the land clear for the wheat?—W. Wentworth Co., Ont.

In Wentworth county fall wheat should not be sown much later than September 10th. The probabilities are that corn will be a good deal short of ripe before the date mentioned. If, however, it is a fairly early variety and fairly well advanced it might be cut and shocked a few days before September 10th

and a good sample of feeding or milling grain secured. The shocks might be set up in an adjoining field for ripening in order to permit of working the corn field and sowing wheat. If corn is to be used for ensilage or forage then there would of course be no question at all about its being ready to put into the silo before September 10th.—J.H.G.

To Reseed an Old Meadow

I have a meadow which I would like to reseed without having to plow it. Would it be advisable to loosen this up with cultivating implements this fall and seed it? What mixture of seed would you advise?—J. P. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Such a meadow can of course be improved by breaking the surface more or less and scattering seed, but in my experience such methods of meadow improvement are not profitable. Sowing the seed in the fall is not likely to prove satisfactory.

It would be better to cultivate more or less this fall, apply a light dressing of short barnyard manure then next spring cultivate again and scatter timothy and clover say six lbs. red clover, three lbs. alsike and ten lbs. timothy an acre.—J.H.G.

Clover Sod Land for Corn

I have a clover sod on which there is a good second growth. I intend this fall for corn next year. Would you advise mowing this at once, in late winter, or next spring, before plowing it for corn? Would it be better to plow the ground this fall or next spring?—J. C. Prince Edward Co., Ont.

I should, on such a field expect to get best results by applying manure at once and allowing cattle to tramp over and eat what they would of the green feed during the autumn. Next spring plow shallow, four or five inches, then roll and disk harrow till a good firm seed bed is secured. Do not hesitate to work the sod well before planting to corn.—J.H.G.

Sandy Hillside for Alfalfa

I have a hillside which is somewhat sandy, and which I would like to get seeded down to alfalfa. The land is not fertile by any means, and has not received much manuring in recent years. What means of handling this land would you advise in order that I might have it ready for alfalfa to be sown next spring?—J. P. Durham Co., Ont.

I should infer from the question that the hillside in question was in pasture or sod. Such being the case I would suggest the following as the plan likely to give best results. Apply a light dressing of rotten straw barnyard manure at once. Allow cattle to run over this fall then next spring scatter slaked lime 20 bushels an acre and nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. an acre. Surface work thoroughly and then sow good alfalfa seed, 25 lbs. an acre.

The spring applications and the seeding should be made in June, the field meanwhile having been occupied by cattle. To get best results, however the land should really be put under roots or corn for year, manured and kept clean, then seeded down the year after in June without a nurse crop.—J.H.G.

Silos on a Large Farm

What size silo would one require on a farm of 200 acres, one large one, or two small silos on pasture fall with dry summers and corn can be grown successfully? What number of cows could be kept? Would some one who has had experience please reply.—C. H. M. Norfolk Co., Ont.

On a 200 acre farm where it was desired to carry as many dairy cows as possible but at the same time buy no meal or at most but small quantity of meal or grain a five year rotation would probably give best results. In case such a rotation were adopted there might be grown as much as 35 acres of corn and roots each year. To store such a crop would require

two good large silos. One should be about 24 feet in diameter and 30 feet high; the other about 18 feet in diameter and the same height. The large one would be for winter use; the smaller for summer.

Provided fair soil and good drainage are the rule on the farm in question there should be no difficulty in keeping from 75 to 100 head of cattle on such a farm the year round. With good farming this number might be readily increased to 125 or thereabouts.—J.H.G.

A Cross-bred Combination Dog

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

My father would not have a dog around the farm; his prejudice in regard to dogs was due to the simple reason that he did not know the value of a good dog and had not been educated to the possibilities of a good working dog.

The dog that I now have, a photo of which is reproduced herewith, will go right to the pasture for the cows. He will never go ahead of them and as soon as the cows see him come into the field, they walk out promptly without any special hurry or worry. I am right with these who want a dog for their cows, especially when it



A Farm and Hunt Dog Combined

The pedigree of this dog is given in the adjoining article by his master, Mr. E. Terrill.

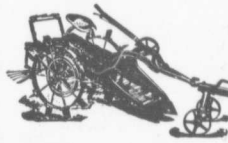
comes to getting them out of the pasture on a wet morning.

My dog, as herewith shown, is made up of halves. He is a cross between a collie bitch and a hound. A dog of such a cross is doubly useful. He cannot be beaten in the north woods for the work of running deer and the sound blood does not seem to be any detriment to him or his usefulness on the farm. If anything, the hound nature enhances his value as a farm dog since he is constantly after woodchucks and squirrels.

The dog of hound-collie cross far outstrips the hound of pure breeding for hunting in the bush. The cross-bred will not take as long runs and will not use himself up and get foot-sore as will a pure bred hound. The cross-bred will be back to his master in the course of an hour; hence one can get three or four runs out of the dog each day. With the pure-bred hound, on the other hand, he never lets up, but goes on from lake to lake for days after his quarry. When the hunter finally gets such a dog back, it takes some days of nursing of the dog's feet to get him ready to run again.

It is with pleasure that we enclose \$1 for our renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy. We appreciate the weekly visit of Farm and Dairy in our home.—Ernest Cawthorne Middlesex Co., Ont.

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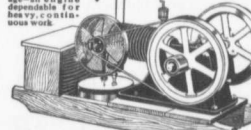
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Mr. Mallory Comments

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The letter written by Mr. Pearce of Oxford Co. and which appeared in Farm and Dairy, Aug. 10th, was plainly not written to do anybody any good. I had written my letter at the request of Farm and Dairy, giving simply our own experience in feeding cows through the dry season in summer; the figures I gave quoting the average of the herd last year were not given to advertise the herd but to show that we had and are still getting good returns from the system we follow. If proof were needed as to these weights, I could show six Certificates of the Record of Performance and three of the Record of Merit that I received for my herd of 11 cows last year.

In regard to speaking of the Holstein cow as a lazy animal. Far be it from me to disparage or find fault with a breed of cattle that we have bred for 20 years with prospects of having for another 20 to come; but I said and still maintain that it is unwise to try to force a heavy bodied animal, such as the average Holstein cow, to roam over wide and dry areas hunting for food during the hot days of July and August and expect her to

this part of the Province found themselves over stocked. Dealers then from other parts of the Province where rain had been more plentiful and crops better, came in, and bought grade cattle of their own price, took them to Western Ontario and other places and sold them, sometimes doubling their money. If these cattle had been sold at prices somewhere near what they brought when first sold, there would have been no fault found by the final owners.

HOME OF CHAMPIONS

We would like the gentleman from Oxford County to take another trip through Hastings and Prince Edward Counties—the two Counties in the vicinity of Belleville—before he jumps to hasty conclusions; surely he has forgotten to read reports of cow testing associations in Prince Edward County. He must have forgotten where the Champion Cow of Canada for a Yearly Record has her home. Reports of the output of cheese from these two counties must have failed to reach him.

One other point, to which we would draw attention, is the difference in situation of the Western Ontario dairymen as to the farms carrying on that business in the Eastern part

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months let us see if she is capable of repeating a good record the next year. This is the proof of a good cow. We have seen in the many herds, in the Bay of Quinte district, that were and are capably repeating a good record. Any buyer that wants a good cow and will pay the price can find them down here. We have full respect for the fine County of Oxford but an uncalled for attack on our Counties will naturally stir up a little resentment.—E. B. Mallory, Hastings Co., Ont.

The Alfalfa Seed Crop
J. O. Duke, Essex Co., Ont.

There are some very successful alfalfa seed growers in Essex County. The best seed is obtained from crops that is too hard and heavy to profusely, provided it is dry, gives the best alfalfa seed.

To produce good seed, alfalfa should not be too thick and is the better of being mixed with timothy. The first crop is cut for hay as early in the season as possible. The second cutting is used for the seed crop and as the timothy does not grow much after being cut, the alfalfa crop has room to bush out and produce lots of seed pods.

In the production of alfalfa seed, it is very important that the first cutting for hay be gotten off early so that the seed may have time to mature before frosts, since frost injures the quality of the seed very much. When seed is grown, only two crops of alfalfa can be cut in the season.

The yield of alfalfa seed varies greatly. It averages, however, one year with another, about the same as acre clover, three or four bushels per acre being a good yield. I have seen some home grown seed equal in size and color to any that comes on the



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Hilda Wray's Johanna Lass 7247—Sweepstakes Cow at Calgary

The cow here shown was bred at Riverside Farm, by J. W. Richardson, and sold to N. Mitchell, Red Deer, Alta. This past summer, a short while before the Calgary Exhibition. She is in E. of M. No. 47, and has an official record as a two year old of 45 lbs. of milk one day, 315.7 lbs. in 7 days. Her 30 day record was 1,585.6 lbs. milk well on this kind of partial pasture.

FUTILITY OF PARTIAL PASTURE. We have found that it is also useless to only partially depend on soiling crops, and expect the old pasture to furnish the rest of the food to maintain a good milk flow. If we feed soiling crops in the stable to the extent of about one half the quantity that a good cow needs to keep up her own vitality and give the quantity of milk she is capable of giving and then turn her out on the old pasture field to look for the other half she needs, will she look for it? My experience is that she will look for a nice cool shady spot nearby to lie and wait for the next half ration in the stable. Call this trait of hers laziness, it was the word that first occurred to me, or I do not blame her for it either. I would expect and have seen her do the same thing every time under the same conditions, but I never got an average from the herd managed in that way that I was proud of or thought profitable.

Regarding the attack of the writer from Oxford County on the farmers of Belleville district and Eastern Ontario in general. I have little to say; sufficient it is that it was uncalled for and that in many ways Mr. Pearce is mistaken. It may have been forgotten that Eastern Ontario has suffered several short crops in the last three or four years and that farmers in

of the Province. Western Ontario has a great many more towns and cities than we have in the east. These call for a large yearly city milk trade. Factories for the making of condensed milk are there, calling for a measured quantity of milk the year round. Thus winter dairying is carried on to a large extent which means heavier feeding the year round and cattle are always kept in better condition where winter dairying is practised.

SOME DIFFERENCES Mr. Pearce himself says that he sends his milk to a condenser that paid \$1.10 in May and \$1.00 in cents in May and \$1.00 in cents in June, as compared to 80 cents that we received from the cheese factories. On the amount that he was sending this would mean \$1.50 a day he received more than the patrons of the cheese factory; or in other words he could spend \$1.50 a day for milk feed for his 11 cows and still make as much profit as the other man sending his milk to a cheese factory.

In conclusion in referring to the results Mr. Pearce obtained in May and June. I would pay very little attention to what a cow would do in these two months. It is a poor cow indeed that will not milk well in the two best months in the year for natural pasture. Let me see what a cow will do in 10 months, then after she has a reasonable rest of a couple of

The Ayrshire in Nova Scotia
 C. P. Blanchard, Colchester Co., N.S.
 Various forms of agriculture may be and are practised in Nova Scotia, but our farmers are learning by experience and from the teachings at our college that a successful agriculture cannot be carried on except in conjunction with the raising of live stock, and as I see it the dairy cow must ever be the most important factor in such a system. She is unquestionably the mortgage-lifter from the farms in Nova Scotia.
 Farm and Dairy has requested me to write in particular of the adaptability of the Ayrshire cow to the

which, too rough for tillage, but, watered as they are by frequent summer showers, afford good pasturage. Do we not want then a cow that is a good forager, a cow that has been accustomed to sudden change of climate, a cow that has proven that she can prosper under conditions unfavorable to the other dairy breeds? Is not the Ayrshire such a cow?
 I would not wish to say anything derogatory to other dairy breeds. They have their place and that right here in Nova Scotia. It is a question dependent upon the peculiar circumstances of the individual, and his own special preference.
 There are in the near vicinity of



The Ayrshire at Home—Scene in Ayrshire, Scotland
 —Courtesy Macdonald College Magazine.

conditions existing in this province. This I do with enthusiasm based upon some degree of knowledge, as I have just returned from Scotland whither I went to purchase Ayrshires with which to supplement my own herd. I there saw the Ayrshire cow on her native soil, brought to the highest state of perfection; I learned the conditions under which she is reared and I became assured that she is the cow, not only for myself but for Nova Scotia.
 Of all the provinces of Canada, it is conceded that in Nova Scotia the conditions of climate and soil most closely resemble those of Scotland. True, we have a more severe winter, but for six months in the year our cattle must feed in the open, and thus utilize our many acres of land

True, four herds of pure-bred Ayrshires, viz.: that of our College Farm, C. A. Archibald, Retson Bros., and the herd of the writer. As breeders of these high-class dairy animals we are wide awake to the increasing demand for them and are rapidly approaching the place where we shall be in a position to satisfy in a measure, the wants of the western as well as of our home market.
 We had among us this spring a buyer from Wyoming and now Prince Edward Island is being heard from. We believe that Nova Scotia is well suited to the breeding and rearing of these peerless beauties of the Old Land, and it is our endeavor to make this heritage of ours a New Scotland in fact as well as in name—a hunting ground for levers of Ayrshires.

Ontario Veterinary College

Affiliated with the University of Toronto and under control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
 Infirmary for sick Animals at the College.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS
Friday, September 30th, 1910

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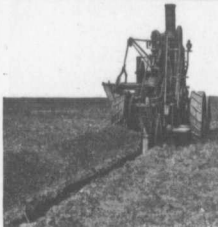


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Our Veterinary Adviser

ELEPHANTIASIS.—Horse had lymphatic, and his leg has remained enlarged. How can I reduce it so that I can sell him?—J. K. Dundas Co., Ont.

This is a chronic condition due to organized tissue frequently appearing after an attack of lymphangitis. It is called elephantiasis and is usually incurable. Treatment consists in giving one dram iodide of potassium three times daily. Hand rubbing and bandaging the leg will help. Feed easily digested food and work regularly. When he is to have grain ration and give bran instead.

RECURRENT COLIC.—Horse suffers from colic at intervals. What causes the trouble, and how can I prevent it? He is fed ground oats and timothy. J. B. Bromo Co., Ont.

This is due to a weakness of the digestive glands. Feed very regularly. Add a cupful of linseed meal feeding, and give a dessertspoonful of the following three times daily: Equal parts gentian, ginger and iox vomica. Give a feed of bran

Liniment for Sweened Horses

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Not long since I noticed in Farm and Dairy that one of your subscribers had a horse that was sweened. Herein I shall give you a recipe that has cured thousands of sweened horses, some of which were very lame. My father made use of this recipe for about 60 years.

The liniment for sweency is made up as follows: Two ounces (pound) doc, two ounces oil spike, two ounces oil organum, one ounce tinct S. fly, hartshorn, eight ounces alcohol.

This liniment is also the very best thing for sprains or bruises. The liniment should be rubbed well on to the right spot until dry.—Subscriber.

To Examine a Sick Animal

The proper way to examine an animal on the sick list is—First, take the temperature by placing a fever thermometer into the rectum, allow five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 degrees (Fah.). The normal temperature of a horse is 100 degrees; of a sheep, 101 degrees. Second, take the pulse of the ani-



One of the Prize Clydesdale Stallions at Cobourg

Note the breed characteristics in this horse, along with his oblique shoulder and pattern and the excellent quality of his bone. He is Kinhill Victor, and was shown by Hassard.

dampened with hot water once weekly. In some cases it cannot be checked.

DISEASE IN PIGS.—I have had trouble with my pigs. Some have died. They begin to cough, get thin and die. It is mortem.—C. B. York Co., Ont.

This is either tuberculosis or lung worms. In either case nothing can be done. It is usually wise to dispose of all the pigs on the place and thoroughly disinfect the pens and yards before introducing fresh stock. If the trouble is lung worms on post mortem a very careful examination will reveal very fine worms in the air cells and tubes. Some of them may be found in the lung tissue.

If tuberculosis, little or large nodules in various stages of development will be found in some organs. These may be very small and hard in color and may contain gritty substance or pus. It usually requires a post mortem by a veterinary veterinarian to investigate, as my diagnosis may be wrong.

mal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beats of a cow's pulse are from 30 to 50 a minute, and that of a horse from 33 to 40 a minute. Third, count the respiration of the animal, or the number of times it breathes, by watching the sides of its flanks, or by pressing the ear to the side. The normal respiration of the cow is from 15 to 20 a minute, and that of a horse from 12 to 15 a minute, while resting. If the temperature, pulse or respiration, is found to be higher or faster than above described you will know of a certainty that the animal is ailing.

Home made Stock Condiments

Healthy animals, as a rule do not require condiments as a part of their rations. When, however, they are run down for any reason, or the fodder is unpalatable, condiments may be fed with good results. A home-made mixture is recommended by the Wisconsin Experiment Station for this purpose and is as follows: fennugreek, pinner, powdered gentian, powdered sulphur, powdered nitrate and resin, eight lbs. of each; cayenne pepper, four lbs.;

flax seed meal, 44 lbs.; powdered charcoal, 20 lbs., and bran, 100 lbs. This preparation ordinarily will cost about \$4.42 a cwt.

Another mixture recommended for animals run down in condition is made up of ground gentian, one pound; ground ginger and powdered iron sulphate, one-quarter pound each. Give one tablespoonful in the feed once a day for 10 days. Omit it for a few days and then feed it for 10 days more. This mixture will cost 20 cents a pound but it is very concentrated and being used in small quantities is quite economical.

A Popular Premium Offer

The most popular premium offer ever made by Farm and Dairy has been that of pure bred pigs given away in return for clubs of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Scores of pure bred pigs have been given away during the past year. In every case the winners of these pigs have been satisfied. Farm and Dairy has renewed this offer and clubs for pigs will be received from now on, shipment of pigs to be made as soon after receipt of club as possible. Standard breeds, such as Berkshires, Yorkshires, Poland Chinas, Tamworth and Chester Whites are all included in this offer. For Hampshire pigs, more than nine subscriptions will be necessary. Write for further particulars to our circulation department regarding this or other breeds.

Wide Wagon Tires.—As to the desirability and use of the wide tires there can be no question. The most casual observation will suffice to convince any one of the damage which a heavily laden wagon, equipped with the ordinary sharp, rounded, narrow tires, will produce on any road.

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is honest if you put it through the cow.

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Woodward Water Basins

increases the milk flow and increases your DAIRY PROFITS. Not only that but

IT SAVES MUCH TIME AND LABOR

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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all cheques add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 2,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not allowed by an express, and sample copies, varies from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at a rate below the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser 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 not bona fide, 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 we need is to notify you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words "See your ad in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible. The reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

STUDY THE SUCCESSFUL ONES

A great advantage falls to the lot of a young man brought up on his father's farm in that he can start in where his father left off, so far as ideas and information are concerned. What the father got by hard and dear experience, the son gets without effort.

There is in every locality some one man more successful than his neighbors. This element of success on investigation seems to be a family trait. But further investigation reveals the fact that progress has followed along the family line and did not spread widely in the community simply because the ideas that were responsible for success in the one case were not recognized and adopted elsewhere.

It is an old saying that "Experience teaches even fools." But actual experience affords a slow way to learn. Wise men learn by the experience of others. Study of the methods practised by the best farmer in a neighborhood is sure to prove of value to the student. Life is too short to

learn things from personal experience alone. We need to take greater advantage of what the success of the successful ones teaches.

BOX-PACKED APPLES ARE POPULAR

Ontario apple growers are neglecting to meet the demands of their own home markets. During the second week of August, three car loads of Colorado apples were brought into Toronto and sold. This fruit was of best quality and was packed in boxes.

Apples, as good and better than can be grown elsewhere on the American continent, can be and are grown in Ontario. Why then should these foreign apples come in? Consumers will have what they want and because Ontario apples are not placed on the market in an attractive manner dealers find it profitable to bring in the quick-selling boxed apples. The best class of trade whether local, northwestern, or European know the box package to be the favorite with the consumer. They accordingly go after the boxed fruit.

British Columbia fruit growers owe the success of their apples in the western market largely to the attractive appearance of the fruit they have marketed there, well packed in bushel boxes. Buyers from the Old Country go all the way to the Western States in order that they may get a fancy grade of box packed apples. This fancy trade is worth while securing, and since fancy apples are grown in Ontario, why do the growers not pack more of them in boxes and capture their share of this trade?

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Seldom does one have the opportunity of making an investment that is so likely to bring such large returns as that of a good pure bred dairy sire. Compared with scrabs and the price at which they may be obtained, good sires appear to be expensive. They pay, however, and pay well, for proof of which note the results secured by Mr. Edmund Laidlaw, who gives his experience elsewhere in this issue. Two-year-old heifers that will give from 7,000 to 9,000 pounds of milk in a season would soon pay for almost any price that could have been asked for their sire.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Sons have built up an exceptionally high producing herd. They give much credit for the results obtained to the sires they have used, and when it is remembered that at their sale last spring, their grade cows sold all the way from \$92 to \$162 a head, it is plainly evident what a good investment they made when they purchased the sire of those cows.

DOG REGULATIONS

The dog muzzling regulations that have been in force in the counties of Western Ontario on account of rabies have been of distinct advantage to agriculture as well as in

checking the spread of this disease. Sheep in those counties have not for years enjoyed such immunity from attacks by dogs as in recent months. Thousands of worthless curs have been destroyed and dogs only of some merit or that were family pets could hope to receive the attention necessarily involved in carrying out the muzzling regulations. True, in some districts, the regulations were not enforced. For the most part, however, the law has been observed.

Now sportsmen are beginning to raise the question of whether or not muzzling regulations are still necessary. The regulations interfere greatly with the transporting of dogs out of the western part of Ontario. As the shooting season opens, the restrictions will be felt much more severely.

Inconvenience caused by the dog muzzling regulations does not justify any relaxation of vigilance so long as the danger of the spread of rabies exists. The authorities responsible for the present regulations can be trusted to repeal them as soon as conditions warrant. In the meantime the powers that be should not be influenced by any agitation on the part of sportsmen. Let the dogs be muzzled so long as it is necessary, and so far as sheep are concerned, forever.

ANOTHER SILO FOR THE SURPLUS

Corn, where it received a fair start 1,000 good seed, bids fair to be a good crop again this year. A larger acreage than ever before seems to have been devoted to the crop. In many cases well appointed dairy farms will have much more corn than their silos will accommodate. Some are beginning to speculate as to what they will do with all the corn they will have this fall.

Those dairymen who have but one silo and more corn than enough to fill it, should give serious consideration to the matter of building a second smaller silo, to accommodate the surplus of the crop. This would most surely come in valuable for feed next summer. And, furthermore, there are many of the larger dairy farms on which two silos would prove most profitable. One silo is only going half the way. The second one would provide for the wants of the cows in summer when so often they must suffer from lack of sufficient fodder.

Stave structures, or the factory-manufactured silos can be erected on short notice and are highly efficient. This opportunity of profitable investment should not be missed by those who have an abundance of corn available to fill the new silo when erected.

FRESH EGGS KEPT IN STOCK

Again it seems that the producer is not the only party who is in need of enlightenment or education in the matter of fresh eggs. Some weeks ago in these columns, Farm and Dairy drew attention to a short-sighted groceryman who exposed fresh eggs in the sun behind a plate glass window that they might attract

consumers. The latest word in regard to fresh eggs has to do with a hotel keeper.

At an organization meeting at Beaverton, a case of fresh eggs was collected from those who came to the meeting. It not being worth while to ship so few to Montreal, the eggs were disposed of to a local hostelry.

Nearly three weeks after, the organizer who sold the eggs to the hotel proprietor happened along for breakfast. He asked for boiled eggs, provided they were fresh. The waitress gave answer that the eggs were strictly fresh, since they had been bought under guarantee and were being kept for boiling purposes only. Enquiry brought out the fact that the eggs were the identical ones sold to the establishment some three weeks before. Verily there is a vast field for the poultry educationist yet to cover.

STOCK BREEDERS AT THE SHOWS

With the procession of years, there has come about an improvement in the class of stock kept on farms throughout this country. This improvement, however, has been most wastefully slow. With the exception of a very few individuals in certain localities, the service of some milestone away back must needs be engaged if one would note any real general progress that has been made.

Breeding societies have proved of much advantage in bringing about improvement in stock in various countries of the old land. Much might be gained through the organization of such societies in this country. But while waiting for outside assistance, the individual has it within his reach to bring about great progress so far as his own herds and flocks are concerned.

Individuals while at the larger shows have a great opportunity of talking with breeders, learning of the merits of the various breeds and of deciding upon which will best suit home conditions. Decisions in a matter of this kind should not be made in a hurry. Once chosen, however, a breed should be carried through to the end unless some very special reason crops up to warrant a change.

Breeders go to the exhibitions not alone to show their stock. They are there to sell it or to sell their stock which is at home. Advantage should be taken of the privilege of meeting with these men, discussing questions concerning the business, and, perchance, securing stock, which will lay the foundation of a herd or improve the stock at home.

Every Farm and Dairy reader should visit one or more of the fall exhibitions; there is something new and practical to be learned at every fair. While at the fair be sure to see the exhibits of those who advertise in Farm and Dairy. If these advertisers have there for sale anything that you require be sure to buy from them for you are protected by our guarantee when you fulfil the conditions of it as printed in the first column of this page.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION

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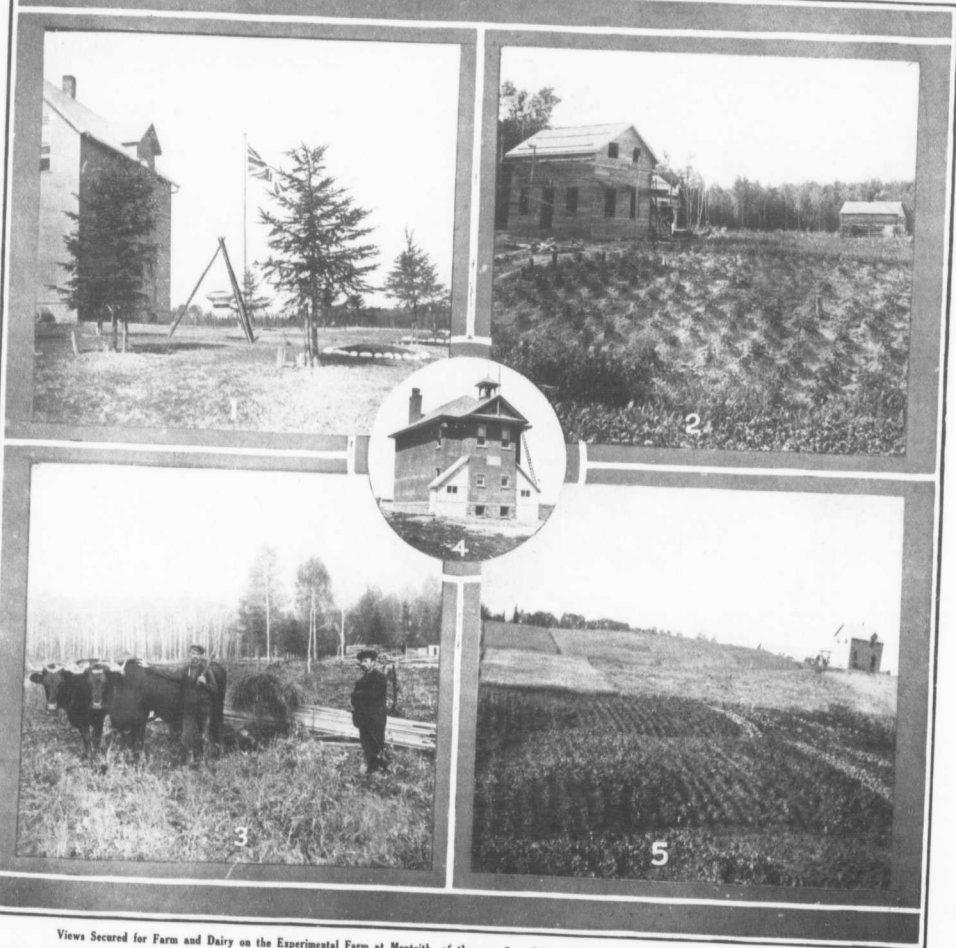
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Vol. XXIX

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1910

No. 35

Farm Scenes in Ontario's Great North Land, The Temiskaming District of New Ontario



Views Secured for Farm and Dairy on the Experimental Farm at Monteith, of the new Consolidated School at Hillview, and of the Homes of Two Settlers

No. 1—A portion of the main building and of the grounds in front of it, on the Experimental Farm at Monteith; No. 2—The new home and a clearing on the farm of Wm. Arnett, near Wawbewawa; No. 3—Harry and Bob Brown and their oxen on their farm near Wawbewawa; No. 4—The Hudson Township Consolidated School, near Hillview, one of the best equipped rural schools in Canada; No. 5—A view of the main clearing and of the crops being grown on the Experimental Farm at Monteith.



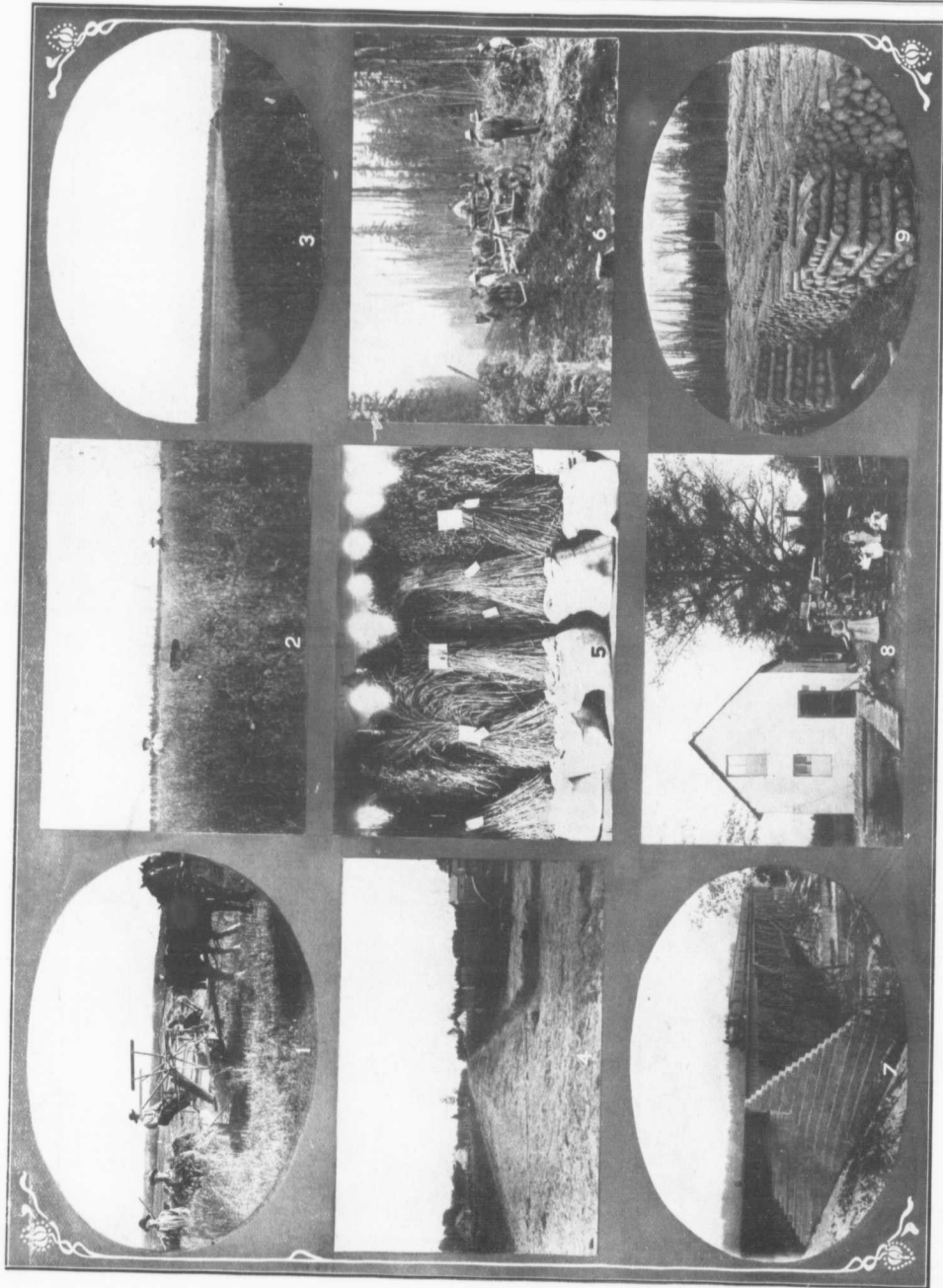
Settlers' Homes and Railway Construction on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in New Ontario

No. 1—Log house on Mrs. Wardrobe's farm, Chamberlain Township; No. 2—Residence of Walton Lows, Long Lake District, over 20 acres under crop; No. 3—Residence and flower border of J. Hampden Field, Blanch River Country; No. 4—A farm near Kruger Dorf. Note the level nature of the land; No. 5—A twenty-foot arch culvert over Meadow Creek. The railway lines are rapidly opening up the country and improving the values of the farming lands; No. 6—The substantial station of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at Englehart, a junction point.



Three Typical Farm Scenes in the Famous New Liskeard District of New Ontario reached by the T. & N. O. Railway

No. 1—The home and farm buildings of John McFarlane, near New Liskeard, 80 acres cleared; No. 2—Harvesting a crop on another New Ontario farm; No. 3—The home, meadow and vegetable garden of John Richards, New Liskeard. Again note the level character of the land. There are several million acres like it in New Ontario.



Why Not Seek for Land Close to Home in that Country of Opportunity, Scenes from Which are Here Pictured?

The Great Clay Belt of New Ontario is a country of opportunity, and of unbounded possibilities, which everyone in search of land should investigate. No. 1—A harvester at work on a New Ontario field. No. 2—A field of wheat in New Ontario. No. 3—A man at work on a New Ontario field. No. 4—A man at work on a New Ontario field. No. 5—An exhibit of fall wheat at the Temiskaming fall fair held at New Ontario. No. 6—A man at work on a New Ontario field. No. 7—The Goblet special crossing the Rimouski river at Rimouski. No. 8—A typical Ontario farmer. No. 9—A typical Ontario farmer.

LISKEARD

THE FARMING CENTRE OF TEMISKAMING

What Winnipeg is to the West, New Liskeard is to the District of Temiskaming. It lies at the gateway of the farming country, and is the commercial and agricultural centre. At New Liskeard the main wagon roads of the Clay Belt converge, and in addition to this it is the northern connection between the Railway, on the one hand, and the navigation on Lake Temiskaming, on the other. It is the assorting centre for the whole country.



LISKEARD PUBLIC SCHOOL



LISKEARD PUBLIC HOSPITAL

The Home of Temiskaming's Public Institutions NEW LISKEARD

NEW LISKEARD has a complete water works system, and the best and purest drinking water in the district, scientific sewerage system, electric light and power, excellent fire fighting equipment, public school, high school, public general hospital, free circulating library, large new theatre, three large hotels, six churches, two banks, three hardware stores, nine grocery stores, ten general drygoods and gents' furnishing stores, four tailors, two newspapers, seven lawyers, five doctors, three bakers, two plumbers, three jewellers, bakers, furniture stores, agricultural implement agents, and all other public improvements, and business and commercial institutions of a well balanced thriving town, which is catering to the trade of a farming community.

The backing given by the thriving farming country and the general progress being achieved in the immediate neighborhood and throughout the district, is resulting in a steady growth in the Town of New Liskeard. During the past summer upwards of thirty new residences have been erected by people who are settling here to make the locality their permanent home. The two local banks have each erected fine new buildings; a large new opera house with a seating capacity of eight hundred people, has been completed, and the work is at present in progress on a handsome new circulating library.

The Town is the fortunate possessor of an enterprising and energetic though happy and contented and law-abiding population.

For further information, write to the

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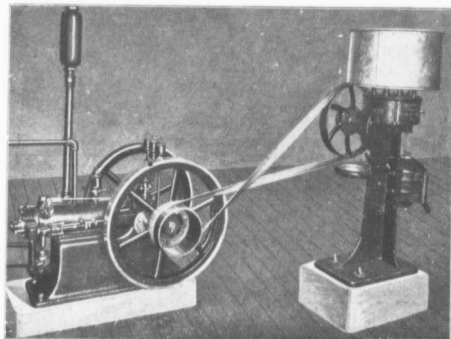
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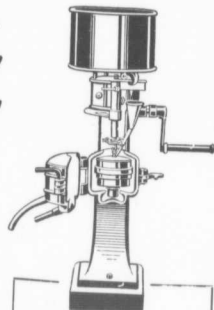
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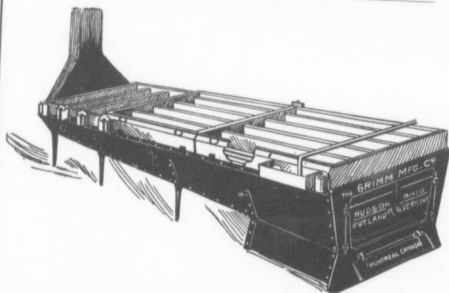
Many MELOTTEs have been in use in Canada for nearly 20 years, without a dollar spent in repairs. Let its users speak for it—ask your neighbor, or let us send you copies of a few of the thousands of letters we have received, originals of which we hold.



Capacities, 400 - 1300 lbs. per hour

This cut shows the MELOTTE suspended self-balancing bowls—an exclusive feature. Runs without great bearings or bushings—no inside bearings of balancing solder. Reduces friction to a minimum, saves labor, wear and tear—and makes the Melotte the most profitable Separator to buy.

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS



“Take a Day Off And Go To The Fair”

We will show one of our many sizes of Evaporators, and a full line of the most improved Syrup and Sugar-Makers' Supplies at the following Exhibitions:—

Industrial Building, Toronto; Machinery Hall, Ottawa and London, with competent demonstrators in charge. Call and see us.

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

There are No Plows like FLEURY'S



We are the ORIGINAL MAKERS of the famous "FLEURY No. 21" the "Dandy," No. 13 and No. 15 A (One Horse) Plows.

Don't take IMITATIONS offered by others. Insist on getting FLEURY'S ORIGINAL No. 21, or "Dandy."

IMITATIONS are generally INFERIOR—no less in FLOWS than in other things.

"I need to live in Canada, and over there EVERYBODY USED THE FLEURY WALKING PLOW, which, in my opinion, IS THE BEST PLOW EVER BUILT; and as I am unable to procure same here, I write to see if you will ship me a Plow, and give me an agency for them." Yours truly,

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ont.
Medals and Diplomas: World's Fairs Chicago and Paris.

ADVERTISERS

Should take advantage of **FARM and DAIRY** Special Numbers.

The next one will be issued October 6th—Household Number. Reserve your space NOW.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBOROUGH, - ONT.

Purity Salt

FOR
**BUTTER
CHEESE
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PRICES ALWAYS
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WE MAKE EVERYTHING IN SALT
THE WESTERN SALT CO., LIMITED
"DEPT. A." MOORETOWN ONTARIO



CLASS INSPECTING THE ORCHARD

THE ONTARIO

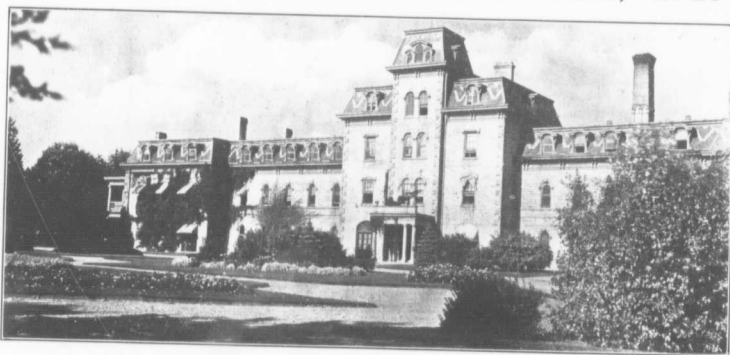


STUDENTS AT FIELD WORK

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

GUELPH, - CANADA

WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 20th, 1910



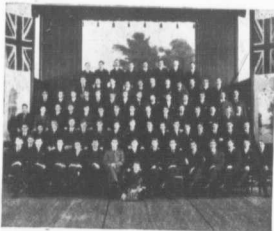
THE BOYS' RESIDENCE AND MAIN BUILDING

Every day problems of the farm are studied in the laboratory and classroom—such as the movement of water and air in soils, the judging of grains, the identification of insects, weeds and weed seeds, the handling and judging of live stock, practice grafting, budding, pruning fruit and vegetables, the preparing of spray mixtures, the testing of seeds for purity and germination, adjusting and operating farm machinery, separating and testing of milk, making butter and cheese, etc.

Only such men as have had good practical farm experience are admitted as students, and these persons enter one or other of two courses, viz., one of two years, leading to an Associate Diploma, granted by the College, and one of four years leading to the degree of B.S.A., granted by Toronto University. Students are admitted on the 20th September, and remain in attendance until the 15th of April. **SEND TO-DAY FOR CALENDAR.** It will be mailed free on application to **G. C. CREELMAN**, President.



BUTTERMAKING



SOPHOMORE CLASS, APRIL 1910



DAIRY CLASS 1910

PUBLISHER'S DESK

From all sides we receive compliments constantly about the steady and marked improvements noticeable in Farm and Dairy. Some of our most enthusiastic farmer friends have even stated that each issue is better than the last. While this, we are sorry to state, has been an exaggeration as far as some of our issues were concerned we feel that it can safely be said that this is the best issue of Farm and Dairy that has ever been published.

It is a record breaker in several ways. It is the largest number we have ever printed, it is being mailed to more bona-fide, one dollar, paid-in-advance subscribers than we have ever had before. The value of the advertisements carried exceeds, by hundreds of dollars, that of any previous issue and we are inclined to believe that never before has any farm paper in Canada given its readers so many pages of high class illustrations. We feel also, that our readers will admit that the reading matter is thoroughly timely, practical and interesting. And all this we are giving you at the rate of only one dollar a year.

While there are a number of features which we feel that we could improve upon we hope that each of you—our friends and readers—will enjoy this number and that, as far as you can, you will tell others about it and next year we will endeavor to give you something still better.

Our first provincial dairy competition, that has extended over two years, has been completed with Mr. A. Penhale, of St. Thomas, as the winner of the highest honors. It has been a great contest and we are gratified that it has proved so successful. Owing to the heavy expense involved and the far-reaching effects of such a contest, we confess that when we undertook to hold it, it was with some misgivings. That so many of our best farmers took part, while thousands of other farmers have been interested in reading the descriptions of the competing farms as well as the essays written by the competitors, proves that these competitions create a helpful rivalry and lead to the making of many improvements not only on the competing farms but on many others as well. We hope that all the competitors and our other readers will have profited from this contest and that the competition we purpose holding next year will be even more successful. We feel that no other farm paper on the continent has ever held such an important contest and we desire to thank our friends whose financial assistance and expert advice made the competition the success it has proved.

Have you ever noticed the contributions that appear from time to time in the Home Club as published in our Household Department? Of course you have! They are one of the best features of Farm and Dairy. Now let us tell you something more about them. You have observed that the names of surnames. One is "The Doctor", another "The Pastor", another "The School Teacher". Others are known as "Father", "Daughter", "Sister", "Mother", "The Son", "Uncle Will", "The City Cousin", "Aunt Jane", and so forth. Now "The Pastor" is a real, live country pastor, "The Doctor", is a genuine, rural restorer of health, "The School Teacher", a "sane-enough" school "marm". The others also are all genuine in one form or another. They are friends of ours, living all over the country who kindly agreed to become

members of and contributors to "The Home Club". We feel that our readers will agree that; they have done famously. It has been a matter of some regret to us that these special friends of ours, with only one or two exceptions, were not acquainted with each other. We have felt that they should be. Therefore we have invited them to meet in Toronto next week and go on an all day excursion with us to Niagara Falls. Most of them have accepted the invitation and we expect to spend a day long to be remembered. We wish that we could take all of our readers with us but as this is impossible we will tell you as much about the trip, after it is over, as the members of the Club decide to let us and we hope that this will include a photograph of this our first "Home Club Picnic Party". Membership in the Club is limited. Vacancies are filled as they occur.

Our next Special Magazine Issue will appear early in October. It will be our second, annual Household Number. Every article in it, with the exception of the markets, will be if we can manage it, written by a woman or girl. It is surprising, when we come to investigate it, how many women and girls in Canada are successfully managing farms, orchards, poultry yards, gardens and even cheese factories. We are inviting them to tell you about their experiences. We hope that our women readers will feel, in a measure, responsible for the success of this number and that they will do all that they can to help our household editor make it a credit to their sex. We know that they will and that our special Household Magazine Number will be one of unusual interest and success. Advertisers will do well to apply for space early, a number of the best positions having been signed for already.

Ensilage is Good Feeding Stuff

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

I have used silage as a food for dairy cows for a number of years and consider it an excellent feed. Of course it will not do to be fed without anything else, as it is very deficient in protein. But with clover or alfalfa hay and such concentrates as bran, oats, gluten meal or oil cake meal, it is, when good, an admirable feeding stuff.

The corn should be well matured before ensiling. It will then come out nice and sweet. It pays, moreover, to thin the corn so that it will cob well. With well cared corn, put into the silo at the proper time, the farmer has a No. 1 feed—succulent, palatable and nutritious; but one, of course, which, like everything else, must be used with discretion.

The B. C. Fruit Crop

R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, Victoria, B.C.

The fruit crop generally is excellent. Apples are of good size and a heavy crop. The peach crop is excellent, 70 cars having been shipped so far this season. Early varieties of peaches are small but later varieties are of good size. Well packed peaches are in good demand. The canning factories will use a great many. Plums are an excellent crop over the entire province, but are of small size in some districts. Pears are a medium to a good crop.

A total of 600 car loads of apples will be shipped from the various apple producing centres in the province. All the fruit shipped has been very clean except for a slight scab in two districts. Fruit growers are well satisfied with prices and prospects.

The safest way to improve farm profits is to improve farm stock.



HURRY UP!
AND GET A
DeLaval
Cream Separator

Best in Skimming—Lasting—Easy
Running and Convenience. Those
who know best use

The DeLaval

CATALOG FREE TO YOU

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 William St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

PURE BRED PIGS FREE

PIGS GIVEN AWAY

Have you won any pure bred pigs the past year, for the securing of new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy? If not you can easily do so now. Read our offer below.

We will give a pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, with pedigree for registration, for only **Nine New** subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1 a year each.

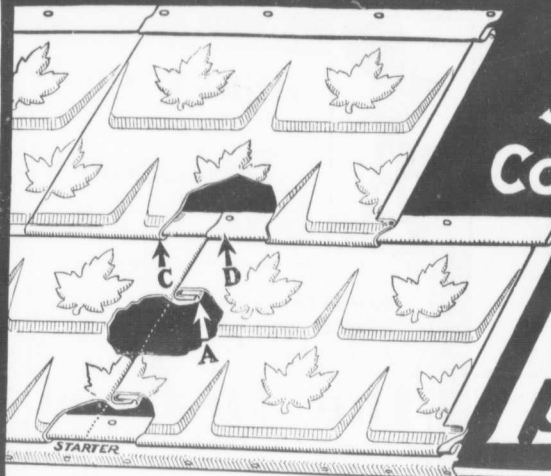
Secure pure bred stock and weed out your old scrubs.

Send for Sample Copies at Once.

Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Note the Safe-Lock Construction of **DRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES**



Safe-Locked on All Four Sides

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all makes of metal shingles are very much alike. There is a vast difference between PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles and others.

Unlike other Shingles, PRESTON Shingles do not merely slip or slide together. Instead, they are SAFE-LOCKED on all FOUR sides. The picture above shows how.

Look at ARROW A. See how the sides of the shingles hook over each other. This is on the principle of the "sailor's grip". It is utterly impossible for shingles locked in this way to pull apart. The heavier the strain, the firmer the grip.

Twice as Strong

The top lock of PRESTON Shingles is TWICE as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock. It consists of three thicknesses of sheet steel—see ARROW B.

The top of the shingle is where the greatest strain falls. Yet the top lock of most other metal shingles isn't as strong as the side lock of ours.

ARROW C shows how the shingles above hook over and lock securely to row below.

Nailing Is Protected.

ARROW D shows the method of nailing together the top locks of two adjoining shingles. The top lock of the right hand shingle overlaps the one on the left. The nail goes through both shingles.

All nails on the flange of the top-lock are covered by the shingles on the row above. Thus all nails are protected from exposure to the weather. They cannot rust or work loose. They are there for keeps.

So strong are our locks that there has not yet been a gale

powerful enough to rip off a roof covered with PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles. The terrific wind storm that swept over Ontario on April 8, 1909 ripped off scores of wooden, metal and prepared roofings. Yet not one of these metal roofs was a PRESTON Safe-Lock roof.

Gale-proof Shingles

So close do PRESTON shingles lay to the sheeting and so secure are the Safe-Locks that even if some of the shingles were not nailed the roof would be solid and wind-tight.

It is utterly impossible to get PRESTON Shingles off the roof in any other way than by removing the nails one by one and unlocking each shingle separately. When you put PRESTON Shingles on your roof they are on to stay.

Snow-proof, too

No snow can be driven up PRESTON side locks and on to the sheeting below. The fold of our top lock closes right down over the end of the side lock. No rain or snow can be forced past this fold of sheet steel, unless you drill a hole through it first.

Just how easy it is for snow or rain to be driven up the side joints of other shingles you can readily see for yourself.

Simply fasten the sides of two ordinary shingles together. Then hold the shingles up and look through the joint. You can see daylight through it. That means there is an unobstructed passage through which rain or snow can be driven by the force of the wind.

Make the same test with PRESTON Shingles. You cannot see daylight through our side locks. That means the ends of our side locks are closed securely against wind and weather.

Generous Folds

The folds of PRESTON Safe-Locks are of such generous size that there is room and to spare for expansion and contraction due to excessive heat and cold.

Even the shrinking of the wood sheathing or the heavy strain due to the settling of the building is not sufficient to make any difference to our safe-locks, whereas other shingles will pull apart and leave spaces for leaks.

Patented Construction

You understand now why PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are so different in construction from other metal shingles. They will always be different and better, too. We were the originators of the interlocking Shingles. The patents we hold prevent others from making as good a shingle.

British Government Specifications

It is a well known fact that the British Government is the most particular buyer in the world. Ordinary metal shingles could not pass their Acid Test for galvanizing. This test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. Yet PRESTON shingles will easily pass this test.

PRESTON Shingles are made and galvanized according to British Government Specifications.

Twice the Service

Shingles galvanized according to these specifications are good for twice the service of shingles galvanized in the ordinary way.

Metal Shingle and Siding Co.

Head Office, Dover Street Factory, Preston, Ont. Limited

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal.

Lightning Guarantee, Free

We have been making PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles for eleven years. In all that time we have never heard of lightning damaging a building roofed with PRESTON Shingles.

So positive are we that a roof of PRESTON Shingles is lightning-proof that we give you a lightning guarantee free. This proves to you our unlimited confidence in the lightning-proof quality of PRESTON Shingles.

Most Quickly Laid.

As PRESTON Shingles are cut accurately to size, and the locks carefully made, they lock together quickly.

A man and a helper can lay 10 squares of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles in a day, whereas 5 or 6 squares would be a good average with ordinary metal shingles. If you have a large surface to roof that saving of time and labor means a good deal to you.

Booklet Reward

We have just issued a new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." We should charge something for this, as it contains information of real value to anyone who has a building to roof. But we will send it FREE as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us. Just you mail it today, or you'll forget it.

Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing and would like complete information about PRESTON Shingles, British Government Specifications and Free Lightning Guarantee.

Name _____

P.O. Address _____

County _____

Prov. _____

Creamery Department

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

The Export Cream Proposition

P. E. Cuyland, Huntingdon Co., Que.

The export cream phase of the dairy business has recently developed into a large trade, and up to the present time has been a great benefit to the farmers and factorymen who went into the proposition.

In the case of the factories, there is a saving on boxes, bandages, rennet, color, etc. He can do with less help, as all he has to do is separate his cream and cool it. It is then taken from his door by team to be hauled to some central creamery across the line and churned. In some cases the factorymen are hauling the cream themselves, and are paid so much a trip by the patrons for doing this work. This plan is mostly followed when the patron is paying so much a pound to have his butter manufactured at the central creamery.

When the cream is taken from the door of the factory by the central creamery it is either lought by a pound of fat, or by the gallon for a certain per cent. of cream; the price paid in this district for fat is about one cent under Boston or New York butter prices, the importer paying all his expenses and making his profit out of this one cent and the over-run, which they figure out at 13 per cent. They use more salt and leave more moisture in the butter than we do for the English market.

THE PATRONS' PROFITS.

This figures out for the patrons about as follows: If the New York butter price is 29 cts, the price per

lb. butter fat would be 28 cts. With three cents for manufacturing, this nets the patron 25 cts a lb. of fat. With milk testing 3.6 per cent, this means 90 cts. a cwt., with the skim milk back. In the case when they are buying cream by the month of \$4.00 a flat rate for five months of \$1.00 a gallon of 40 per cent. cream, which nets the patron about 90 cts. a cwt. of 3.6 per cent milk.

The cream is all skimmed to test over 40 per cent.—as near 50 per cent as possible. This helps to lower the expense of hauling; also the duty, which 50 per cent. cream, the duty only amounts to about one cent a lb. of butter.

These prices compare with the prices of our Canadian market about as follows: Butter at 23 cts. a lb. equals 26 cts. a lb. fat. Taking three cents for manufacturing this leaves 23 cts. for the patron per lb. of fat, or 82.8 cts. a cwt. of milk—a gain of over seven cents a cwt. on present prices. At present prices, cheese will not pay over 85 cts. a cwt. and one gets only a few cents to feed stock.

It is safe to estimate that there is exported daily 160,000 lbs. of milk from the county of Huntingdon alone into the United States. This, at a premium of only seven cents a cwt. means \$112,000 a day, or over \$3,300 a month of gain to the farmers who are patronizing creameries which are shipping cream across the line.

Temperature and Cream Percentage

The effect of the temperature of the milk on the test of the separated cream is a question on which authorities differ. Some claim that a reduction in the temperature of the milk gives a thin cream, others again claim the very opposite. Articles have appeared in Farm and Dairy supporting both views. Quotations from these articles were sent to C. H.

Eckles, Prof. of Dairying, University of Missouri, for his opinions. He replied as follows:

My opinion as given in the following is based upon a large amount of experimental data that has not as yet been published, but which is sufficient to justify the statements made.

The temperature of the milk is a comparatively minor factor affecting the test of cream and it is only in extreme cases that it amounts to very much. The influence of the temperature of the milk upon the per cent. of fat in cream has been wrongly reported by several writers who have based their statements upon the result of experiments reported by an American Experiment Station.

"It is a mistake, however, to say that the warmer the milk, the richer the cream. Our results show that the temperature has an entirely consistent effect. As the temperature is reduced after it gets below 80 or 90 degrees the cream gradually becomes thicker until it reaches a point where the bowl clogs entirely."

The Export Butter Situation

S. W. McLaughlin, Mgr. Director, Lovell & Christmas, Montreal

The chief elements of difference in the butter trade this year as compared with last year, are the increase of production and the increased demand from the North-west provinces. There is little difference in the values, prices to-day ranging from 2½ cts to 22½ cts a lb. to the creameries. This is a quarter of a cent a lb. higher than those prevailing a year ago.

The receipts this year from April 1st have amounted to 256,236 packages, compared with about 226,707 packages for the same period last year, indicating an increase of production of 29,529 packages. This amount would have been increased by at least

25,000 were it not for the heavy shipments of cream which have been made throughout this season to the United States from the Townships adjacent to the Intercolonial line. These shipments last year did not commence until about the middle of August.

The increased production this year is entirely due to climatic conditions which have permitted of the production of abundance of fodder for cattle. It cannot be attributed to an increase in the number of cows carried or to any greater energy on the part of our farming community. This year the grass and hay crop in these provinces, particularly in the province of Quebec, has been very luxuriant, much more so than for several years past.

Conditions this year prove how much our dairy products could be increased by increasing the production of cattle of the increase in production took place during May and June. There has been practically no increase during July and so far in August. This is to be attributed mainly to a tendency to increase the exportation of cream and to less favorable natural conditions for maintaining the flow of milk.

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

The outlook for the balance of the season is very favorable for abundance of forage and for a plentiful supply of winter feed. We ought to have a large flow of milk for the balance of the season. This will not mean a seriously increased production of butter however, as the tendency is still to increase the shipment of cream to the United States, whilst the local consumption in country towns of milk ages, and butter is also on the increase. With abundance of winter fodder however, we ought to have a large production of butter during the early winter months than we have had for the last three years.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Practically every butter prize awarded at the Fairs last Fall, went to those who used Windsor Dairy Salt. And they are going the same way this year.

The butter-makers who win these prizes, and who regularly get top prices for their products, agree that the purest, richest cream in the world won't make the best butter without Windsor Salt.

And it's the same way with cheese. The practical, successful makers throughout Canada consider Windsor Cheese Salt absolutely necessary if they are to make the smooth, rich cheese that commands the highest prices. Every dealer sells Windsor Salt.

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT



He approaches nearest to the gods, who knows how to be silent even though he knows he is in the right.

—Cato.

MISS SELINA LUE

A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER, BY
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Copyright, 1909, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS OF FOREGOING INSTALLMENTS

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, and endowed with what is called "faculty," keeps the grocery at River Bluff. One day Bessie Dodds runs in to the grocery to ask her to come and unsway his sister's thumb which she has caught in the machine. On her return she feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes by a sunny window in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Page, a charming young girl, calls on her and learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to board. They are introduced and Cynthia is annoyed at the young man's apparent assumption of instant friendliness, and leaves abruptly. Miss Selina tells the young couple at a later visit of her encounter with a city elub woman, and how she came to the bluff. Cynthia, alone with Miss Selina, confides her fears that her beautiful home must be sold and is taken to see Kent's pictures. Miss Selina attends a gospel-brother meeting in company with the Dodds family. Kent tells Miss Selina of his love for Cynthia and is partly overheard by Cynthia.

MISS Cynthia smiled as she seated herself upon the steps for she knew how seldom Miss Selina Lue went out of calling distance of the grocery door. She rarely went to town and then only on the most urgent business. She had a decided aversion to the cars even with Mr. Flarity and Mr. Jim Peters motoring and conducting. "Not that they ain't good drivers," she always hastened to say, "but I prefer to travel with a thinking critter a-pulling of me, instead of being dray by a little box of lightning that ain't got no conscience about running away with you. Besides, there are more ways in the city to get killed two or three times a minute than a body could dream up in a week. I should think all the town folks would be mighty good, and live lives prepared to go. I never draw a free breath hardly, with being snatched to the top of houses with seventeen stories and coming down all the time trying to swallow my heart."

"I hate those fast elevators in the sky-scrapers myself." Miss Cynthia had answered her sympathetically.

"They are all just a part and a parcel of the running around of things. They ain't no peace in it all and I am one that holds that peace are the air that religion breathes, and when it gets shot off from it, it sholy dies. I ain't tempting providence by going down, lessen business calls me. And she had held to her determination.

If Miss Cynthia was delighted at the prospect of the excursion she was still more so at the sight of

Miss Selina Lue as she made her way through the boxes and barrels and cans to the full light of the front door. The picture was one of exceeding majesty, and the heart of Miss Cynthia was thrilled in awe. The foundation of the toilet was a black silk as stiff and rustling as any that hung in the wardrobe of Mrs. Jackson Page on the Hill, and

net was the crowning majesty of all; it was wide and scooped, and adorned by a decorous black bow on the outside, but in the front of the funnel there rested, just above the gray sprinkled water-waves, a raked red rose that repeated the note of excitement in her cheeks. She was wonderful to behold was Miss Selina Lue and "the darling for words," as Miss Cynthia told her with an impulsive squeeze.

"Where did you get it all, Miss Selina Lue?" she questioned excitedly.

"Lands alive, child, this is the dress my mother had before the war. I ain't wore it often, 'count of not having time, but I thought I ought to put it on to compliment Mr. Dobbs for asking me to go along with 'em. You see, it's this-away. Mr. Dobbs is jest the salt of the earth for kindness, except cussing, but he ain't no over-pressed and joined the church. So when he asked Mary Ellen and me to go to this boat-meeting with him, though it do seem a kinder queer to go to the Lord—a flatboat tied to a lock—I said we must make out ter keep him company. Mary Ellen was for backing down 'count of his being so hot to goar up tight and she so easy over-heret, but I prevailed on her. I want us all to look nice ter git Mr. Dobbs in a happy, consenting kinder mind. When I see a curl of religion sprouting up, I think it's best ter kinder shine on it pleasant-like, but not to take too much notice until it roots good. There they come now! Ain't they gentles?" Bessie and Ethel Maud look just like a picnic."

And Miss Cynthia smiled delightfully as she exchanged greetings with the enthusiastic family out on the quest for the soul-welfare of the head member. Miss Selina Lue's adjective had been an apt one that she applied to them all. Mrs. Dobbs was buttoned up tight in a dark blue coat-out, and the perspiration rolled down her happy face from the crown of her black velvet hat, with its remarkable blue bird, into her white cotton lace collar. One ungleared hand kept up a constant mopping. Ethel Maud was in white and starched to the limit of endurance and had pink bows tied wherever they would stick. Bessie and Mr. Dobbs were clothed in their Sunday best, and Mr. Dobbs leamed with pride at Miss Cynthia's compliments. But Bessie stood on one foot and covered it with the other in evident consciousness of her brier-scratched nudity.

"He wouldn't wear them shoes he

seem to have forgot something. Here's my reticule and my p'm's fan, and I've got money in my glove to put in the collection—but, lands alive, Miss Dobbs, I clean forgot to git anybody to mind the babies and the store. Whatever will I do?" Miss Kinney have gone to the wharf to stay till the boat comes by to give Mr. Kinney his lunch and Miss Peters were to go and—and—" "Oh, Miss Selina Lue, please let me stay with the babies and keep store! I would love it—and I will be ever so careful," said Miss Cynthia with dancing eyes.

"There now, there never was anybody like you fer helping along, Miss Cynthia, and I don't think they will be a mile of trouble. You know how I feel 'em at one o'clock, and the oatmeal and milk is hung down the well to keep cool. Don't let the flouries turn over their boxes, and put a bit of restie lye when you feed her. I washed that dress twice yesterday, and I am afraid it won't hold together till her mother gets back. If anybody wants anything they'll tell you to mind and put the money in the ju' behind the left counter. Good-by! Good-by!" and the party started down the hill.

Half-way down, Miss Selina Lue turned and looked at Miss Cynthia, who stood on the steps with blossom in her arms: "Mr. Alan likes his eggs fried on both sides and his potatoes smashed."

Heaven! Miss Cynthia had had no idea that her offer of attendance on the soap-boxers had covered the duty of feeding the lion. A wild idea of locking the grocery door and taking the entire small family home with her for the day instantly presented itself, but immediately a sense of mortification overcame her. The River Bluff grocery doors had never been closed, in her knowledge, to those seeking food, and her honor forbade her doing it now. No, she had assumed Miss Selina Lue's obligations at the time, and she read the letter, even if they did it, serving the obnoxious Larn-boarder in a mental capacity. "Eggs fried on both sides and smashed potatoes" was terrifying in the extreme, but Miss Cynthia's blood was up and she both mentally and literally folded up her endurance and sailed in to win.

It was one of the last of twelve o'clock, so she decided that time was in her favor. She snatched Blossom with a kiss and attempted to deposit her in her box, but the young lady clung around her neck in a manner most beguiling. The two Flarities regarded her solemnly, as if taking measure of her capacity for guardianship, and Clemmie seemed to find comfort in chewing the corner of her ginghams apron. Pattie resorted to sucking her thumb complacently and grabbed at her own pink tees as if she had designs on them in case of a famine.

"Blossom, dear, must you you to let me go and see to the smashing of those potatoes—smashing anything appeals to me right now," said Miss Cynthia. But Blossom clung the tighter. There was nothing for it but to take her into Miss Selina Lue's little cupboard of a kitchen, that also leaned to the grocery, and enthroned her on a corner of the table.

"New," said Miss Cynthia to herself as she surveyed the field. "I think I would better fry the eggs first, as it will take some time to do it on both sides. Some poor fellow is putting others to any amount of trouble. I am sure, under most circumstances, I would be satisfied with my eggs fried on one side—but two it shall be if Miss Selina Lue says so."

"Go! Ah—goo—g-o-o—" answered Blossom from her perch. "I thought you would think so, dear," Miss Cynthia answered her. "I don't doubt you mean to fry them for him on three sides if you could, wouldn't you?"

(To be continued next week.)

September

Lo, a ripe sheaf of many golden days

Gleaned by the year in Autumn's harvest ways,

With here and there, blood tinted as an amber,

Some crimson poppy of a late delict,

Atoning in its splendor for the flight

Of Summer blooms and joys . this is September.

a genius had fashioned it some bygone day up Warren County. It was cut without stint of material, and hung about the tall, dignified figure of Miss Selina Lue in bounteous folds; also it was adorned with a multitude of small bands known as pippings. It lay gracefully on the floor at least a foot all around and was lifted in front by one of Miss Selina Lue's black-lace-mittened hands. A wide white-lace collar encircled her neck and was caught by a faded hair-brooch. But the bon-

net had in the spring, and I couldn't no ways impel him," explained his mother.

"My feet's sore," the delinquent grumbled shamefacedly.

"So's mine," whined Ethel Maud, standing first on one and then the other.

"But you're a girl," said her mother decidedly, thus firmly setting the yoke of femininity on her young shoulders. "Are you ready, Miss Selina Lue?"

"Well, I think I must be, but I

UPWARD LOOK

Our Lack of Faith

"But though He had done so many miracles before them, yet they believed not on Him."—St. John, 12:37.

As we read in the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John about the wonderful miracles that Christ performed, how He turned water into wine, caused the nets of the fishermen to be filled to overflowing, fed the hungry multitudes, walked on the waves, restored sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and even raised the dead to life, it fills us with wonder to read that still the people "believed not on Him." Their unbelief

continued, although Christ had told them in the plainest possible words that He was the Son of God, and that the works He performed were done in order that they might believe. Why were they so doubting?

Yet, are we any more trustful than they were? Divine miracles, even more wonderful than those performed in person by Christ, are evident about us. Only inconceivable blindness prevents us from appreciating them and from seeing God's power manifest in them.

Because the sun has shone for innumerable ages, providing the earth with the light and the heat without any of the less wonderful that God should so manifest His power and His love to us? When we

look into the heavens at night and remember the words of the psalmist, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork," how can we fail to realize the truth of that ancient saying? We see the return of the seasons that each year enable man to produce the food that maintains the world's millions and yet we do not appreciate fully that God is working in a miraculous manner through it all. If we did our eyes would be opened and we would see God's power and love so plainly evident in all from trusting Him fully to provide for us according to our needs.

It is in the little things that we are the most apt to fail. We believe in an Infinite God, but we find it

hard to trust that Infinite God's assurances that He loves us and that He will guide and protect us in all things if we will but trust Him fully. It is our unbelief that often fills our lives with craven fears and forebodings of evil to come that weigh us down and prevent us from living at our fullest and our best.

The sin is ours. "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love and of a strong mind."—(Timothy 2:7). When our doubts and anxieties oppress us we must know that it is an infallible sign that the Evil One, Satan himself, is in the ascendant within us and that we are sinning just as did those who failed to believe in Christ, by not trusting in God to keep His promises to us.—I. H. N.

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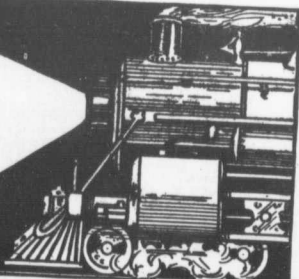
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W. A. DRUMMOND

Learning Politeness

Two little sisters whose home is in Ottawa are the two shown in our illustration. Mildred and Rhoda Helbertson. Mildred, the oldest, is very fond of the country. She has been visiting at the farm of Mr. J. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co. Ont., since last summer. Mildred spends most of every morning visiting the cows, calves and horses. Rhoda much enjoys a visit to the farm and seeing the "moo cows."

Mildred is bringing the first rudiments in politeness and etiquette. One of her lessons is to say "Excuse me" when leaving the table. One morning recently, being the very last to leave the table, she was rather nonplussed at finding no one to say "Excuse me" to. However, she was heard to say, "I left the table, O "Skoose me, pity plant," addressing the remark to a flowering plant on the centre of the table.



Two Would Be Farmer's Wives

The Invalids Tray

M. C. Belle, York Co., Ont.

To tempt the fickle appetite of an invalid or convalescent, whether child or adult, requires unlimited care and painstaking attention to even the smallest details.

First of all, the cleanliness of everything is most important. Just one dirty little finger mark is sufficient to spoil a whole meal. I remember well the handle of the tray regularly brought to me during a recent illness was a little sticky. How that irritated me I cannot tell you.

Another little annoyance was the salt-cellar. It was never filled or dusted round the edge and looked anything but tempting. Try to serve the food in different ways. If it must be the same old beef-tea, use a dainty cup. A beautiful raspberry, some panicles or violets in a little class that will not topple over, all add to the charm of an invalid's meal. Next, a very important point, is the regularity with which the meals are served. This is one reason why patients pick up strength so quickly in a hospital, for there the food is given with the same regularity as the medicine.

No wise nurse ever asks what the patient would care to eat; indeed meal time should never be mentioned, and all sight and smell of cookery should be kept from the sick-room, if possible. Even in health it is the unexpected which is eaten with the keenest relish.

If medicine is to be served before meals, get it out of the way before bringing in the tray, and after it is given put it quite out of sight. Who does not know and hate the sight of the usual number of medicine bottles and orange slices, which usually stand beside the invalid's bed. Clear away all traces of food quickly and quietly so as to leave as much time as possible between meals.

There is one important rule for all amateur nurses to observe about giving the patient fruit. Never give any at all save by the doctor's orders. If the doctor agrees, then select fruit of good quality, the best you can afford; and it is a safe rule to avoid fruits that are out of season, unless there is a great craving for them. One single grape, much longed for, has been known to prove fatal in a case of typhoid. Sometimes it would seem that the cravings of an invalid for some particular and outlandish food indicate a need of Nature. Will it be the wisest course to indulge? In such a case always ask the doctor.

Send names of all the women in your vicinity who do not take a farm paper. We will send them samples of our special Household Magazine issue, October 6.

Watch for our special Household Magazine issue, October 6.

The Red School House Improved

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph.D.

To many the "little red school house" is hopeless. But a finer treatment is given it in the book just issued by The Macmillan Company, of which Prof. W. F. Floyd, of Maryland College, is the author. For comprehension of detail, array of extensive information and a fine inspiring purpose, the book is of great value. It may be said to attempt two things.

The first of these is the study of the difficult problem of improving the one room country school. Yet the difficulties in the way of improving this institution are almost insurmountable. The teachers are unattached to the institution. There is no profession devoted to its maintenance. It has to get along a side issue in other interests. Scarcely any teacher serves more than a year in any one place. Most of the teachers in the country school use it as a stepping stone to later occupations.

All this is in sharp contrast to the city school. Professor Ficht attempts to show how the country school can be improved; and he makes on the whole a good case. He shows how by better maintenance, by more intimate supervision and by the training of teachers definitely for the work of the one room country school can be improved. The study of art, the planting of school gardens and nature study are in a certain measure possible, even in a little school in the country.

His book pleads for a better school. He insists upon the abandonment of the one room building and the consolidation of rural schools as the only remedy for the conditions existing at the present time. He says, "The ultimate solution must be sought in consolidation." The children shall be brought in wagons every day to the school, a group of social as well as intellectual and cultural needs of a large company of the sons and daughters of the farm. A continuous educational influence shall thus be exerted upon country children such as is now efficiently handling the problem in the great cities.

There are three institutions which support one another and together sustain the rural community. They are like the three legs of a chair; without any one of them the whole will fall. They are the modern country church, the consolidated rural school and the model farm for the teaching of scientific agriculture. Without the improved country school neither of the others can render a permanent service to the country community.

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

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Before leaving Canada, we want to thank you for the "New Scale" Piano you furnished for the Dresden Orchestra, both in Hamilton and Toronto. This is certainly a wonderful piano, and it was always a privilege to use an instrument we will be perfectly satisfied. The tone is rich and mellow, and the sustaining powers are equal to anything we have ever heard. Again thanking you, and congratulating you on your success in producing such a beautiful tone, we are, sincerely yours,
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OUR HOME CLUB

THE HOME CLUB PICNIC

On September 7, it is the intention of Farm and Dairy to take as many members of the Home Club as can find it convenient to go, in Ontario, to Niagara Falls, where it is hoped a profitable and enjoyable day will be spent by the members. A good number of the members have signified their intention to be present on this occasion, and it is hoped by Farm and Dairy that each and every member can come. We have lately received word that "Cousin Eva," who has been so seriously ill for the past year and more, will be able to be with us, and we are heartily glad. We are sure that the members will congratulate "Cousin Eva" on her partial recovery. Let all the members of the Club bear the date in mind and let's have a large attendance at the first outing of the Club.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER

The number of male members of our club has been rather smaller than that of the fair sex, and we have been trying to increase the number. We have much pleasure in introducing to the other members a new real live man member, with this issue. He comes to us under the guise of the "City Uncle," and as we know of his ability to tell what he sees, and as we also know that he sees much sometimes we shall expect quite a treat from our new member.—Editor.

THE CHASE FOR DOLLARS

One is tempted to wish that this world could be turned back or stopped for a while in these days of a mad rush for the dollars. The nearer one gets to the city, or the larger the city the faster grows the pace. Every year must show more dollars made than the previous year, and more dollars to spend than the year before. The pace has become so fast that in many places of business men of over forty-five are being discharged as worn out and to-day younger men of over thirty are at the head of million dollar concerns.

Life in the city becomes a weary grind, the nervous strain unbearable, and home a hollow mockery. Far better is the country home where God's free air abounds, plenty to eat and enough work to induce sleep with a contented mind. The farmer can be the happiest of men and his wife the most contented of women. The children would stay on the farm in place of entering the city and the mad rush for dollars if only knew that to work in a city is to become one of the small parts of a large machine, to be discarded as soon as they for a moment fall behind in the race.

The city is a large whirlpool, few successful. Many enter and are forever lost from sight. Boys and girls stay on the farm, and show your individuality by becoming one of those associated with the agricultural industry which is the strongest factor in the building up of Canada.—"City Uncle."

COUNTRY CEMETERIES

While driving along the road recently and passing an old neglected cemetery many sad thoughts forced their way into my mind. We are proud of this wonderful country of ours, surrounded as we are by beauty and wealth untold and seem to feel that the glory is all ours. But, oh! what stories of privation and struggle those dear old sleepers on the quiet neglected hillside could tell us. So much we owe to them. They fought our real battles; they won our real victories—while we in careless indifference allow a few at least to rest from their labors

in places where it would break our hearts to think we might be laid. But with brave hearts and willing hands smoothed out the flowery paths our feet now tread. Look which way we will, evidence is not wanting of the worthy efforts of the noble pioneers. The fine farms, fine churches and the beautiful avenues of lofty maples that lend both their shade and beauty to many of our country roads.



Fairland in the Country

The illustration shows the orchard on the farm owned by Mr. F. T. Howell, of Brant Co., Ont. The trees shown in full bloom are the Early Richmond.

ides speak to us silently but mightily of the unselfish fathers, and mothers, too, who strove and built and planted for our sakes. There is nothing now that we can do for them but to keep their memories green in the minds of our children and lovingly care for the place where they sleep. Would it not be a worthy movement for the township council to take hold of the matter in any community where neglect of this kind exists and spend a few dollars a year to pay what should only be a debt of gratitude.—"Dot."



Enlarged Pattern Department

Now that the season for fall styles and winter sewing is coming on, we have arranged to greatly enlarge our Pattern Department for several issues, beginning with the issue of next week. It will occupy a full page in several issues, beginning with next week, and is sure to be of interest to every woman reader of Farm and Dairy. If you do not see the kind of patterns illustrated that you are looking for, write our Household Editor, and she will try and publish whatever is desired.

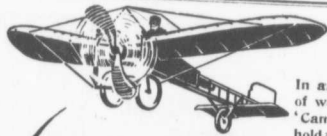
Our patterns are cheap in price, and of the best quality. Every woman who has once used our patterns, we feel sure, will want to use them again. They are reliable, up-to-date and within the reach of all to purchase. They are simple to use, as well. Be sure and state number of pattern, size and above all your name and address, when ordering patterns. Allow about a week or ten days for receipt of pattern after ordering.



A convenience for the sewing-room is to tack a strip of cloth three inches wide across one side of the wall on which to pin unfinished garments and patterns often in use.



Be sure and send us a contribution for our special Women's Issue, October 6. Every article to be contributed by women, if possible. This issue to be by women, for women, and all about women.



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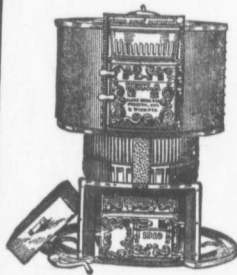
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THE COOK'S CORNER

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

HAM Patties.

To 1 cup minced ham add 1 tablesp. melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup bread crumbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Put in well-greased gem pans, break an egg carefully on each, sprinkle with salt, pepper and bread crumbs, and bake about 8 minutes.

FRENCH HASH.

Put in a well-greased baking dish a layer of mashed potatoes, then a layer of cooked, chopped meat. Season with salt, pepper and butter, then add a layer of bread crumbs and milk sufficient to moisten. Bake about 20 minutes.

SAUSAGE OMELET.

Put 1 cup cold cooked sausage into a frying pan and pour over this an egg mixture composed of 2 eggs, 3 tablesp. water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. salt and a little pepper. Brown and serve with apple sauce.

WHOLE WHEAT PUDDING.

Mix 2 cups of whole wheat flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. salt. Add 1 cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses and 1 cup stoned and chopped raisins or 1 cup of ripe berries. Steam $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours and serve with cream or any plain pudding sauce. Dates, figs, stewed prunes, chopped apple, make pleasing variety.

WHITE PUDDING WITH CHOCOLATE SAUCE.

One qt. of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful flour, 1 level teasp. salt. This is a simple and inexpensive dessert that may be prepared at short notice. Beat together until smooth the flour, salt and 1 cupful of sweet milk. Put the remainder of the milk on to heat. When it boils up pour it gradually on the flour and milk, stirring all the time. Return to boiler and cook for 20 min. Turn into a pudding dish and serve with a hot chocolate sauce. To make the sauce, mix in a small saucepan 1 cupful of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of grated chocolate and 4 tablesp. of boiling water. Stir this over a hot fire until thick and smooth and glossy. Then gradually beat in 1 cupful of hot milk. Boil for 5 min., add 1 teasp. of vanilla extract. Serve hot.

SPANISH STEWED OKRA.

Wash and cut both ends of about 50 small pods of okra. Put in a saucepan with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb lean ham cut fine and cover with equal quantities of stock and thick stewed tomatoes. Season, cover and simmer until the okra is tender; stir in 1 tablesp. butter and 1 tablesp. flour rubbed to a paste, when smooth and thick turn into a heated dish and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

CHERRY SHRUB.

Take two quarts of very ripe pitted cherries and mash them; then cook two quarts each of sugar and water, for five minutes. Add the cherries and juice of two lemons; strain and serve ice cold with a few cherries floating on top.

APPLES WITH CORN STARCH.

Peel and core as many apples as will be used, having sugar of uniform size. To a qt. of water add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon. Boil apples in this until tender, but remove them before they lose shape; drain and place them in order on dish in which they are to be served. Boil water down $\frac{1}{2}$, then stir in 1 tablesp. corn starch moistened in a little water. Cook until starch is clear.

CORN.

Any of the "sweet" varieties are best for canning. Use corn when in the milky state, before it has started to toughen and lose its sweetness.

Corn should be canned as soon as possible after being gathered, for the amount of sugar in the sweet varieties diminishes very rapidly after the ear has been pulled from the stalk. Husk and clean off as much silk as possible. Cut the grains off with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut too close to the cob. Use the back of the knife to scrape the cob. Pack firmly. Fill jars to within half an inch of the top, add one-fourth level teaspoonful of salt and fill entirely full with fresh, cold water. Boil 15 minutes, seal tight and continue boiling for 45 minutes. At the end of this time remove jars from vessel and set aside for 24 hours. On second day place in vessel as directed on first day, and boil for one hour. Again remove jars and set aside for 24 hours, and on third day cook as directed for second day.

MOLASSES VINEGAR.

To each gal warm water add 2 cups molasses and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquid yeast. Mix well and keep it in a warm place. In 3 or 4 weeks it will turn to vinegar.

Much Interest Taken

The women readers of Farm and Dairy are taking much interest in the second Annual Household issue of Farm and Dairy which will appear on October 7. Several very fine articles have come to hand from our women folks for this special issue, and we want more still. Good photographs of your home, both interior views, as well as the exterior, floor plans, some descriptions of your pet bobby, or household help, all and everything of interest to women. Why not write us to-day? Address our Household Editor, and then watch for the issue on October 7. Send names of your women friends that are not subscribers, and we will gladly send them sample copy.

Renew your subscription now.

WINNER WASHER

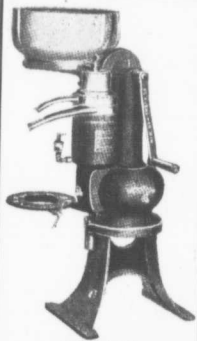


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Barnyard manure is one of the cheapest and best of all fertilizers. It is something you always have in abundance. But—
To get its full value—to make it do its work as a fertilizer so as to bring the best results—you must spread it in the right way.
You can do this quickly and with greatest economy with one of the

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CORN KING **CLOVERLEAF**
They are easily adjusted so you can apply the manure in just the amount required by the different conditions of the soil in different parts of the field. Simply shifting a lever regulates the amount thrown out by the beater.
The beaters on I H C spreaders are correctly designed. They pulverize the manure—no large clumps are ever thrown out.
Light draft is another feature of I H C spreaders. They have wide tires and roller bearings.

The frames of I H C spreaders are made of non-porous, heavy, hard, resinous wood stock, air dried so that the sap is retained. Compare this with the kiln dried wood used in many. When wood stock is air dried the resin liquid to penetrate. Manure acids have no effect upon it.
The Corn King Spreader is of the return apron type. Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons.

Line hods for spreading commercial fertilizers and drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows can be furnished on special order if desired.
All spreaders look very much alike—but it's their work in the field that proves their value. Examine the record of the I H C spreaders, compare them with others and you will be convinced.

Ask the I H C local dealer for proof. Go over with him the details of their construction. Choose a Corn King or Cloverleaf—whichever meets your particular need best. All are made in several sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity. If you cannot get in to see your dealer right away, write nearest branch house for catalogues and full information.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A
(Incorporated)



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

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Factors in Cooling Milk

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Refrigeration will not remove impurities from milk, but it does have the effect of checking the multiplication of bacteria. It is of the utmost importance that the cooling of milk should be proceeded with as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cow. Milk which is cooled immediately say to 60 degrees F. will keep longer and be in better condition than if it is allowed to remain at a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees for several hours and then afterwards cooled to 40.

Some years ago an attempt was made to ship milk long distances in a frozen condition. Milk was sent from Scandinavia to Great Britain, covering a journey of two or three days, and it was predicted that it would be possible to ship it by this method across the Atlantic. The scheme has apparently not been commercially successful because we have heard nothing about it of late years. One of the objections to the freezing of milk is the formation of flocculent particles of albumen or casein composition are not readily dissolved when the milk is thawed. It also has the effect of collecting the fat globules into small lumps of fat.

It may be said, therefore, that for practical purposes a temperature of 40 degrees F. or under is low enough for the preservation of milk.

Our Legal Adviser

SUNDAY CHEESE MAKING.—Is it necessary that we make cheese on Saturday night instead of Sunday morning? What is the law on this point?—T. B. St. Eugene, Ont.

There are two Statutes relating to the observance of the Lord's Day, namely, an Ontario Statute and a Dominion Statute.

The Ontario Statute makes it unlawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman or laborer, to do or exercise any trade, work of his ordinary calling, business or works of charity and works of necessity.

The Dominion Statute, which came into force in March, 1907, deals with the subject more in detail. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person on the Lord's Day to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or to employ any other person to do so. The Act, however, further provides that notwithstanding anything contained therein any person may on the Lord's Day do any work of necessity or mercy, and for greater certainty it is declared that works of necessity or mercy shall include certain classes of work which can be done. The list of works which can be done is too long to set forth here in full, but it includes the following:

(M) "The caring for milk, cheese and live animals, and the unloading of and caring for perishable products and live animals arriving at any point during the Lord's Day."

(W) "Any unavoidable work on the Lord's Day to save property in case of emergency, or where such property is in imminent danger of destruction or serious injury."

The Dominion Act further provides that no prosecution for violation of the Act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-Gen-

eral of the Province, nor after the expiration of 60 days from the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

The question whether there has been violation of the Act in any particular case will have to be determined by the Magistrate, before whom the case is brought. If the work could be done on Saturday probably conclude there has been a breach of the law if the work was proceeded with on the Sunday. The evidence of other cheese makers would be important to show whether the Sunday work could have been dispensed with or not.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions of matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest improvements. Address all letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

Dairying in Western Ontario

Frank Herna, Chief Dairy Inspector for Western Ontario

In Western Ontario, except in a few individual cases, the output of dairy products from our cheese factories and creameries for the season promises to be up to and perhaps a little above the average of last year. The fall makes it difficult to say that the pastures promise to be abundant. The northern creameries are having a much larger make of butter and everything considered, the work of the season is likely to be profitable, both to factorymen and patrons.

The prices for cheese have perhaps not yet reached our expectations and possibly some patrons may feel somewhat disappointed but if we compare the average prices for July (27th) cheese, (W.S.), we find that in 1904 the price was 7 11-16 cents; 1905, 10 1/2 cents; 1906, 11 15-16 cents; 1907, 10 11-16 cents; 1908, 11 11-16 cents; 1909, 11 7-16 cents; this year 10 15-16 cents; so that taking the prices since 1904 we are doing very little indeed.

MORE MILK PER COW.
Then we believe the average patron has been able to produce this year more milk per cow which means increased profit. The prices for hogs (27th) 1904 was \$5.40; 1905, \$6.50; '06, \$7.75; 1907, \$7.15; 1908, \$7.15; this year \$9.75. It is true that grain is more expensive than in 1904 but costs very little more and many patrons raise pigs with whey and milkings. Prices for creamery butter (27th) 1904 was \$5.40; 1905, \$6.50; '06, \$7.75; 1907, \$7.15; 1908, \$7.15; 1909, 24; this year, 22.

The quality of the cheese the first half of the season was exceptionally fine. When warm weather came on many of the usual difficulties had to be contended with. Some rough textured and open cheese were reported and the quality from some individual factories immediately fell off. Over-ripen and gassy milk is to blame for weather cheese. The in our warm weather cheese. The in our warm weather cheese. The in our warm weather cheese.

QUALITY OF CHEESE

Lack of insulation of many of our cream rooms also plays a part in the quality of warm weather cheese. Not only in the ordinary but some makers get alarmed and to protect themselves from open cheese give too much acid and use more salt than necessary. This defect was remedied as quickly as possible. If the whole had flavors have been better centralized and fewer small round holes (a defect which occurred in some of the bad weather cheeses last year) have been noticed.

The butter made has improved in quality and the price received has

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been encouraging. Several creameries were opened this year and are doing a very good business.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

Many factories have been put in better sanitary condition and the drainage problem solved by putting in septic tanks. At some factories where the raw drainage has been going into small creeks objections were made by the owners of the land through which the creeks ran. Some other system of handling the waste water then became necessary and the septic tank where properly put in and handled has given good satisfaction.

Taking the season as a whole so far progress has been made, but during present weather the evidence is ever present that the ideal has not yet been reached. The hot months show us how far we still are from perfection.

Anent the Price of Cheese

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—What is the matter with the cheese market? As compared with other commodities produced on the farm, the price of cheese is much "Lelov par". The hot humid summer has caused conditions unfavorable to supplying the best quality of milk and consequently the rate of milk per pound of cheese is high. This with a market of from 10% to 10 1/2 cents a pound, gives the farmer from 70 to 75 cents a cwt. for his milk, a price below the cost of production when the value of labor, feed and invested capital is considered. The cause of the low price is worthy of consideration.

Farmers in districts in which dairying must compete with stock raising will not continue in the dairy business tied to their work for seven days in the week, and 62 weeks in the year if the results are not as remunerative as are other lines of farming entailing less labor and time. The manager of the Davies Packing House in Toronto may charge the farmers with short sightedness and lack of business enterprise but where is the encouragement for enterprise and increased dairy production with 70 cent milk-labor worth \$30 to \$35 a month, bran worth \$24 a ton and milk cows, if they must be purchased, worth \$60.

Is it not strange that the market price of cheese has varied so little throughout the season during the past two years? Is it not stranger still that in 1910, the price should be held at an even notch a half to three-quarters of a cent lower than in 1906 with a large increasing home market and as good a cable price as in 1909? A similarly manipulated market in 1897 and 1898 almost ruined the dairy industry in some localities and those in control should take heed to-day as to the effect of present prices on Canada's greatest farming industry.—Chas. M. Macfie, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Cold Storage at Ottawa Fair

The coming Central Canada Fair, Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17, will have cold storage provided for cheese exhibits. A considerable sum has been spent on the Dairy Building, equipping it with up-to-date refrigeration facilities, so that manufacturers of cheese will have every accommodation in showing their products to the best advantage.

In past years cheese manufacturers suffered some loss from deterioration in their exhibits during the Fair. This loss will be impossible under the new conditions. In fact, the cheese will improve, for, unlike other perishable products, cheese gains in flavor and texture for a few months after it leaves the factory if kept in warehouses of proper temperature. At the end of the Exhibition owners of cheese will be able to get as much for their exhibits as if they sold them at the beginning. Prize goods will, of course, command fancy prices. Another advantage will be that persons

testing the cheese during the Fair will be more favorably impressed with the taste of samples when taken from cold storage. All creamery butter and cheese sent to the Exhibition becomes the property of the Exhibition Association, and will be sold at their expense on the second last day of the Fair, the proceeds going direct to the exhibitors.

Dairy Exhibits at Bedford Fair

The dairy exhibits at the Missisquoi County Agricultural Fair, Bedford last week were the smallest in years, owing to the fact that all the creameries in the county are shipping their cream to the United States. Only three creameries exhibited and even these are regular shippers of cream. The quality of exhibits was well up to the standard which has made this county famous for its dairy products. There were only two exhibits of cheese.

The entries in dairy butter, tubs and prints, were more numerous, the quality was remarkably good; some of the successful exhibitors in this section are regular creamery patrons, but take a legitimate pride in showing what they can do in what was formerly an important part of the farm work in these townships.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Creamery butter in boxes, 56 lbs.—1st, J. P. Dunley, Cowansville; 2nd, F. A. Ayer, Freiligsburg; 3rd, S. Leduc, Hayesville.

Special prize: Best style box of creamery butter, F. A. Ayer, Freiligsburg.

Dairy butter in tubs not less than 30 lbs.: 1st, W. N. Martindale, Stanbridge East; 2nd, C. A. Westover, Freiligsburg; 3rd, J. E. Watson, Mystic; 4th, Geo. A. Doherty, Dunham. Dairy print butter, not less than 5 lbs.: 1st, C. A. Westover, Freiligsburg; 2nd, J. E. Watson, Mystic; 3rd, Geo. A. Doherty, Dunham; 4th, C. S. Westover, Abbott's Corner.

Special prize: Best style package dairy butter, C. A. Westover, Freiligsburg.

Cheese: 1st, Harvey Beattie, Stanbridge East; 2nd, C. W. Henry, East Pinnacle.—J. Trudel.

The Best Dairy Farm

(Continued from page 5)

yards, 8 by 45 feet, fenced with woven wire attached to two-inch iron piping, providing a run for the poultry. Several large coops in the yard give accommodation for the young stock.

Mr. Penhale's house is of modern construction and of neat design. The interior is most conveniently arranged for easy housekeeping, being provided with all the necessary accessories, hot and cold water, bath, toilet and so forth, to be found in a modern house. Mrs. Penhale does all her own work without overtaxing her strength since everything about the house is so conveniently arranged that labor is economized.

At the time of inspection by the judges, the farm stock consisted of 45 head of cattle, six horses, and 13 hogs, besides a lot of poultry. Twenty-five of the cows were milked. The cattle are high class grades. Among them were noticed many heavy milkers. Mr. Penhale does some beefing in the winter season, but it is from the dairy and from his hogs that he draws his large revenue each year. A large well-kept orchard also brings in its quota of profit.

Mr. Penhale employs two men most of the time since he believes that it pays to keep the farm work well in hand. Thus provided, he is the master of the situation. The neatness and workmanship displayed on his farm are most commendable. A place for everything and everything in its place seems to be the motto of its owner.—W.F.S.

You will miss a lot if you don't visit the TORONTO EXHIBITION

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Stay at home and learn about the **EMPIRE LINE OF CREAM SEPARATORS**



Be sure to see them if you go to the Exhibition, or to the Western Fair at London, or the Ottawa Fair. Have our people prove to you that an Empire actually will earn fully all its cost price every year you use it!

NOT IDLE CHATTER-- CLEAR PROOF!

You can be shown why and how the Empire does get most butter fat out of milk, cold or warm; does run easier; does stay in order; does clean easily; does pay best. See it or read about it and know.

Get pen and ink

this very minute and write for the plain-spoken, free book that tells all you want to know about profitable dairying. Please do this, even if you are going to the Exhibition.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Sussex, N.B., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Mixed Farming on Large Scale

(Continued from page 7)

along with a sprinkling of ryegrass. Mr. Osler is looking to this apple orchard to return him large profits on the investment. Besides the orchard, there is about 10 acres in small fruit, plums, berries and garden truck.

THE FARM SPECIALTY

There are many things about the Lakeview Farm that are worthy of lengthy description. None, however, are more worthy of note than the farm specialty, the Holstein cattle. The herd numbers 32 registered cows, all in milk, and about 30 calves, the males among which are for sale. Mr. Osler, although he has been engaged in breeding Holsteins only for three years, has gathered on his farm some most creditable stock. He is fast developing a uniform herd which already affords one distinct pleasure to inspect. At the time the Lakeview Farm was visited three weeks ago by an editor of Farm and Dairy, Prof. G. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College was there. He had just purchased for the college a young bull from the herd. The dam and the granddam as well as the sire of this bull were all in the stable and it was plain to see that the Professor had bought well. The dam of this bull, Lakeview Rattler, 11,364, has a 15½ pound record as a two-year-old. Since calving on the 15th of January, to the end of June she had given 7,685 pounds of milk. She gives promise of giving close on to 9,000 pounds of milk during her first milking period. The granddam of the bull, purchased by Professor Day and which by the way will not be delivered until after the Toronto Exhibition, is Rose Rattler, 7,430. She has a record of 24 pounds of butter in seven days.

Among other good cows in the herd might be mentioned the Cherry Vale Winner, 7,778—she has a seven day record of 17.69 pounds butter—and Winnie R's Calamity Posch,

This latter cow has a seven day record of 17.91 pounds butter. She is entered in the Record of Performance and up to the first of August had already made nearly 9,000 pounds of milk since the first of February. Mr. Osler only started in the Record of Performance work last December. So far he has had very encouraging results.

THE HERD BULL

The real strength of Mr. Osler's herd will be appreciated by Holstein breeders when they learn that it is headed by Count Hengervold Fayne De Kol. This bull, a photo of which is reproduced in this issue, was sired by Pieterje Hengervold Fayne De Kol, which bull sired De Kol Cream—119 pounds milk in one day, 780 pounds in seven days, 10,017 pounds in 100 days. The dam of Mr. Osler's bull was Grace Fayne 2nd; Homestead, the world's champion butter cow—35.55 pounds butter in seven days, the highest seven day record ever made.

This year for the first time Mr. Osler will exhibit at Toronto. While he does not anticipate that his cattle are in such shape as can successfully compete with those from older herds, and which are shown by more experienced men, he has decided to show the public something of the stock he keeps.

Mr. Osler has not had the advantage of early farm training. The results he has already achieved in so short a time redound distinctly to his credit. In living on his farm and managing it as he does he leads a life not to be compared to that he would endure were he to stay in the city wherein he was raised.—C. C. N.

I am enclosing \$2.00 to renew my subscription for two years to Farm and Dairy. It is a splendid paper and I think every farmer and dairymen in Canada should subscribe for it.—Arthur Davis, Victoria Co., Ont.

Farmers Dubious about Hogs

(Continued from page 8)

have no evidence in the number of hogs being marketed of any increase in quantity. The present marketings so far as we are concerned are about the same as a year ago. We have no means of knowing whether the farmers are increasing their interest in hogs or not."

Gunn's Limited, wrote Farm and Dairy as follows: "We have no statistics or definite information upon which to base an opinion as to the prospects of an increased delivery of

Statements, in regard to this question, typical of the replies received from a large number of Farm and Dairy correspondents follow:

"Farmers are raising, or at least trying to raise, more hogs this year than they have during the past few years. They will raise the hogs if the prices keeps at a paying basis."—J. L. Moore, York Co., Ont.

"There have not been very many hogs raised during the past two years nor are there many this year."—W. A. Shields, Halden Co., Ont.

"There are no more hogs raised now than one year or two years ago."



A remarkably fine individual that is backed by the richest breeding

Count Hengervold Fayne De Kol, here shown, heads the Lakeview herd of Holsteins. His breeding is given in the adjoining article. He will be on exhibition at Toronto. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

hogs. We believe, however, that farmers are manifesting considerably more interest in raising hogs and from talking with drovers and others interested we are led to believe that there will be quite an increase in the delivery of hogs this fall as compared with a year ago."

Jos. D. Cooper, Wellington Co., Ont.

"Farmers are keeping about the same number of brood sows as usual, but there is not likely to be much difference in the number of hogs as compared with a year ago or two years ago."—John Cowan, Simcoe Co., Ont.

"Farmers are looking upon hogs with more favor and to-day have them in numbers two to one as compared with the past two years."—C. M. Hickling, Simcoe Co., Ont.

"There are not any more hogs than a year ago. Farmers as a rule are after the hogs now but it will be some time before any glut in the market comes from this township."—F. L. Lear, Northumberland Co., Ont.

MORE BROOD SOWS

"Hogs seem to be becoming more popular than a year ago. There are more hogs now than there were and most farmers are keeping more brood sows this year than last."—G. H. Nisbett, Peterboro Co., Ont.

"There are not as many hogs as there were one or two years ago. Brood sows about a year ago were very scarce and could not be got for love or money."—W. J. Johnston, Peterboro Co., Ont.

"There are not as many hogs being raised this year as there have been for several years back. There has been a great scarcity of young pigs this year."—Stephen A. Allan, Prescott Co., Ont.

"There are one third less hogs raised this year than formerly, the reason being that feed has been high in price and it did not pay farmers to invest money in it when they had not enough of their own to feed."—W. H. Butler, Lanark Co., Ont.

"High prices are inducing farmers to take a little more interest in hog raising. Prices however are none too high when all is considered and quite a few farmers here have not a hog at present. There are probably 10 to 15 per cent. more hogs than in 1909."—J. H. Esdon, Glengarry Co., Ont.

"There are no more hogs raised than there were two years ago. Farmers that used to keep three or four brood sows now have only one."—Jas. Beaman, Carleton Co., Ont.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN YOUR VERY BEST COW

YOUR best cow is unquestionably a big money-maker. Yet an I H C Cream Harvester will pay you even bigger dividends. That is a startling statement—but true.

And being true—it is a wise move to sell an ordinary cow—and buy an I H C Cream Harvester with the proceeds. It is equivalent to trading an ordinary cow for a champion. For no cow pays as big a profit on the investment as an I H C Cream Harvester—and no cow can pay dividends for so long a time.

You must also remember that a poor separator is a bigger loss than having none at all. For a poor separator means hard work, annoyance, and poor cream. You should be careful to choose a good separator when you buy. The little extra cost should not concern you. A good separator master of necessity cost more than a poor one, because it costs more to make and is worth more.

There are so many cream separators on the market, that you will do well to take no risk. Choose an I H C. Then you will be sure of getting all the profits that a good separator means. You will be sure of getting a machine that is famous for its remarkable simplicity—its easy turning, and its easy

skimming features. You will be sure to get a machine that is strong and durable—one that will pay big dividends for a lifetime.

There is a wide choice for you in the I H C line. You can get just the size and the style that suits you best. The Bluebell is a gear-drive machine—the Dairy maid chain drive. Each style is made in four sizes. You will find in each I H C many valuable features. You will note that they are

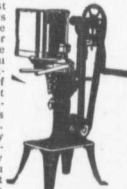
largest shafts, bushings, and bearings, that it has the safest, simplest, surest, and most economical driving system; that the flexible top bearing prevents vibration and keeps the bowl steady, no matter how unevenly the power is applied; you will see that the crank is at just the right height for convenient turning, and the bowl is low enough for easiest lifting.

Don't put off this matter of buying a good cream separator. The I H C reputation for fair and square dealing and honest quality machines is a good guide to safe buying. Look for the I H C trade mark. Then you will be sure of getting a separator of proved merit. Visit the I H C local dealer for catalogues and full details.

Know the many reasons before you buy any separator. If you prefer, write or rest for full information.



the only cream separators with dustproof and milkproof gearings. You will find in them the most perfect straining device—insuring pure cream and skim-milk always. You will see that the frame of an I H C is entirely protected from wear by bronze bushings at all points; that the I H C has



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LOOK FOR THE I H C TRADE MARK - IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Of Special Interest to Farmers

In the excitement of the rush to the Prairies of the North West, have you stopped to think that taken all in all there are as great advantages lying much nearer at hand? You do not have to travel two thousand miles, with all the extra expense that that involves, to reach rich agricultural land. A day's journey, more or less, will take you to where many people of your own Province are prospering, contented and inspired with hope. They saw multitudes going to the North West, but they resisted the natural and unthinking inclination to join them. They stopped to think. The prairie is indeed rich, but is it all? Has it no disadvantages? If you are without capital, or have small capital, will it support you in the winter season? And, if a bad harvest should come, as in certain parts of Manitoba at the present time, what would happen to the mortgage on your implements? On the treeless prairie where is the timber to build your house, and what does it cost? And when you have built it, where is the fuel to keep you warm, and what does it cost? And where is your shelter from the cold winter wind—and sometimes the blizzard or tornado? These are disadvantages that have to be reckoned with, and that everybody can not face. But why need you face them at all, with extra expense of travel, and far separation from people and friends?

WHAT NEW ONTARIO FARMERS SAY
A successful farmer near Dryden, New Ontario, writes:—

"I often wonder at the fact when I hear of so many people going through here, past our very doors on the C.P.R. train from Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money!"

"This farmer has a farm of 320 acres and it produced wheat last year that turned out 35 bushels to the acre."

Another farmer says:—
"As one who knows something of the prairie lands, I am certain that the intelligent man with a little capital should at least give the lands of Ontario situated west of the Great Lakes some consideration. In speaking of this as a bush country, a great deal of the growth is only a few years old, and it is easy to find unoccupied lands where a considerable acreage is practically clear. The difficulties of clearing are more imaginary than

real. We have not to buy our fuel, which means a saving of about \$100 a year. Since the cold winds in winter is abundant. A good log house costs little more than nothing. With good shelter—belts of trees, some of which are of great beauty—a year or two of work will give a home worthy of the name. We do not by any means feel banished to the wilds and are by no means without all the requirements of modern civilization."

ANOTHER YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY
A young man writes:—"The country is eminently suitable to the young man who wishes to make a home for himself; or for the married man with a family who is desirous of giving the rising generation a chance in the world."

Another says:—"During my six years experience we have had summer frost once to hurt anything, and then our potatoes were a fair crop. All our kinds of grain do well here. Our kind of wheat is now 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The land is easily cleared, and the first crop will always pay for the labor of clearing. I have no hesitation in recommending the district."

Another farmer in that same district writes:—"The land is capable of producing an abundant crop of all kinds of grain, grasses and vegetables. We can grow the finest clover in the world. We have plenty of wood and the best of water and with the opportunity of work in lumbering camps, gold mines, and other employment, I think there is no better place for a settler to start in and make for himself a good and comfortable home."

In the district of Rainy River and eastward in the districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma and Sudbury there are considerable areas of agricultural land, and in the easterly district of Nipissing above the Height of Clay you reach the great fertile "Clay Belt", which extends westward through some of the other districts for perhaps 400 miles. That belt is said to contain at a moderate estimate 40,000 square miles, and is in many respects equal, if not superior, to vacant land left in the Northwest. The great bulk of it is south of the latitude of Manitoba. Well wooded, and traversed in all directions by waterways, it is being opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will create a demand for farm products and give the most economic and direct communication with the seaboard and the markets of the world.

AN INVITING FIELD
From the shores of Lake Abitibi westward through the rapidly rising town of Cochrane, this country offers as inviting a field for farm settlement as any other part of Canada. A good clin te, easy clearing and draining, plenty of water and fuel, with pulpwood sufficient to pay the expense of clearing, the soil will produce anything. From miles north of Lake Abitibi, what has been successfully matured, together with oats, barley, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables, as well as some of the popular small fruits.

And when you travel southward by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, through Matheson and over the unsurpassed soil of the basin of Long Lake, in the Temiskaming, where the most part of a million acres of surveyed land has been cleared, with still some Crown lands left, you find that some of the townships now look like well settled and prosperous sections of Old Ontario. "I will truly state," says a resident of eight years, a farmer from the county of Lambton, "that in all my travels I have never seen a richer soil than we have here." And in certain of the townships you will meet with substantial farm houses and barns, prosperous kitchen gardens,

with large collections of flowers, and you will be struck with the contentment seen in every home. As an illustration of what is going on, one of the local agents of the Massey Harris Co. delivered at New Liskeard in the spring over five car loads of machinery to settlers and farmers.

CONDITIONS AS THEY ARE
The land is easier to clear than in Old Ontario. Grains and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety. Wheat has been produced of as good quality as Manitoba No. 1 Hard. There is plenty of the name. We do wages for 12 months of the year, thus enabling the settler to live while clearing his land. The summers are hot, and the winters cold, but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the cold less felt. There are no tornadoes, and the trees give shelter from the cold and storm. Public highways are made and in the process of making,

and good schools and churches are going up rapidly, while thousands of tourists visit the new country every year.

In the words of a certain traveller, to whom the great Clay Belt was a revelation: "Why go to the West when right here at our doors is a land of the richest character hungering for tillage?"

For information as to terms of settlement, homestead regulations, and special rates of travel to settlers, apply to Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

We are sending our renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy in this letter. We enjoy Farm and Dairy and could not get along without it. It is as good a paper for the markets as any we take.—J. Wright, Northumberland Co., Ont.

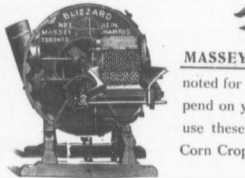
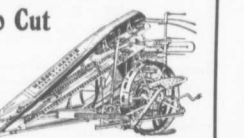
PROPERLY PREPARED FEED FOR THE DAIRY HERD

THE proper preparation of ensilage, roots, straw, etc., for dairy cattle, is of the utmost importance. No better line of implements can be found for the purpose than the

MASSEY-HARRIS
CORN BINDERS
ENSILAGE CUTTERS
STRAW CUTTERS
ROOT CUTTERS
AND PULPERS

When Corn is Ready to Cut

There should be no delay in getting it cut and into the silo in order that the Ensilage may be Juicy, Palatable and Nutritious.



MASSEY-HARRIS IMPLEMENTS are noted for their reliability, and you can depend on your Ensilage being right if you use these implements for handling your Corn Crop.

Straw Cutters in a Variety of Styles

All have substantial Hardwood Frame, Roller Bearings, are Adjustable to cut different Lengths; Knives are readily removed for sharpening.



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Substantially made, fitted with Roller Bearings; cut or pulp by simply reversing the Knives; can be run by hand or power. Made in two Styles.

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TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—Good farm hand—single.—W. C. Good, Grandford, Ont.

WANTED—Herdsmen; must be good milk or. State wages. Apply Charles Procter, Cummings Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen Street, Montreal.

PURE BRED single comb white Leghorns, Cockerles, One dollar each. Mrs. F. Sharpe Ingersoll, Ont.

FOR SALE—Sawyer Massey Tread Power. Price right for quick sale. Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont.

WANTED—By a long established and well equipped Business College, 100 names of individuals contemplating a Commercial or Shortland Course. Box 100, Farm and Dairy.

Best results are secured by advertisers using the For Sale and Want columns of Farm and Dairy.

FOR SALE—Shot gun, never used. Highest grade manufactured, 25 per cent. off list price. For particulars, apply to Box H., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Aug. 28th.—There is a great deal of anxiety in regard to the corn harvest, rumors of damage by frost being taken so seriously as to materially influence the prices. It is encouraging to learn that returns from many of the spring wheat sections in the United States show much better yields than were at first anticipated. In the Northwest beautiful harvest weather is being experienced.

Business is steady in all branches. Call money in Toronto rates at 5/2 to per cent.

WHEAT

All several grain centres wheat has shown an upward tendency, notably at Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool. This resulted from the receipts of foreign reports, and had nothing to do with the situation on this side of the water. James A. Patten gives an opinion that France will have to import wheat to the value of \$100,000,000 of wheat, and that Germany and Italy will also have to import more than usual. The Saskatchewan wheat crop is estimated to produce over 6 million bushels. The total yield for the Northwest is estimated, will be about 100,000,000 bushels, about two-thirds of which was originally anticipated.

Local dealers make the following quotations: No. 1 Northern, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.15; 4c at lake ports, for immediate shipment. Ontario winter (old) wheat, No. 2, \$1.02; No. 2, (new) 95c to 96c a bushel. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at \$1.01 to \$1.02, and goose wheat at 95c to \$1 a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

Prices remain fairly stationary in all grains. Harvesting is still in active operation in many parts, and there has been no movement city-ward of much grain.

Local dealers make the following quotations: Canada western, No. 1, 41c; No. 3, 40c a bushel, at lake ports, for immediate shipment; Ontario white, No. 2, 38c outside; No. 3, 37c to 36c, outside; 41c to 40c a bushel, on track, Toronto. New oats are nominally quoted at 35c a bushel. American yellow corn, No. 2, 70c a bushel, Toronto freight, barley, 51c to 52c; peas, 77c to 78c a bushel.

On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 45c; rye, 45c to 46c; peas, 71c and buckwheat, 54c a bushel.

Montreal wholesale prices for grain are as follows: No. 2, American corn, 71c; No. 3, 70c a bushel in car lots; Canada western oats, No. 2, 41c to 41c; No. 3, 39c to 40c a bushel in car lots; barley, 53c to 54c a bushel in car lots.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Last year was an exceptional year for potatoes, and so great was the glut that many farmers preferred to feed them to their cows and pigs rather than go to the trouble of taking them to market for the low prices offered. This season is not going to witness a repetition of last year's huge crop. Prices will be such as to insure a moderate return at any rate for the grower's trouble. Local quotations, wholesale, are 70c to 90c a bag, according to quality.

On the farmers' market old potatoes are still offering at 45c to 50c a bag, and new at \$1 to \$1.10 a bag.

Local wholesale dealers quote prices for beans as follows: \$2 to \$2.10 a bushel for primes, and \$2.15 a bushel for three pound pickers.

Montreal wholesale prices for potatoes and beans are as follows: Potatoes, 45c to 50c a bag in car lots; in a jobbing way, 70c a bag; beans, three pound pickers, \$1.90

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBURY, P. QUEBEC.—Importation and breeding of High-Class Oldenbudas, a specialty. Special importations will be made.—DUNCAE McCAFFREY.

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS.—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.

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

ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion Light Forward, Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Barron Beam, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of sires, Acme Imp. mostly all from imported mares. Three Imp. 2 year old fillies just received.—R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester P. O., and G. T. R. Station; Myrtle C. P. R. L. D. Phone.

CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM.—The home of High Class Record of Performance (or K. O. P.) Cows and Heifers. The average test of the herd is 412.—P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que.

GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM

CANADIAN FARM LABORERS EXCURSIONS

August 30th and September 6th

To certain points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, including many points on Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, via Chicago, Duluth and Fort Frances.

\$10.00 GOING \$18.00 ADDITIONAL RETURNING

From all stations, Kingston, Renfrew, and West in Ontario.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO

Return tickets at **SINGLE FARE**. From all stations in Canada, west of Cornwall and Ottawa.

Good going **August 27th to September 10th** inclusive.

Return limit **Tuesday, September 13th, 1910**

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS ON CERTAIN DATES

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Agent

to \$2 a bushel, in car lots. Trade is firm and active in both provinces.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Supplies are coming in very freely in dairy produce but the demand is brisk, and prices remain firm. Whole milkers' choice creamery prints, 24c to 26c a lb.; choice dairy prints, 19c to 21c a lb., and ordinary quality at 17c to 19c a lb.

Prices for cheese are unchanged, large cheese being quoted by dealers at 11c to 12c a lb., and twins at 11c to 12c a lb.

On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is selling at 25c to 26c a lb., and ordinary quality at 18c to 19c a lb.

Montreal wholesale prices for butter and cheese are as follows: Choice creamery butter, 23c to 23c a lb., second quality, 21c to 22c a lb., ordinary quality, 20c a lb.; cheese, western, 12c to 11c a lb., eastern, 10c to 11c a lb. Trade is active.

WOOL

Quotations for wool remain unchanged washed fleeces, 12c to 13c a lb.; unwashed, 11c to 14c a lb. Trade is active.

HIDES

Wholesalers quote prices for hides as follows: Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 10c a lb.; No. 2, 9c a lb.; No. 3, 8c a lb.; inspected bulls, 8c a lb.; calf skins, 15c to 17c a lb.; sheep skins, 30c to 35c; tallow, No. 1, 6c to 6c; No. 2, 5c a lb. At county fairs dealers are paying the farmers as follows: Rhespkins, \$1 to \$1.10; lamb skins, 20c; horse hides, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 30c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There are large supplies of eggs in the market, and prices are easy. Strictly fresh eggs are quoted at 19c a dozen, case lots. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 25c to 26c a dozen.

Poultry dealers are sending a warning note to all shippers, advising their consignments of poultry to market alive during the hot weather, the reason being our courts that dressed birds deteriorate in quality very rapidly, especially when shipped from any distance.

Quotations for live poultry are as follows: Turkeys, 15c to 16c a lb.; ducks, 12c to 14c a lb.; fowl, 12c to 14c a lb.; chickens, 15c a lb.

On the farmers' market dressed turkeys are selling at 20c to 24c a lb.; ducks, 12c to 15c a lb.; chickens, 17c to 20c and fowl at 12c to 14c a lb.

Montreal prices for eggs are as follows: Selected stock, 21c to 22c a dozen; straight receipts, 17c to 18c a dozen. Trade is active.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Local wholesale quotations for fruit and vegetables are as follows: California plums, \$1.50 to \$2 a crate; Canadian plums, 50c to 56c a basket; California peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a box; Canadian peaches, 25c to 75c a basket; Ontario pears, 25c to 50c a basket; crabapples, 25c to 30c a basket; Lawton berries, 6c to 8c a box; huckleberries, 11c to 15c (light) basket; vegetables.—New beets, 20c a dozen; cucumbers, 15c to 20c a basket; tomatoes, 15c to 35c a basket; beans, 20c to 25c a basket; cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 a crate; Ontario potatoes, \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel; American potatoes, \$2.75 to \$3 a barrel.

On the farmers' market vegetables are selling as follows: Cabbages, 10c to 15c each; cabbage, 5c to 10c each; rhubarb, 4c to 5c a bunch; beets, 10c to 15c a dozen; green peas, 25c to 30c a peck. In Western Ontario the apple crop is reported to be almost a complete failure.

HAY AND STRAW

Wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1, choice timothy, \$14.50 to \$15 a ton; No. 1, new, \$13 to \$14 a ton; ordinary quality, \$12 to \$13 a ton, on track, Toronto. Straw, \$7 to \$7.50 a ton, on track, Toronto.

On the farmers' market, choice timothy hay is selling at \$18 to \$21 a ton; clover and clover mixed, \$14.50 to \$15 a ton; straw in bundles, \$15 to \$16.50 a ton; loose straw, \$8 to \$9 a ton.

Montreal prices for hay and straw are, choice No. 1, timothy, \$14.50 to \$15 a ton; mixed, \$10.50 to \$11; clover, \$9 to \$10 a ton; baled straw, \$5.50 to \$6 a ton on track, Montreal.

MILL FEEDS

Prices are unchanged from last week's quotations, and are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$20 a ton; wheat, \$14.50 to \$15 a ton; Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices are a trifle firmer; in certain cases dealers are paying \$100 a ton for bran. The demand from the American markets is accountable for the increase. Prices are nominally as follows: Manitoba bran, \$22 a ton, in bags; shorts, \$22 a ton, in bags; Ontario bran, \$20.50 to \$21.50 a ton, in bags; shorts, \$22 to \$23 a ton in bags.

Make Them Sound



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths will cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Monnds, P. O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years, with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-round, stable liming. It cures Splains, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin."

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—41—6 for 75.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Ensbury Falls, Vt.

HONEY

Prices on the local market for honey are in 60 lbs. tins, 9c to 10c a lb.; choice comb honey, \$2 a dozen; No. 2 quality, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a dozen; 5 lb. tins, and 10 lb. tins, \$1.50 to 10c a lb.

HORSE MARKET

Receipts of horses continue to be light, but the quality leaves nothing to be desired. Drafters, medium and heavy grades, are fetching good prices; choice heavy draft horses, \$250 to \$350; medium, \$140 to \$200; grade, \$140 to \$200; light draft horses, choice, \$160 to \$300; medium, \$120 to \$150; drivers, \$125 to \$350; expressers, \$170 to \$200; serviceably sound horses, \$40 to \$80.

LIVE STOCK

Cables from Europe testify to the steadily increasing prices of meat in Austria, Germany and other countries. The situation in Germany, that the exportation of cattle has been prohibited, for some time being. Even horse meat has risen in price.

In Ontario, and in all Eastern Canada, there is not that increase in live stock that the public has been eagerly awaiting. Drafters, especially, are in demand. The difficulty has been that farmers have been so often bitten by finding prices go down when there is a full supply that now nobody wishes to go in for the industry.

In the local market, there is not much change in prices. Offerings during the week have been large, and the demand active. Lambs declined a little in price. Hogs were firm. A noticeable feature at the end of the week was the large number of western cattle on sale. Most of these were purchased by farmers. Stockers were in active demand.

Prices were as follows: Choice export cattle—86 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ordinary quality, \$4.25 to \$5 a cwt.

MANURE
FOR SALE
UNION STOCK YARDS, Toronto

Butcher cattle, choice—\$50 to \$6; med. med. \$5 to \$5.25; ordinary quality, \$4.30 to \$4.60 a cwt.
 Heavy feeders, choice steers—\$5 to \$5.25. Bulls, \$4 to \$4.75 a cwt.
 Stockers, choice—\$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$3 to \$4.50 a cwt.
 Canera—\$1.50 to \$2 a cwt.
 Milk cows—\$45 to \$65; med. milk, \$35 to \$40; springers, \$40 to \$55; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50.
 Sheep: ewes—\$4.50 to \$4.75; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$2.50 to \$6.50.
 Hogs, f.o.b., \$8.50 to \$8.65; fed and watered, \$9 a cwt.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
 Peterboro, Aug. 29th.—Danish hogs delivered on English markets last week totalled 33,000. The demand for bacon in the Old Country is very poor. The delivery of deliveries being a little heavier. The Geo. Matthews Co., quote the following prices for this week's shipments: f.o.b. country points, \$8.50 a cwt.; weighed off cars, \$8.85 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, \$8.90 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
 Montreal, Saturday, August 27.—The market here for live hogs has been declining steadily, owing to the increased offerings at each market, and the week is closing with prices down to \$9 a cwt. Lower prices are looked for with the steadily increasing receipts.

Dressed hogs are firm and selling freely at \$13 to \$13.25 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
 Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 23.—The market this week for cheese has been fairly steady with very little movement in prices either way. At the various country markets in Ontario, prices ranged from 10 1/2% to 10 5/8% the bulk of the goods selling at 10 1/2%, with colored cheese in some cases selling at more than white. The demand for export, however, was small, and the shipments for the week amount to barely 65,000 boxes, which is considerably below the average at this time of the year. On the other hand, the receipts for the week have been unusually light, and show a decided falling off from the figures for the same week last year, and there seems to be some reason to expect a smaller make from now on than we had at this time last year, due largely to the small make of cheese coming in from the province of Quebec, and also because of the great demand from the United States for cream, which is interfering considerably with the manufacture of both butter and cheese in this country. We hear every day of factories along the line starting to put up cream for shipment across the border. This is bound to have considerable effect upon the output

of cheese and butter during the fall months. The factories that have kept on making cheese, however, report a full make with here and there slight increases. The market for butter is very firm owing to the falling off in the receipts from the country coupled with a good demand for export at advancing prices, and also a large speculative demand from the local dealers. A new feature during the past few days has been a demand from the United States for butter in purple.

Prices are firm at 24c here for fancy Townships, with other sections of Quebec ranging from 19 1/2% a lb.
CHEESE MARKETS
 Canton, N. Y., Aug. 21.—1800 boxes cheese sold at 14 1/2%.
 Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Cheese sales today, 7993 at 14 1/2% to 14 1/4%.
 St. Hyacinthe, Que., Aug. 20.—900 boxes cheese sold at 10 1/2%.
 Perth, Aug. 23.—4000 boxes sold; 1100 white and 300 colored; ruling price 10 1/2%.
 London, Ont., Aug. 20.—1330 boxes cheese offered, 1130 colored and 200 white; 185 colored sold at 10 1/2%.
 Cowansville, Que., Aug. 20.—83 boxes of cheese offered. Six buyers were present.
 McCallagh, Aug. 25.—2400 white and 955 colored; all sold at 10 13 1/2%; and 1515 at 10%; balance refused 10 1/2%.
 Brockville, Aug. 25.—1900 colored and 790 white offered; 415 colored and 385 white sold at 10 1/2%.
 Kingston, Aug. 25.—255 boxes white and 836 boxes colored registered, and the sale of nearly all the stock was effected at 10 1/2%.
 Russell, Aug. 25.—350 boxes boarded; 210 sold at 10 1/2%.
 Winchester, Aug. 25.—422 white and 254 colored registered. A few white sold at 10 1/2%. Four buyers present.
 485 of white, \$25—1500 boxes of colored, 10 1/2% to 10 1/4% for colored.
 Perth, Aug. 25.—1570 boxes of cheese recorded; 1200 boxes of white and 370 boxes of colored; all sold, ruling price 10 11 1/2%.
 Ottawa, Aug. 26.—4000 boxes of cheese boarded; 616 boxes of colored; 384 boxes of white; all but four small lots sold at 10 1/2% for white and 10 1/4% for colored.
 Kemptville, Aug. 26.—775 boxes of colored offered at 10 1/2% bid, and 260 sold at this price.

London, Ont., Aug. 27.—1045 colored cheeses offered; 615 sold at 10 11 1/2%, and 150 at 10 1/2%.
 St. Hyacinthe, Que., Aug. 27.—900 boxes of cheese sold at 10 1/2%.
 Jironia, Aug. 27.—600 cheese offered; all colored; sold at 10 1/2%.
 Canton, N. Y., Aug. 27.—2000 boxes of cheese sold at 14 1/2%.

GOSSIP
 A new industry, based upon the discovery of Mr. A. Gaulin, of Paris, a French engineer, and developed by The Canadian Farm Products Co., is producing homogenized milk and cream. This product assures a purity of milk and cream that is not otherwise produced and which is a weapon against bacteria. It may be had by direct discussion this industry may be looked by Farm and Dairy readers for the asking from The Canadian Farm Produce Co., 21 St. Peter St., Montreal.

THE FARMERS' GOLD MINE is the title of a new booklet published by the Massey-Harris Co., dealing with important points in regard to the value and application of manure. For any one who is interested in learning more of the value of manure and its application by well constructed spreaders, this is an interesting booklet, and can be secured on request from the Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Toronto.

CONCRETE MACHINERY.—With the advent of cement a great variety of machines have been invented and this product is wonderful building material. Special machinery has been constructed and put on the market for mixing cement. One of the most up-to-date of these machines has just been placed on the market, full particulars concerning which may be had from the London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, of London, Ont.

AYRSHIRES—SPECIAL FALL SALE
 Six Choice Cows, including three Record of Performance. The price to correspond with what they produced in one milking term. All several bull calves, all ages, from A. O. cows.
JAMES BEGG, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont
"Le Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm
 Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred YORKSHIRES of the best bacon types.
WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROSS Poultry
HON. L. J. FOREST, J. A. BIBEAU, Proprietor, Manager
 E-6741 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

AYRSHIRES
 Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality. Write for prices. O-12-20
R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que

A meeting of the Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will be held at the Walker House, Toronto, Tuesday morning, September 6, at nine o'clock.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION
 Prof. F. G. Helyar of Mt. Herman School, Mt. Herman, Mass., writes: "We could not get along without Warriars Stanchions."
 Send address for booklets of information to
WALLACE H. CRUMB, JR., P.O. Box 116, Canna, U.S.A.
 Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory.
 All correspondence should be addressed to the home office, as the factory is free of postal tax in French or English.

AUCTIONEERING
 A third of a century in the business. Our experience is up to you.
F. H. McCullough & Son NAPAN, ONT.
Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures Drains. The soft curer of lungs, bowels and in every country. Write for a free trial \$1 bottle. This offer only good for 60 days. Limited to one bottle.
DR. BELL, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS
TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE.—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Etf.
TAMWORTHS and SHORT HORNS FOR SALE
 Several choice young Sows bred by Imp. Boar, dams by Colling's Glouch, Canada's champion boar and sire, and a few mated to young stock born in '08, recently bred to year old Short Horns, a few first class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices ranging from \$30 to \$50.
A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcasttle, Ont

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
 A few nice young Hampshire pigs for sale at a reasonable price, if sold soon, to make room.
J.M. RUTHERFORD, CALDON EAST, ONT.

DON JERSEY HERD
 Wish to announce that they will be at Toronto Exhibition and cordially invite visitors to see their stock. Offering young stock of both sex for sale. **D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont.**
D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont.
 Duncan Station, C. N. R.
 Phone Long Distance, Agincourt.

NITHSIDE FARM
 Herd of large English Barkhams, South-down Sheep and Silver Grey Dorking fowl. Orders now taken for January pigs, ready to wean, at 8 weeks old, single or in pairs, not related. A few young sows about 5 months old to spare. Also Silver Grey Dorking eggs, \$2.00 per setting of thirteen. None but first class registered stock sent out. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. E. MARTIN, Canning P.O., Paris Station, Oxford Co., Ont.

AYRSHIRES
 AYRSHIRES—SPECIAL FALL SALE
 Six Choice Cows, including three Record of Performance. The price to correspond with what they produced in one milking term. All several bull calves, all ages, from A. O. cows.
JAMES BEGG, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont
"Le Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm
 Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred YORKSHIRES of the best bacon types.
WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROSS Poultry
HON. L. J. FOREST, J. A. BIBEAU, Proprietor, Manager
 E-6741 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

HOLSTEINS
BULLS! BULLS!

At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write: **GORDON H. MANHARD**, MANHARD, ONT., Leeds Co., 3-11-10
 Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to the first class bull? Francy 3rd, Admiral Ormsby's half Francy 3rd, Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow, Sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 1 year old holder.
W. J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD
 Headed by the great young sire, Dutch-lamb Colins' Sir Abbeker.
 Dan, Zilly Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, 28.44. Sire dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, butter 7 days, 35.32. Average of dam and sire's dam, 31.85 lb.
 Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 25% the butter in 7 days.
EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS
 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD
 Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sired by a son of King of the Pontiac, dam daughter of King Sigin. Record 18.75 the butter, 7 days, Jr. 1 year old.
P. J. BALLEE
 Lachine Rapids, Que.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS
 We are now offering for sale a 3 1/2 mo. old son of "Gouge De Kol Paterli Paul" out of a 20 lb. dam; also a son of Barn Both choice Korydaks, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals. At for service.
BROWN BROS., LYM, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
 Count Hengveld Payne De Kol, who heads this herd, together with several of his get, will be at the Canadian National Exhibition; come and see them. There are several very choice young bulls among them. No young stock priced till exhibition time.
E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and at the pail. Gold Medal, here at Ottawa Fair.
 They combine Conformation and Production, and Offer Calves from our winners for sale.
"LES HEENAUX FARM'S" Vaudeuil, Que.
DR. HARWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Mgr
 E-10-15-11

BULL CALF, handsome and straight, his dam, sire's dam and grand dam, have records over 22 lbs., testing over 4 per cent. Also seven Females, including a daughter with a 20 lb. milk one year. The rest well bred and first-class stock.
 Will be priced right to anyone taking the lot before Chicago sale.
Wm. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 The Most Profitable Dairy Breed. Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSN'S of AMERICA**, P. O. BOX 1107, GAITHERSBURG, Md., 16 American Building, Bradford, Vt.

AYRSHIRES
BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES
 Fresh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls I have ever landed from the best barns in Scotland, such as Osborne's, Aberdeen's, Hebrail's, Bagencho, Barr of Hobland and Mitchell and Lochfergus, all for service. Also in female cows, 2 year old, and grand and 10 chrs 2 1/2 year old heifers. Correspondence please to Burnsides Stock Farm.
Burnside Stock Farm, Mowick, Que.
SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES
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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KING'S CO., P. E. I.

GARDIGIAN BRIDGE, Aug. 19.—Haying is completed. It was an extra good crop. Grain is ripening fast. All grain crops are good. Heavy showens on 12th and 13th did much good to grain and root crops. Some have started fall plowing. Horses are in good demand and bringing good prices. Pork is 10c a lb. Potatoes and turnips will be a fair crop. Potatoes suffering severely from the bugs. Pastures are getting dry and the land could stand a lot of rain.—H. P.

NOVA SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N. S.

CENTRAL ONSLOW, Aug. 23.—Hay on the marshes this year was a much larger crop than usual. The last of it has just been drawn in. With good pastures and a good growth of the aftermath, cows are milking well. It is the general practice here when we have large crops, to put in a few steers to consume the surplus feed. This year, however, steers are so high in price that it would be a doubtful investment.—L. W.

NEW BRUNSWICK

KING'S CO., N. B.

SUSSEX, Aug. 23.—Grain crops are being harvested. The yield promises to be excellent. Turnips are very largely grown, as corn does not mature sufficiently to make good silage. We can readily grow 800 or 900 bushels of turnips to the acre, however. Potatoes will be a good crop.—D. R.

QUEBEC

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, Aug. 20.—Haying operations are completed. A bumper crop is on record. The chief difficulty now is to get cattle enough to winter. Stock cattle of all kinds are scarce. Harvesting is in full swing. The crop will be fair. A good deal of grain on low places was killed out by wet weather. Cows have been doing well. Prices are satisfactory. Pork, 13c in car-

cas. Pigs are bringing fancy prices.—H. McF.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Aug. 22.—Pastures are very dry. Prospects are brighter since recent heavy rains. Farmers have their grain mostly all in. Some have threshed. The yield is fairly good. New timothy hay is selling at \$10 to \$12 a ton; oats, 40c to 45c a bush; barley, 55c to 60c; peas, 70c to 75c; wheat, 90c to \$1; eggs, 20c to 21c; butter, 20c to 20c; potatoes, 60c to \$1.20 a bush.—J. K.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

PETERBORO, Aug. 22.—Mr. C. Howson won first place in the standing field competition for the best field of oats. This variety was Early White Jewel. (Jordan Savigny, J. Buckham, M. Y. Crowley and Robert Deyel followed in order. Wm. Monaghan of Rose Hall, judged the crops. J. A. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

HAMPTON, Aug. 20.—The apple crop is below the average and the quality not as good as last year. There will be only half a crop. All fruit is below the average.—T. W.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

MYRTLE, Aug. 23.—Early potatoes have been a poor crop this year, the spring being cold and backward. Late potatoes, however, have been growing fine for the last six weeks. Many young orchards have been set out in the last few years, and are doing nicely. Grain crops are fair; fall acre is running about 45 bushels to the acre. Oats well filled; peas are poor.—C. C. C.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ALLSTON, Aug. 24.—The corn crop is not quite equal to some years, but is a good average. About fifty per cent. of the farmers use silos, and are well pleased with them. The number of silos is increasing. All the grain crops are harvested and the crop is good. Potatoes have been growing nicely for the past few weeks.—W. L.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOUNT FOREST, Aug. 17.—Fall wheat has turned out to be especially good. Barley and peas have done well. Oats were well filled and little rusted. We have not suffered from drought, and are having a

bumper harvest. Roots and potatoes look well. There are some complaints of turnips being affected with aphids. The fruit crop will be light.—C. N.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR, Aug. 22.—Corn is looking fairly good. Some patches are splendid, while others are very reverse. Early turnips are a good crop. Late turnips are a poor catch, the dry spell in June being responsible. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat.—G. C. S.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, Aug. 23.—The grain is nearly all harvested. Not a long period of dry weather before haying, the crops turned out well. Wheat ripened too quickly to properly fill. Oats and barley are good. A hailstorm did considerable damage along the Conestoga River. South of Berlin four barns were struck by lightning during one storm. One, a new barn, was covered with a metallic roof, which, it is claimed, is lightning proof, but it did not fall from the stroke. Alfalfa is growing in corn. The second crop is being cut. Farn has made an excellent growth.—C. T.

BRANT CO., ONT.

PALKLAND, Aug. 22.—Farmers are busy getting the soil ready for fall wheat. A great many still summer fallow. Frequent

An All-round Farm Paper

After reading Farm and Dairy for over a year, I would not be without it. I consider Farm and Dairy one of the best, if not the best, of the agricultural papers published for the money in Canada. Will always put in a good word for it.—B. Wells, Bruce Co., Ont.

rains have kept the pastures fresh and have given an abundant supply of water. Spring seeding of clover, which was not killed by the dry weather, has come on rapidly of late.—O. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

NORWICH, Aug. 17.—Pastures are in fair condition. Ensilage corn will be one of the heaviest crops ever grown. Crops as a whole are excellent. The average yield is 30 bushels to the acre. The first prize field in the standing crop competition yielded 47 bushels to the acre. The oat crop was heavy but badly beaten down by the storms. Much of it had to be cut one way or with a mower. Oats sell for 30c; barley, 55c; wheat, 85c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$8.25 a cwt.—J. M.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN, Aug. 23.—Threshing is in full swing. Much of the grain was taken into the barn in unfit condition, and is threshing "tough." Wheat is yielding about 25 bushels an acre; oats, from 40 to 45 bushels. Sample of wheat is small, and only in a few cases of standard weight.—C. M.

HURON CO., ONT.

BAYFIELD, Aug. 24.—About 20 per cent. of the farmers have silos, and are well satisfied with them. With prospects for a better corn crop than last year, and with good hay and grain crops, there will be plenty of feed for next winter. The fruit crop is poor and there will be practically no apples for export.—E. G.

KENT CO., ONT.

BLENHEIM, Aug. 24.—Corn made a bad start last spring. The favorable weather of the last few weeks, however, has brought it forward, and it is now taking a neck behind the average. There is a splendid stand, and it is heavily earled. Beans and tobacco have a large acreage about usual. Prices of land in Kent County are steadily increasing.—A. D.

MANITOWA

MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.

KELLOE, Aug. 17.—Barley is nearly all cut. Wheat and oat cutting will be general next week. Haying is about over; we keep on cutting, however, whenever we have time, until the hard frosts come about the middle of September, and spoil the hay. Our blue joint grass never seems to ripen but keeps on growing as long as the weather permits. All kinds of live stock are in fine condition, as we have not had enough rain this summer to make the grass rot.—J. N.

Kelloe, Aug. 23.—Ideal harvest weather prevails. We are harvesting the best, all around crop since 1907. There is just about the right amount of straw to go with it a paying crop. Sometimes we have so much straw that it makes it very expensive to

harvest it. It will average from three to three and a half lbs. of 600 ft. twine to the acre. All the grain is standing with the exception of odd small crops. There is very little difference in the crop land that has been in crop for 25 years and over and the new land. Some seasons the soil will be very heavy on new land and summer fallow. This year it all seems about the same.—L. J. N.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON DIST., ALTA.

EDMONTON.—The possibilities of Central Alberta as a mixed farming and dairy country are being demonstrated. This year, when a large proportion of the western country on both sides of the international border is dried out, and pasture and feed are scarce, there is plenty throughout this district. Pasture throughout the entire country has been rich and luxuriant. The hay crop in the older settled districts has been somewhat short, but is by no means a failure. Every farmer not only has a considerable amount of feed for his own stock, but will have a considerable amount to sell at high prices for shipment to other sections.

Large quantities of timothy are now grown in the older settlements. This year, the most unfavorable for 20 years, this crop has drawn in well. The yield is high, but by no means a failure and a fair crop has been harvested. Timothy will average at least a ton to the acre this year. This will have a value of \$25 a ton. For the past three or four years, the average market price has been \$15 a ton, but in the previous years the yield was considerably heavier.—A. B.

ONTARIO CROP BULLETIN

The crops of Ontario according to correspondents of the Ontario Department of Agriculture who wrote under date of August 25th, 1910:

Fall Wheat.—Classed as a good crop. More shrunken grain reported than in any of the last two or three years. Despite various drawbacks in the form of hail, frost and some rust, the yield will be high.

Spring Wheat.—Very little grown and that chiefly of the variety. It will give a fair average yield.

Barley.—Some conflicting reports were received. In general the crop will be a good one.

Oats.—The crop was badly lodged. Correspondents speak of the heads as being well filled but the grain in the head crop of the whole will be a satisfactory one.

Peas.—The crop is rather disappointing although some remarkably good yields have been reported. The weevil is little complained of, but the presence of a green aphid reported to be in most parts of the province checked the vigor of the growing crop. Much of the crop remained to be pulled at the time of writing.

Hay and Clover.—Relatively these were the best crops of the season. Most of it was cut and housed in good condition.

Corn.—The crop received a bad start owing to cold wet weather just after planting. Complaints of inferior seed were common. Where a good stand was secured owing to later favorable weather the crop was making a rapid and promising growth.

Potatoes.—Early plantings of potatoes suffered from drought and will yield lightly. Those planted later will give a fair return. Beetles have been present in unusually large numbers.

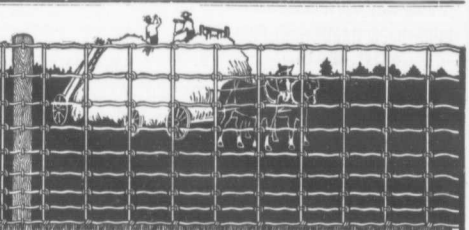
Roots.—Mangels have done much better than turnips and are regarded as most promising. Turnips suffered from poor germination and on account of dry weather at time of sowing did not get a good start.

Fruit.—"A poor fruit year," summarized the general situation. It is an off season with apples especially and practically with desirable winter varieties. Pears are doing better than apples although not giving a full yield. Peaches are an average crop. Grapes and Plums have borne unevenly. Small fruits are yielding moderately.

Pastures and live stock.—Pastures have been in fair condition all season. In beef raising countries, there will be a shortage of steers. Dairy cows are also fewer than in recent years.

On the whole the milk flow for the season has been good. Fodder supplies promise to be abundant.

The splendid exhibits of all classes of live stock at the Central Canada Exhibition at Grand Falls, N. B., are of interest to all those who are interested in improved live stock. Special arrangements have been made with the railways, whereby visitors from all parts of Canada can get to the Capital of Canada and see the Fair, at reduced rates.



Here's a fence that is strong and springy—remains taut and will not rust—

Peerless Fence that saves expense

Put a Peerless Fence around your farm and you'll get real service.

It will last through years of the hardest kind of use.

It will not rust—and rust is the greatest enemy of wire fencing.

It will not sag—when struck by a wagon or unruly animal it springs right back into position.

Our No. 9 Peerless Fence is made of heavy English galvanized wire—all No. 9 gauge.

We tested all kinds of wire and found this English wire the best of all. No other wire we have tested

is drawn and galvanized with such care and thoroughness.

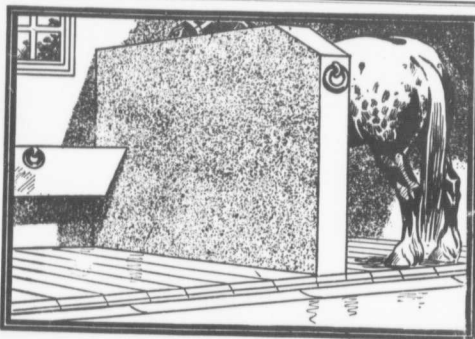
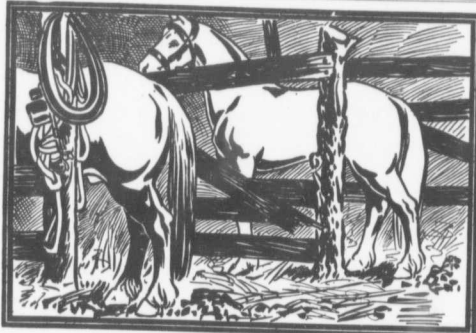
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Which of These Pictures Represents Your Stable ?

IF your stable is of wood, you'll do well to tear down those old, decrepit and unsanitary stalls and mangers and build new ones of Concrete.

In fact, to be properly ventilated and sanitary the entire stable—inside and out—should be built of Concrete.

Because of the continual dampness which prevails in the stable, lumber soon rots away and requires almost constant patching and repairing, besides the expense of renewing it every few years.

Lumber, too, because of its absorbent nature, soon becomes impregnated with the odors and filth of the stable and forms a prolific breeding ground for disease germs of every kind. Then rats will infest a timber-built stable and another dangerous source of disease is developed.

To build your stable of Concrete is to have it as modern as it is possible to make it.

Concrete stables are cheaper than lumber, viewed from the standpoint of ultimate cost. They are germ-proof, free from vermin, durable, sanitary, fireproof, and are easily kept clean.

There is no insurance necessary on a Concrete stable. No agent could figure out the risk, because there is none. This assurance of security is more valuable than the saving of expense. There is little satisfaction in receiving a cheque from an insurance company to compensate you for loss. Concrete positively defies destruction.

The cost of a Concrete stable is less than you think and is more than made up by its lasting durability.

If you would know something of the possibilities of Concrete, fill out the coupon and send it to us. By return mail we will send you free a copy of our new illustrated book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book is just off the press and is

priced at 50c, but we intend to distribute them free for a while and charge up the expense to advertising.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete" gives you complete instructions for the construction of almost everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, such as stables, mangers, feeding troughs, and so forth.

There is nothing technical or hard to understand in this book. It is written in plain, simple language, easily understood by the layman. It tells you how to mix and use concrete, make the necessary preparations, forms, molds and the like, so that you can do much of this work yourself or have it done under your direction.

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Barns	Feeding Floors	Poultry Houses	Stalls
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Foundations	Horse Blocks	Stables	Walks
Fence Posts	Houses	Stairs	Well Curbs
			Etc., etc., etc.

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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Canada Cement Co., Limited

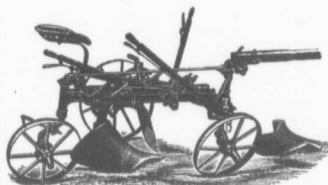
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COCKSHUTT'S New Footlift Sulky Plow has so many excellent and exclusive features that we can scarcely do justice to them all in a single advertisement. It has been designed to meet every soil condition prevailing in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

For clay land we recommend our Judy bottom which turns a furrow from 7 to 10 inches wide. For loamy soil our No. 21 bottom is most suitable—it turns a furrow from 10 to 12 inches wide. The excellent reputation of these bottoms make detail unnecessary.

The distinctive feature of this plow is the **Footlift Attachment**. The levers are within reach, but need only be used to give the plow the width and depth of furrow, for once the plow is leveled, it is operated entirely with the footlift attachment, thus leaving the operator's



COCKSHUTT'S NEW FOOTLIFT SULKY

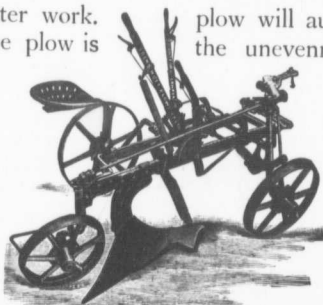
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both hands free to manage the team. A special device locks the plow up when raised from the ground and locks it down when set for work—preventing breakage in stony land. Can be fitted with rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This Footlift Sulky is away ahead of any other sulky plow in America—it is up to the minute in improvements, and will easily outclass any other sulky plow on the market. Let us arrange with one of our dealers to show you this implement, because we know its superiority will strike you at a glance.



Our Beaver Sulky Draws as Light as an Ordinary Walking Plow

And it also does far better work. The beam for carrying the plow is made of extra heavy high carbon steel which makes this plow a perfect one for hard work. The Beaver Sulky has all the features of the Beaver Gang. The wheels are absolutely dust proof, are always under the control of the driver, and are so arranged that the



BEAVER SULKY

plow will automatically adjust itself to the unevenness of the ground. The land wheel is extra large—a great advantage in operating the plow. The plow can be easily raised by means of our new lever and spring lift and bottoms can be supplied to suit any soil. We know this plow will give you full satisfaction under all conditions, so write for our Catalogue to-day and let us tell you more about it.

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