

Issued Each Week—only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXVIII

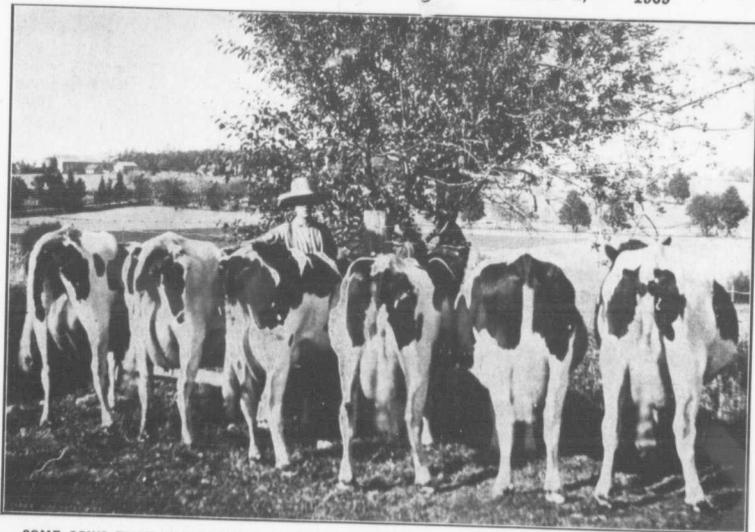
NUMBER 35

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPT. 2, 1909



SOME COWS THAT ARE FACTORS IN THE WONDERFUL ADVANCEMENT OF CANADIAN DAIRYING
Cows such as would gladden the heart of any dairyman are those owned by Mr. J. K. Moore and Son, of Peterborough Co., Ont., whose farm is entered in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition. They are all high grade Holsteins. During June their 24 cows gave a factory return of 31,000 lbs., or over 1,000 lbs. a day. The six best cows in the same period gave 1,770, 1,630, 1,600, 1,590, 1,580 and 1,540 lbs. of milk respectively. The best cow gave 13,000 lbs. in a year, while the herd average last year was over 8,500 lbs. These results are the reward of good feed, pure bred sires, careful selection, and knowing that each cow paid her way. They are well within the reach of all dairymen. The illustration shows six representatives of the Moore herd and Mr. C. E. Moore.

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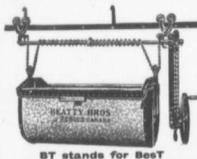
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BEATTY BROS., FERGUS ONT.

A Lack in House of Commons

W. F. McLean, M.P., York Co.
The great lack in the House of Commons is that we do not more often hear the voice of our farmers. The farmers who are in Parliament are the poorest men in the House to stand up for their rights, and to speak for their fellow farmers, and they are the men, in most cases, who are the most tied down by party. Parliament would do much more for the farmers if the farmers would only make their wishes known.

The more you watch the development of progress in Canada, the more you notice the growth of great combinations that aim to control prices. It is surprising that farmers do not make their views on this subject better known. The main object of the financiers behind the railway companies apparently is not to transport the products of the country, it is to issue stocks and bonds, and to force the country to pay prices for these, and rates for carrying their products on the railways that will enable them to pay dividends on all these fictitious values. They want to play the game of high finance, and to secure immense wealth quickly.

There are men in Canada who are not content with fortunes of one or two millions, but who want to control 50 or 75 and even 100 millions. The object of the government should be not to make a few men immensely wealthy, but to assist all men to become moderately wealthy. The chief aim of some men in parliament appears to be to help the financiers gratify their ambitions. These practices must be stopped and the farmers of Canada must assert themselves if improvement is to be effected.

Cheap Money for Underdrainage

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—In answer to an enquiry that I received recently through Farm and Dairy I would say it is "a fact that the Government lends money through the municipal councils at the nominal rate of 4 per cent. for underdrainage purposes, the loan to be repaid in 20 years on the instalment plan." In the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act, which gives the details of the scheme, there are two sections, that, to the layman are subject to a misinterpretation when taken together. Section 2 (1) reads in part: "The Council of every Town, Village or Township may pass by-laws from time to time for borrowing money for the purposes hereinafter mentioned (to lend to farmers to aid in underdrainage) in sums of not less than \$2,000 nor exceeding \$10,000, such money as they may consider expedient." Section 13, reads in part: "..... but in no case shall more than \$1,000 be loaned to one person." To the layman the interpretation of these two sections would be that if only one man wanted to borrow he could not be accommodated because his limit is \$1,000 and the least the township could borrow is \$2,000. This was our first interpretation, but seeing the hardship it imposed on this one man and noting the wording of the model by-law given in the schedule of the Act, we were convinced that section 2 (1) meant that the township may pass a by-law authorizing the borrowing of money from time to time in whatever sums required until a certain limit mentioned in the by-law is reached, after which another by-law must be passed if more is needed, the limit which a by-law may name being anywhere from \$2,000 to \$10,000.

In this case our man might be accommodated even though he wanted only \$100 or \$200. You will notice by section 6 of the Act that all by-laws and applications for money under the Act must be sent to the Provincial Treasurer and not to the Hon. Col. Matheson asking him the practice

under the Act, and he confirmed the interpretation. So that when an individual wishes to borrow money for underdrainage he makes application to the municipal council and if they approve of the loan to him, they pass a by-law, if one has not already been passed in that township, and then apply to the Provincial Treasurer and borrow the money on debentures, and then lend it to the farmer who applied. He pays it back on the instalment plan, \$7.36 per year for 20 years on every \$100 borrowed. If the reader will figure this up he will find it is exactly 4 per cent. compounded interest. I know that section 2 (1) of the Act says it is five per cent., but I am satisfied that is a misprint as I have performed the calculations several times and in different ways and always get 4 per cent.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION

Sometimes people say they cannot afford to underdrain, for they haven't the money, but this Act makes provision whereby everyone may obtain the money at the very low rate of 4 per cent. and on very easy payments. This year I have asked a large number of men who have done underdrainage how much increase of crops they actually got, and they report as follows:

Crop.	Increase in	
	bush. of grain.	straw.
Barley.....	15 to 20.....	About double
Oats.....	25	"
Wheat.....	20	"

To-day's paper gives the following prices for Ontario grain: Barley 58, oats 47, wheat 97; straw in Toronto \$7.50, say \$6.00 outside. If the reader will "make up" the value of the increase in crop, making due allowance for straw he will find that the men who reported these increases are each year making \$15 to \$25 an acre by their underdrains. Underdrains cost about \$10 to \$25 an acre depending on depth, distance apart, size and price of tile and kind of digging, hence if a man borrowed \$100 under this Drainage Aid Act, it would drain four acres or more, and the annual payment for draining these four acres would be only \$7.36 or \$1.84 an acre, while, as pointed out above, the actual increase in crop reported by the men who have put in drains is worth \$15 to \$25 an acre. Surely a man is safe in borrowing \$1.84 to get back \$15 to \$25. Surely a man "can afford" that.—Wm. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

Items of Interest

Steps will probably be taken by the officials of the post office department for a fitting celebration in October to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the Rural Free delivery, says a dispatch from Washington. This service was started in West Virginia with five routes, running from three different offices. By the end of the third year 30 routes had been established at an annual expenditure of \$150,012. Up to the present time the cost of installation and operation has been about \$170,000,000. There are 40,804 carriers, covering 40,919 routes. More than 20,000,000 patrons are served daily. Illinois has the largest number of rural delivery routes, 2,284. New York, the first state in population, has only 10 routes, while Pennsylvania, the second in population, has 2168.

Entries in all classes have come well in rush in the cases of the Canadian National Exhibition and now the greatest year in the history of the Big Fair is assured. There are horses from across the ocean as well as from across the line. Jersey from the Street Railway King of Toronto and horses from Sir William Van Horne's Manitoba farm. There are sheep from Canada and from the United States. There are manufactures finished and ready to be put on the market and everything and an abundance of it.

Issued
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Vol. XX

The System

WHAT
is bred

to improve the flocks of the improved liv- parliaments, where vie wit man who can and the scien Incidentally breeding open cial return of thuzism and work, or lat country at large

Only a very of this count than two or th purebreds is i decades, possi begin to rank nature of thin stock must co of ordinary he and if improv these aires mus capacity to th

THE W How and wh by our dairy F Hon. Sydney E the establishme cord of Perform



Reading from butter: "O'clocker butter. This herd

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&
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Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1909.

No. 35.

THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE AND DAIRY PROGRESS

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., Sec., H.-F.B.A.

The System of Testing is a Great Aid to the Prospective Buyer. Some of the Results Accomplished.
Comment on Some of the Younger Men Who are Taking up the Work

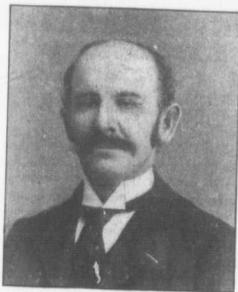
WHAT is the mission of the breeder of purebred live stock? In the final analysis it is simply this: To produce sires suitable to improve the ordinary grade studs, herds and flocks of the country. In a sense the breeder of improved live stock is a philanthropist. Kings, parliaments, agricultural organizations everywhere vie with one another in encouraging the man who can mould the living animal to his will, and the scientific breeder deserves encouragement. Incidentally he may make some profit out of his breeding operations, but very seldom is his financial return commensurate with the skill, the enthusiasm and the patience that he devotes to his work, or with the service that he renders to the country at large.

Only a very small proportion of the live stock of this country is purebred, probably not more than two or three per cent. While the number of purebreds is increasing more or less rapidly many decades, possibly centuries must elapse before they begin to rank in numbers with the grades. In the nature of things, then, improvement in our dairy stock must come chiefly through the grading up of ordinary herds by the use of purebred sires, and if improvement is to be steady and rapid these sires must have the ability to transmit dairy capacity to their daughters.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF SUCH SIRES

How and where are such sires to be obtained by our dairy farmers? It is the question that the Hon. Sydney Fisher is endeavoring to answer by the establishment and maintenance of the Record of Performance for Dairy Cattle. Many men

buy a few purebred animals, style themselves breeders, and raise and sell some calves, but their breeding operations are conducted in an unintelligent, haphazard fashion. They never keep a



G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

The well-known Sec.-Treas. of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, Mr. G. W. Clemons is a most successful breeder and exhibitor of the breed. In recent years he has been engaged in the work of supervising the yearly testing of cows in the Record of Performance.

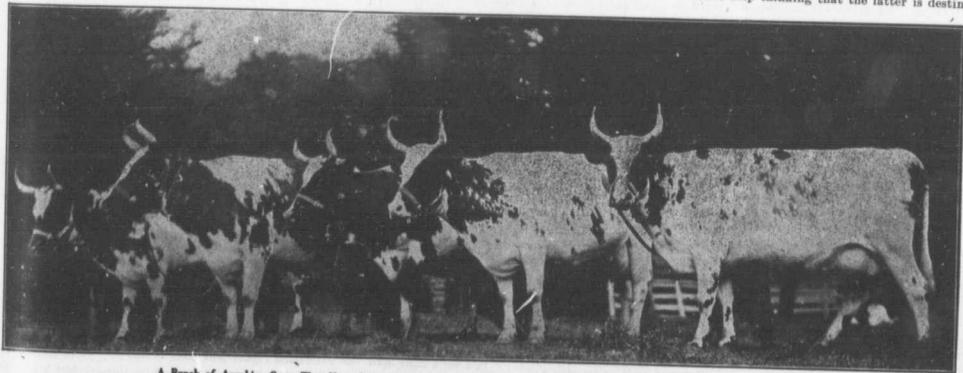
record of each cow's production of milk or fat, and consequently the average excellence of their herd is just as likely to be decreasing as increasing. Such men are not entitled to be called breeders, and it is not from their herds that

the progressive dairyman is likely to secure a sire suitable to improve his stock. If he does secure such a sire, it is more by accident than anything else. The prospective purchaser may find a likely-looking young bull in such a herd, he may be told that the dam is a good cow, or a great milker, but what does either seller or buyer really know of the dam's capacity to produce milk at a profit month in and month out from one year to another?

A GREAT AID TO BREEDERS

To but comparatively few men is given the ability to effect genuine improvement in live stock, and these men alone are properly entitled to be called breeders. It is from the herds of such men that will come the great dairy sires. And even these skilful, intelligent breeders will find the Record of Performance tests a great aid in establishing the economic value of each individual cow in their herds. I am perfectly sure that every man who undertakes yearly testing will find some great surprises when he comes to figure up the records of milk and fat made by each cow. No breeder can know his best cows without weighing and testing. And no breeder can breed intelligently unless he does know just what each cow is capable of doing under natural conditions.

But when the breeder has proved to his own satisfaction, or dissatisfaction, just what each cow's value really is, how he is going to convince the general public, represented by the bull-buyer, that his estimate is trustworthy. By an official seven-day or thirty-day test he may establish to the fraction of an ounce the cow's capacity for a short period under a high pressure system of feeding. Under the Record of Performance or semi-official yearly test he may establish near enough for all practical purposes the cow's capacity for a long period under a natural system of feeding. Both sorts of tests are valuable, but I cannot help thinking that the latter is destined



A Band of Ayrshire Cows That Have Demonstrated by Performance is Yearly Records The Excellence of This Popular Breed
Reading from left to right these cows, with their records, are: "Dessie of Rosemont," 10,377 lbs. milk, 470 lbs. butter; "Clockston Bella 2nd," 8,609 lbs. milk, 421 lbs. butter; "Lissie of Barclay," 8,858 lbs. milk, 430 lbs. butter; and "Droonhill Nannie 10th," 7,921 lbs. milk, 406 lbs. butter. This herd of five Ayrshire cows won the French cup for milk and butter for 1907 and 1908 at an American exhibition.

to be of more intrinsic value to the working dairyman who is obliged to make his living by the sweat of his cows. The man who speculates in several 30 pound records on the revenue of a carriage factory, a shoe factory, or a silver mine can do as he pleases, but it is not often that his experiments lead to any practical benefit to the purebred cattle industry.

SELECTION SIMPLIFIED

If, when a bull-buyer comes to a breeder's farm, the breeder can point to a row of cows and say: "This cow gave last year in Record of Performance test 15,000 lbs. of milk testing 3.5 per cent.; the next cow gave 13,000 lbs. of milk testing 3.6 per cent.," and so on down the list, will the prospective buyer have much trouble in making his selection? I think not. His only trouble will be to find any bulls left for sale from such cows. They are snapped up as rapidly as a toad snaps up flies. Mr. R. F. Hicks, in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, gave a striking instance of the increased value of a bull from a yearly tested cow in the case of Sherwood Gano's son sold at the dispersion sale of Mr. R. S. Stevenson. This awakening of the dairy farmer to the need of definite information regarding the capacity of the female ancestors of his bull, and the determination of many farmers to have only the best bulls they can buy is one of the most hopeful indications of the future of the dairy business.

Besides enabling the breeder to fulfill his true mission of supplying prepotent sires for the improvement of working dairy herds, the yearly test proves of remarkable benefit to the breeder himself in a number of ways. It reveals the weakness characteristic of his herd or of the breed he is handling. If his cows are not persistent milkers he starts to weed out his poorest and buy better. Then he puts a bull from very persistent milking ancestry at the head of his herd and paves the way to a decided improvement in the general excellence of his stock. Another breeder may find some of his cows testing too low in butter-fat. He immediately starts to cull, to buy richer testers and to head his herd with a better-bred bull.

AN INCENTIVE TO LIBERAL FEEDING

Yearly testing is the greatest incentive to liberal feeding that I have ever discovered. I could name a score or two of breeders who have had their eyes opened and opened wide to the fact that it never did and never will pay to feed a cow merely a maintenance ration. It is what a cow eats above the amount required to keep her that yields a profit, and our intelligent feeders know that the more a cow can eat, digest and assimilate beyond the amount required to maintain her, the greater profit she is likely to return at the end of the year. This is a lesson that is being learned with avidity by many of the younger generation. When the feeder finds it profitable to feed more liberally, he naturally begins to note the effect of different feeds and so learns the comparative value of each food-stuff for each individual cow. Then he wants to have his cows comfortable, for he sees that it pays.

Better buildings, cleaner, lighter, drier and better ventilated, are the next step. The cows are sheltered from storms, are not allowed to take their chance of getting a drink from a hole chopped in the ice of the creek, and are not run from the field to the stable and back again by vicious dogs. The lesson is learned that discomfort and abuse bring down the milk production and consequently the profit.

YOUNG MEN BECOMING INTERESTED

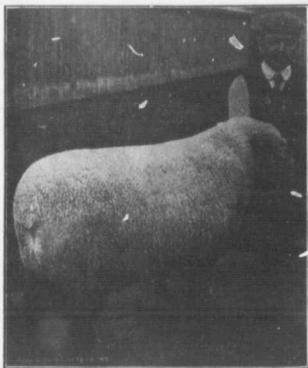
The very best feature of this Record of Performance is the way it is being taken up by the young men and even the lads on our stock farms. It is a most attractive field of endeavor for the bright, enthusiastic, stock-loving young fellows of this country, and I am proud of the way they

(Continued on page 15)

How to Start in Sheep Raising

L. C. Cameron, Halton Co., Ont.

After harvest is a good time to make a selection of breeding stock if one is going into sheep raising. Purchase young ewes of medium size, that have had lambs one season. Secure if pos-



A Good Specimen of a Popular Breed

Note the low set, blocky type of this Shropshire ram, also the width between front legs, and great thickness through the heart. A ram of such conformation is the kind to mate with the ordinary ewes, if quick maturing lambs are wanted. This ram was exhibited by J. Lloyd Jones, Brant Co., Ont., at the larger fair last fall.

ible those that have raised a pair of good twin lambs. The lambs will be a fair index of what may be expected of the ewes in future.

If lambs are desired, purchase twins if possible. See to it that they are of the proper conformation and character of wool desired and with a fine pink skin. Ewes that are twins themselves are likely to produce a higher percentage of twins than those that were singles. Ewes that are secured in the early fall and are taken away from their lambs will require to be closely looked after else their mammary glands may become ruined. Milk them out a couple of times at intervals of a few days.

EWES SHOULD NOT BE TOO FAT

When on good grass it is not advisable to give them any grain. There is danger in having ewes too fat, as it tends to reduce the crop of lambs next year and many fat ewes are lost in pas-



A Time and Labor Saver That Has Become Popular With Many Farmers

The large two-furrow gang plow is coming widely into use as a general plow. With three or four horses attached it is capable of doing first class work, and lots of it, many farmers plowing four acres or more of stubble land a day with such plows. The illustration shows one of these plows working at ordinary gangplowing, as it is commonly understood, on the Macdonald College Farm, P. Q.

ture fields by becoming cast on their backs.

Use a pure bred ram of the breed you have made a choice of, and continue to use a ram of the same breed, generation after generation and you will soon have a flock, for utility purposes, equal to pure bred. The ewes should be dipped in the fall before going into winter quarters to free them from ticks and other parasites.

In Praise of Two Furrowed Plows

J. D. McLellan, Prince Co., P.E.I.

Of the many different machines introduced for the farmer's benefit, the two-furrowed plow is one of the most essential. Help is scarce and expensive. It is in the interest of one who is forced to hire help to make the best possible use of his outlay in that direction. For the farmer who owns from 50 to 250 acres of land, the gang plow is a time and money saver. It works well anywhere that a single furrow plow will work, except, perhaps among stumps, and it is capable of doing good work where the ordinary plow would have great difficulty in working at all.

One man with three horses with a two-furrowed plow can do as much as two men with four horses with single sod plows. He will do it much easier and will make a better job. Here is a great saving to the big farmer. The use of one horse and the wages of one man for one month alone would go a long way in paying for a gang plow. Then take the small farmer who owns 50 acres of land and who works alone. There again its superiority over the single-sod plow is evident. This man can do the necessary chores morning and evening and do a good day's plowing besides, even though he only keeps two horses, for two 1,200 lb. horses will find no difficulty in doing all the plowing that is required on a 50 acre farm with a good working two-furrow plow. The saving of time in the latter case is just as valuable as to the extensive farmer. The appearance of the two-furrowed plow would lead one to believe them to be much heavier than they really are and in this way I account for farmers being somewhat slow in buying them. But I say fellow farmers, give them a fair trial and you will agree with me that a two-furrowed plow is one of your best investments.

Accept my thanks for the pen, which came to me last night, for securing only one new subscription for Farm and Dairy. I am very much pleased with it and will try and get some more subscribers.—Gladys Mastin, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

NESTLING beautiful land Mr. E. Ter the strom petition. It would be than was ch farm. The l in a manner the attention ing and the nature left break of No buildings from all seasons of Possibly t and certain sentially mo 1906. The l 30 by 40 fee place, is pain



Fence

Snake fence variety on Mr. in Farm and have their dis serviceable. T ticks. Photo 1

Some idea of The horse stall barn. Accom A 10 foot pas door at the driven in, or before taking are cement. 18 head. For used for roots for calves. T to feeding cat and the box st on the other— extends the lo at either end driven through convenient in sge behind the under the eas shed furnishes

SOME THINGS OF INTEREST ON AN UP-TO-DATE COMPETING DAIRY FARM

Many features of this farm could be applied on others to advantage. They would add to their beauty and comfort as a home and to their productiveness in general

NESTLING midst surroundings of natural beauty in a choice section of Northumberland County, Ont., is the farm homestead of Mr. E. Terrill, whose farm is numbered among the strong competitors in the dairy farms competition. The farm steading is ideally located. It would be difficult to find a better natural site than was chosen for the buildings on Mr. Terrill's farm. The lawn in front of the house slopes away in a manner most pleasing to the eye. Aside from the attention it has received in the way of mowing and the rockery in the centre, the lawn is as nature left it. To the north and west a shelter break of Norway Spruce effectually protects the buildings from winter winds and lends an effect at all seasons of the year that is most enviable.

Possibly the outstanding feature of the farm and certainly one that fills the eye, is the essentially modern barn that Mr. Terrill erected in 1906. The barn is 40 by 112 feet, with an "L" 30 by 40 feet, which, like other buildings on the place, is painted. It rests on a cement foundation.



Fences That are Neat and Substantial

Snake fences, as illustrated, are the prevailing variety on Mr. E. Terrill's farm, which is entered in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms' Contest. They in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms' Contest. They have their disadvantages, yet they have proved most serviceable. They are described in the adjoining article. Photo by the Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Some idea of the immensity of this structure may be had when it is learned that 65,000 feet of lumber and over a ton of nails was used in its construction. The timber for the barn was gotten out and hauled to the building site. A portable saw-mill was then engaged and all the lumber sawn on the spot. Throughout, the barn is a distinct credit to its owner who planned it all himself to such a nicety that when the masons and carpenters arrived, they set to work forthwith according to the plans provided.

THE STABLING

The stabling is arranged most conveniently. The horse stable is located in the "L" part of the barn. Accommodation is provided for 11 horses. A 10 foot passage behind the horses and a wide door at the entrance permits of a team being driven in, or allows them to be hooked together before taking them out. The floors throughout are cement. The main cow stable accommodates 18 head. Four large box stalls, two of which are used for roots in season, provide abundant room for calves. The rest of the stable is given over to feeding cattle. The two rows of cattle—feeders and the box stalls on one side and the dairy cattle on the other—face each other. The feed passage extends the length of the barn and a wide door at either end permits of a team and wagon being driven through. This arrangement proves very convenient in storing roots. Doors from the passage behind the cattle open into a manure shed under the east end of the barn. This manure shed furnishes housing for the brood sows and the

stock bull in winter. Between them, they keep the manure in the best shape possible, the sows by rooting keep it thoroughly mixed and together they tramp it enough to check any tendency to overheat. This shed is cleaned out every three weeks, the manure being hauled and spread directly on the field.

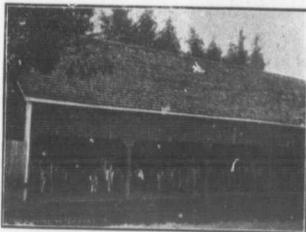
VENTILATION

An ingeniously contrived and an inexpensive system of ventilation is a noteworthy feature of the stable. Beside each post in the upper part of the barn, a box 4 by 8 inches runs from the floor to the plate carrying up the foul air from the stable. Three large windows, one in each gable and these covered with metallic lathing to keep out the birds, dispose of the gases from the stable and complete the system of ventilation. With these three openings situated as they are, there is bound to be a constant current of air. The air rising from the stable through the boxes continues up along the rafters and is caught up into the general whirl and disposed of through one or more of the three openings according to the direction of the wind. "The system works so perfectly," said Mr. Terrill, "that could one be blindfolded and brought into the stable in winter, it would be a difficult matter for him to ascertain from any odors that might be present that he was in a farmer's stable in which stock was kept."

WATER ABUNDANT

Few stables are so abundantly and conveniently provided with water as is this one. Two cisterns situated one under each driveway supply the water basins in the cattle stalls and furnish water on tap in a tub in the corner of the horse stable. These cisterns are each 8 by 20 by 5 feet. Both cisterns are roofed with cement, the roof being supported by steel eye beams or railway rails, cut to the right length and set 3½ feet apart. The roof is 4 inches thick. On top of this is one foot of earth. It has proved to be strong enough to hold the largest traction engines, these having been backed up right over it. Both of the cisterns are frost proof. They are built of cement. The barn wall on the one side serving also as a wall for the cisterns. These cisterns have given the best of satisfaction and have never given any trouble by leaking. They are plastered inside with cement and in proportion of one to one and afterwards washed with clear cement. The intake empties into one cistern. The two are connected by means of a pipe and are thus kept

on an equal level. A float box under the stairway regulates the flow to the water basins. The water from the barn roof furnishes more than twice the water that is required, the surplus going to waste. Speaking of his water system, Mr. Terrill said: "The whole system works all right. When putting in the water basins, I was advised to only put them in part of the stable, some of my neighbors advising me that they were very conducive to lamppaw. We acted on their advice and have the basins for the feeding cattle only." A 16 foot well which is constantly filled with water is located near the central feed passageway and is made use of when required.



An Ideal Spot in Which to Milk

In this milking shed, which was supervised by the Editor of Farm and Dairy, while visiting Mr. E. Terrill's farm, the cows are milked in summer time under most sanitary conditions and with comfort to the milkers, the place being as "spic and span" as many houses.

In this particular, that of water supply, Mr. Terrill may be said to be thrice blessed, for in addition to the supplies referred to, an over-flowing well situated about eight rods from the barn supplies water constantly to the trough in the barn yard. This over-flowing well is but six feet deep. This well which to many would be a veritable gold mine was discovered in a novel way. A hog first found it, it being a moist place in the fall. Being in need of a well and this spot appearing to be a desirable location, digging was commenced. After going the distance of six feet, a large flat stone was encountered. As it was impossible to go deeper with the tools at hand and as the hole was filling with water, it was stoned up as a well and has overflowed ever since. The dairy cattle water both summer and winter at the trough supplied by this well.

CONVENIENCES

Throughout the barn and stables everything is arranged with an eye to convenience and labor saving. There is an absence however, of anything

(Continued on page 26)



A Farm Steading in Northumberland Co., Ont., That is Competing in the Dairy Farms Competition. One of the several outstanding farms competing in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms' Competition in the district east of Toronto, is Mr. E. Terrill's. The illustration shows a view of his farm buildings. The main farm house in which Mr. Terrill resides, is at the extreme left of the photo. It is ideally located amongst and protected by trees. Read the adjoining article dealing with Mr. Terrill's farm.

Fitting Cattle for Exhibition

Wm. Stewart, Jr., Northumberland Co., Ont.

The time now being on when those wishing to exhibit at the large fairs will be making preparations for their exhibits, a word or two as to the preparation of same will not be out of place. It is presumed that the young things have been kept going since last fall, that fall and spring calves have been pushed along in their growth without any tendency to fattening, that they have reached that stage most conducive to thrift and dairy conformation, and that the young heifers due to calve in August are being pushed along with a view to their development into dairy cows by springing them out to their fullest capacity before calving, this being one of the great requisites in the making of the dairy cow.



Wm. Stewart, Jr.
The oldest exhibitor of Ayrshires in Canada.

We then turn our attention to the housing and fitting of the rest of the herd. Housing and fitting should be begun according to the condition of the animals. They should be neither too thin nor too

should be well halter broken, taught to stand or walk in the ring as if they knew their business. A little time spent on such work will be well repaid. It is necessary that the intending exhibitor know himself, else he will have to be "broken" first.

My experience in the ring dates since the old Provincial Exhibition in Kingston in 1886 when such men exhibited as T. Guy, of Oshawa; Jas. McCormick, Rockton; Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; T. Ballantyne, St. Mary's; George Hill, Delaware; Kains Brothers, Byron; D. Morton, Hamilton; Jardine, Hamilton; Gerrard, Hamilton; Smith Brothers, Fairfield Plains; J. Drummond, Petitecote; D. Drummond, Petitecote; T. Brown, Petitecote; Wm. Dilly, D. Steacy, Clarke, Reid, Redford, Ogilvy, and later down to the present exhibitors, as well as a great many others. Only some two or three of the old gentlemen are left to see what we are doing now. It is quite enjoyable to meet with them and to have a talk over old times.

In calling up old memories we must not forget to mention our late secretary, Mr. H. Wade, who was always with us on such occasions. We must also mention the honors won at the World's Fair, Chicago, in '93, where our Canadian boys were so successful. Just here it is gratifying to note

among the many thousands of farmers' boys who will attend the different exhibitions in Ontario this fall it would be a wonder if many of them do not return to their homes fired with the ambition to be the owners and exhibitors of such horses as they have seen in the show rings. It is a laudable ambition and one that farmers should encourage in their sons. It has done a great deal in the past to stimulate the breeding of high class horses and it is destined to do still greater things in the future. The observant one will notice that in three essential conditions are necessary in the production of a really good show horse, viz., good breeding, good feeding and proper training.

Apply Manure to Meadows

By Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Invariably there is manure in the barn yards after harvest which should be taken to the land. The general custom has been to put it where roots and corn are to be grown the next year. This system like many others has its advantages and its disadvantages. It is good for the roots and corn, but there are always more or less food weed seeds taken out with it. These grow during the next year in the crop and add much to the labor of cleaning the field.

Many of the most progressive farmers apply all their fresh manure to meadows. This plan overcomes the weed difficulty to a considerable extent. The weed seeds being on the surface are started into life, by the moisture and heat of fall or early spring. They never make much headway in the meadow, as they are either smothered out by the grass, or are cut by the mower at haying time. This system destroys all annuals. The biennials and perennials are killed by fall cultivation.

It is to be borne in mind that under this system of applying manure the sod is plowed in the summer or fall of the following year after the hay is cut. Given proper cultivation such land makes an excellent location for fall wheat, or for roots or corn the following year. By applying all manure as suggested one will materially reduce the amount of hand labor in growing roots and corn.

Some Necessary Qualities in a Show Horse

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

Among the many thousands of farmers' boys who will attend the different exhibitions in Ontario this fall it would be a wonder if many of them do not return to their homes fired with the ambition to be the owners and exhibitors of such horses as they have seen in the show rings. It is a laudable ambition and one that farmers should encourage in their sons. It has done a great deal in the past to stimulate the breeding of high class horses and it is destined to do still greater things in the future. The observant one will notice that in three essential conditions are necessary in the production of a really good show horse, viz., good breeding, good feeding and proper training.

BREEDING

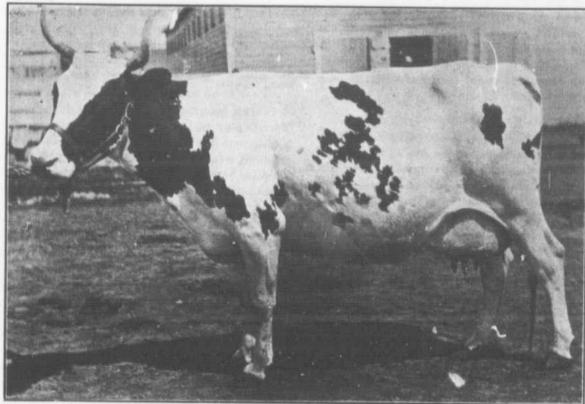
The day has gone past in Ontario when a man can hope to win in the showing ring with a mongrel animal. Such an animal may be in the very best condition, may be well fitted and properly trained and look to the inexperienced eye to be every inch a winner, but it will invariably be found that when placed in competition with well bred animals that he is deficient in almost every respect and the owner finds to his sorrow that the pride of the farm makes but a very poor showing when he gets into well bred company.

FEEDING

It is always humiliating to an exhibitor to find that his animal is not in show condition, he may be a very good one in every other respect but will look rather plain when placed in competition with well filled animals. It may be argued with some force that flesh ought not to count for much in the show ring, but many good judges are sometimes at a loss to fairly discriminate between a good animal in poor condition and an inferior animal in good condition and it may be safely put down as a rule that the better the condition of an animal in the show ring the more likely he is to win.

TRAINING

A well-trained animal will always catch the eye of a judge and stand a better chance of winning than one with little or no training. This is very noticeable in showing colts on the line. Many a good colt is so awkward and slovenly in his manners that his merits are overlooked by the judge. A colt shown on the line should be taught to stand properly; to stand with all four feet squarely under him, with his head well up, looking



"White Rose" 17611 Champion Ayrshire Female at Edmonton and Calgary 1909

This cow has a milk record of 8,246 lbs., testing 15 per cent. fat. She was bred by W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., and is owned and was exhibited this past summer by A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.

fleshy but in just such condition as is most suitable for the dairy cow to do a good season's work.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

The bulls of the herd of which of course be stabled and will be receiving their share of attention as to fitting in order that they may possess the proper condition as to flesh and handling qualities. The skin should be pliable to the touch. An animal with its system out of order and its digestive organs deranged will never have that beautiful mellow pliable touch so much desired unless the animal is thriving. See to it, that the digestive organs are all in proper shape to do their work. The right results will then follow. Don't push the animals too hard. Bring them along gradually aiming to have them reach the desirable stage at the proper time.

The food of the males and females will be somewhat different. The cows will require more milk producing food than will the rest of the herd. Of course, they will require, as well, housing and feeding. The stock will have to be washed and blanketed. Use judgment as to the amount of each that is required. They ought to be properly groomed, but not raked with a horse rake. They

that the year just gone by has been one in which the Ayrshire cow has been in the greatest demand of any previous year. They have been shipped in car lots to Minnesota, Seattle, British Columbia and to New York as well as to many other customers in Canada.

Flax for Calves

"I grow an acre of flax to feed my calves," said Mr. A. D. Foster of Bloomfield, to an editor of Farm and Dairy who was at his place recently, "I find that it is much better than oil-cake meal and easy to raise. It will grow in any wet corner or wet piece of land.

"When I take it to be ground, I add to it about one-third as much oats, which makes it grind better, without injuring its feeding value. I scald and leave it for half an hour before feeding. It is fed twice a day with the milk, about a teacupful being given to a month old calf.

"I commence feeding the flax when the calf is weaned, and when we commence to feed it skim milk. I have been feeding flax in this way for five years. It seems to supply the food that is lacking in skim milk."

straight ahead after appearing. Then be sharp prompt, for from the sloping rings. Also be trained that prompt business speed he has in and in such a conclude that when a colt is run behind w into the neces good animal t ditions.

Points on

A. W.

A gasoline engine wanted an family can stand fied with our better power line engines, work, and the for pumping these having the view of the gasoline engine readers a few p on buying an

Get one that and one that is an engine that complicated engineering is new, parts begin to small engines, ers, I fail to cylinder. With onable to suppress much trouble as there would be in most engines double cylinder double pistons a to make trouble. run just as stea are rightly prop

I am not acqu that we notice built in two and firms but these six horse power, If a hot cooled automobile, which it is a success in a close hot room when buying, ste

Selecting

L. D. H.

The best horse still standing in enables one to ch est growing plan from the more m ing we must keep to type. Another very often resort and then select th on to brand them dry.

Right here is w ure with their s properly. If corn kept dry, there it should not grow brighter and hard in some clear, dry I have found the soring seed corn

straight ahead of him showing that wide-awake, alert appearance so attractive to a horseman. Then he should be trained to walk well, in a prompt, fearless, energetic manner so different from the slovenly gait too often seen in our show-rings. Also when made to trot he should be so trained that he will go straight away in a brisk, prompt business-like manner, showing all the speed he has got, doing it without apparent effort and in such a way as would lead the onlooker to conclude that he liked to do it. In too many cases when a colt is asked to trot it requires a man to run behind with a whip to frighten the creature into the necessary gait. It takes an uncommonly good animal to win under such unpromising conditions.

Points on Buying Gasoline Engines

A. W. Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

A gasoline engine furnishes power whenever it is wanted and power that any member of the family can start and stop. We are perfectly satisfied with our engines and could not wish for any better power for our purpose. Having two gasoline engines, one eight horse power for heavy work, and the other a two horse power engine for pumping and running the cream separator, these having been in use for some time, and in view of the general enquiry amongst farmers re gasoline engines, I shall give Farm and Dairy readers a few points, gleaned from my experience, on buying an engine.

Get one that is made as near home as possible and one that is made by some reliable firm. Get an engine that has as few parts as possible. The complicated engine may be all right when everything is new, but just wait until these various parts begin to wear, then the trouble begins. With small engines, as regards double or single cylinders, I fail to see the advantage of the double cylinder. With the double cylinder, it seems reasonable to suppose that one must have twice as much trouble as from a single cylinder engine, as there would be two igniters to look after and these in most engines give considerable trouble. In the double cylinder engine, one has double cranks, double pistons and rings which can be counted on to make trouble. The single cylinder engine should run just as steady as any providing the fly-wheels are rightly proportioned.

I am not acquainted with the air cooled engines that we notice on the market of late. These are built in two and three horse power sizes by some firms but these same people when they get above six horse power, build their engines water cooled. If the air cooled principle is not successful in an automobile, which moves through the air, how can it be a success in an engine setting still perhaps in a close hot room in summer? Above all things, when buying, steer clear of the cheap engine.

Selecting and Storing Seed Corn

L. D. Hankinson, Elgin Co. Ont.

The best time to select seed corn is while it is still standing in the field. Selecting at this time, enables one to choose from the largest and strongest growing plants and also enables one to pick from the more mature part of the field. In selecting we must keep in view uniformity and trueness to type. Another way of selecting seed that we very often resort to is to wait till husking time and then select the best ears, leaving husks enough on to braid them, so that it may be hung up to dry.

Right here is where most people make their failure with their seed corn, they don't handle it properly. If corn is once thoroughly dried and kept dry, there is no reason why 90 per cent. of it should not grow. I prefer to let my seed lie to brighten and harden. Then I store it immediately in some clean, dry place that is free from vermin. I have found that there is no better place for storing seed corn than in the garret above the

kitchen. Were these few points observed in selecting and caring for our seed corn our crop would increase to a surprising extent.

Free Rural Mail Delivery Spreading

About 100 free rural mail delivery routes have already been established in Canada. On some of the routes, upwards of 100 farmers now have the pleasure of having their mail delivered and collected at their doors, daily.

In Prince Edward County, Ontario, rural free mail delivery is pretty well distributed, a num-



The Mail Delivery Box of George Mastin, West-lake, Ont.

Where Mr. Mastin used to have to go three miles for his mail, or arrange to have it brought to him, or do without it, he now has it delivered at his door each day. He is all the wiser that both Mr. and Mrs. Mastin, like all the rest who have it, are enthusiastic over free rural mail delivery. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ber of routes having been established. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy had the privilege recently of driving over some of these routes. One route runs from Picton towards Demorestville, another from Picton to West Lake. Another, north from Bloomfield. The route from Picton to West Lake, although only 11 miles long, has 65 mail boxes, and more are being put up almost every week.

The sight as one drives, mile after mile, and sees handsome mail boxes at almost every door, is a pleasing one. At cross roads three and four boxes may frequently be seen. As the names of the farmers are printed on their boxes it makes it easy for a stranger to find the houses of people for whom he may be looking. In some cases, farmers who had to travel two and three miles for their mail, now have to step only a few feet from their front doors to get their mail every day. These benefits indicate, that at last our farmers are getting and to which they have long been entitled.

FARM AND DAIRY
PRAISED

Mr. Purteile, Sr., of Bloomfield, was very enthusiastic over the free delivery service and in his praise of what Farm and Dairy did to secure its introduction in Canada. "I feel that if it had not been for Farm and Dairy," said Mr. Purteile, "we would not be enjoying rural free delivery. I remember only last year, going to hear Hon. Sydney Fisher speak on this subject. He ran down the whole system and told the

farmers who listened to him of the tremendous sum the service was costing the people of the United States. Some at least of those who heard him were appalled by the figures he gave. When however, Farm and Dairy's editor, after visiting the states, began to show the full facts of the situation, the articles and illustrations published in Farm and Dairy were so convincing that no one could successfully dispute them. I believe that these articles had a great influence in leading the Government to see that the time had come when the system must be introduced in Canada." Mr. Purteile has been enjoying free rural delivery for some months, and claims that its benefits cannot be fully appreciated until they have been enjoyed.

Mr. Purteile's brother, Edward Purteile, who lives some five miles from Bloomfield, informed our editor that his wife had told him that she enjoyed rural delivery more than she did the telephone, because it brought the daily paper to their door every day, thereby enabling them to keep in touch with what was going on all over the world, and with the latest market reports. Mr. Purteile seemed to agree with the views of his wife.

OTHER FARMERS WANT IT

So popular is the service proving, that it will only be a short time before it will have to be widely extended. For instance, the farmers on the road from Picton to West Lake get their mail delivered daily, while the farmers from Picton to East Lake, a road closely adjoining, just as thickly settled and with as good if not better farms, have to drive two and three miles to get their mail. The result is that the farmers along the East Lake road are now agitating for the extension of the service to their district. Some of them have intimated, that if Dr. Currie, their member of Parliament does not have the service extended to their route soon, he will hear from them at the next election.

Distributing Corn in the Silo

Various means are made use of in different sections for leveling the corn as it is put into the silo from the blower. Farmers in that part of Durham Co., Ont., back of Oshawa make use of the following method which was outlined to the editor of Farm and Dairy while in that district recently. Each silo is built with a projection at the hole where the blower pipe enters, on which a man can sit. By means of a scoop shovel, the cut corn is readily directed in an efficient manner to where it is desired. One man thus stationed is said to do a better job of leveling than is possible for two men to do in the ordinary way, down below.



Rural Mail Delivery Boxes at a Cross Roads in Prince Edward County, Ont.

Farmers living on roads that cross mail routes have the privilege of placing their mail boxes at the cross roads. The mail carrier collects and places their mail in the boxes, often saving them a long drive. The boxes shown are owned by D. S. Davis and Nehemiah Allison, and are on the route running from Picton to Demorestville, Ont. At some cross roads a considerable number of boxes may be seen. The piece of road shown in the illustration is a section of one of the splendid stone roads for which Prince Edward County is becoming noted. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

FLY KNOCKER

A SURE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY AGAINST FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

Is easily and quickly applied with any sprayer. GUARANTEED THE BEST PREPARATION ON THE MARKET. Protects animals from the unendurable torments of Flies and Vermin. It is cheap. One Gallon applied properly will keep 25 Cows Fly Free for 2 weeks. Cows yield one-third more milk when sprayed with FLY KNOCKER.

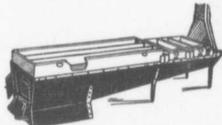
Prices, 50 Cents Quart. \$1.75 Gallon. Freight Paid

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How about that MAPLE bush of yours?



"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR

Are you going on in the old rut, wasting time and money with pots and kettles, trying to make Maple Syrup? We would like very much to interest you with something

UP-TO-DATE

if you intend equipping your Sugar Bush. We would be pleased to have you call at our Exhibit in the "Industrial Building" at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, or "Machinery Hall" at London and Ottawa, where we will have a full line of up-to-date

SUGAR MAKERS' SUPPLIES

The Grimm Mfg. Co.

58 Wellington Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

Pigs on Rape or Other Pasture

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa

For the profitable production of summer fed bacon a certain amount of pasture of one kind or another is essential. This, not because of the high food value of the green feed, nor yet on account of its low cost so much as by reason of its wholesomeness. Good health and thrift are most certainly encouraged and most readily insured in the feeding animal, especially the young one by light exercise, sanitary surroundings and succulent bulky food. These conditions are most easily attainable by pasturing on a limited area of the right kind of pasture.

A corner of red clover, a small stretch of alfalfa, a little run of nice, juicy rape, a bit of peas and oats or a plot of milo will be paid for over and over again by reason of the improved health and continued or renewed thrift of the youngsters. This pasture should be available soon after birth or as soon as the season permits

never be very large, but the quality should be good, just as the pasture area should not be very extensive but should be well covered with the right kind of material. Coarse unchewable, indigestible weeds are of but very small value, bare patches of hard sunbaked soil are not good pasture. Be as careful of the green feed and pasture as of the meal and water. Results will more than justify or repay any trouble or expense.

Lots of water, lots of shade, lots of sunshine, lots of air, green feed and mixed meals mean success and profit with pigs even with present high priced feeds. Lots of money in pigs in Canada, if we were only willing to try to get it out of them. Pigs need a little thought just as other animals do in their care and management.

Tested Cows in the Final Count

C. F. Whitley, in charge of Records

Exhibition time will see some of the finest looking cows on the fair grounds that the admiring public could possibly



Pasture and Green Feed are an Essential Factor in Cheap Pork Production

The illustration shows a corner of alfalfa hog pasture lot at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, the Agriculturist, who may be seen in the background, affirms that there is lots of money in pigs in Canada if we were only willing to try to get it out of them.

and should be continued till pigs weigh from 125 to 135 pounds a piece. Later feeding will be all the more profitable if green feed has early entered into the ration. Green feed will also continue to be profitable till full weight is reached but after 125 to 135 pounds it had better be fed out in the pen.

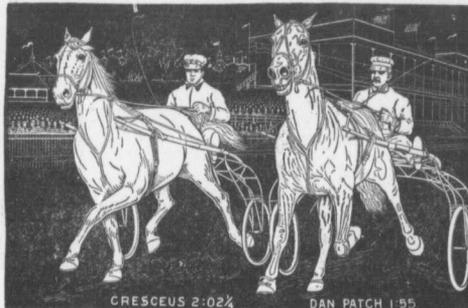
The quantity of green feed should

ly wish to see. Sleek appearance, general thriftiness and show condition will be appraised, conformity to type will be judged, and point by point various characteristics will be valued. Excellent as they may be, these cows on exhibition must submit to a farther examination before the ordinary factory patron is prepared to award them first place in his estimation. He will ask and rightly so, can this cow give a large yield of milk and butterfat at a low cost? He cannot afford to accept just a two day's high record; he needs a cow that will attend strictly to business, the business of making money for him, three hundred days in the year.

The one vital point for him to ascertain is, does it pay me to keep this cow, is her profit sufficiently large? To this end he keeps records of each individual cow in the herd; records of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced, so that no doubt may lurk in his mind as to each cow's capacity. Cow testing associations make this as easy as possible at a minimum expense; the dairy division, Ottawa, bears the cost of testing, and supplies blank forms free. Several hundred cows in July had over 850 lbs. milk and 28 lbs. fat to their credit. Many individual records total 5,000 lbs. milk this season, while a few choice specimens are already up to 7,000 and 8,000 lbs. milk, and 280 lbs. fat.

The pig that I received as a premium for securing seven new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, came from Mr. A. A. Colwell of New Castle, Ont., and is very satisfactory.—C. J. Robb, a Lincoln Co., Ont.

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This Beautiful Picture in 6 Brilliant Colors Mailed to You FREE

A Marvellous Picture of 2 World Champions Dan Patch, 1:55, The Pacing King Cresceus 2:02½; The Trotting King We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02½, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses at life-size as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these Large and Beautiful Colored Pictures of the Two Most Valuable Horses Stallions and Champions of the World, Absolutely Free. We Prepay Postage. Cut out a reproduction engraving of the large Colored Lithograph we will send you free.

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1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer
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International Stock Food Co.
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3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

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

FARM

Sow This

Editor, Farm
This article has been a great help to me in the selection of farm stock. I am particularly interested in the following questions who have set. I hope to get it shortly.

Part of our flock
flow each spring
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HORTICULTURE

Canning Factory Needed

A canning factory is needed in Peterboro Co., Ont. An excellent quality of strawberries and other small fruits, of tomatoes, peas and other kinds of garden truck, can be grown in large quantities. The local market in the city of Peterboro and home consumption throughout the county cannot handle all the produce in these lines that is now grown. On a recent Saturday there were 150 bushels or more of tomatoes on the Peterboro county market that had to be sold at low prices. A canning factory would relieve these gluts on the market by taking the surplus.

There is a good opportunity for the establishment of a canning factory near Peterboro. By co-operative organization on the joint stock company plan, the growers could start a factory themselves, provided that an experienced man were employed as manager. Farm and Dairy will have more to say about this in a later issue.

Fruit Crop Situation

It is likely that the apple crop will fall considerably below expectations, particularly the quantity that will grade No. 1. Present appearances in-

section. Some growers have sold by the lump for good prices. Have not yet heard of any sales by the barrel.

—F. S. Wallbridge.

Durham Co., Ont.—The apple crop generally is clean; no worms were properly sprayed. Some orchards are heavily laden and others very light. Many apple buyers are operating and a number of lump sales at high prices have ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Nearly all orchards are bought up except those belonging to the members of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association. Bartlett pears are a full crop of excellent quality.—W. H. Gibson.

Canadian Apples Wanted

W. A. McKinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Birmingham, England.

The time of year comes around when British fruit firms are anxiously looking for first-class supplies of Canadian apples. As usual, what they most desire is trial shipments from such parts as wish eventually to inaugurate a direct trade with them, after having first established mutual confidence.

Naturally, co-operative fruit-growers' associations merit high consideration, and it would pay some of them who are in a position to ship high-class stuff and maintain the grades, to test some markets on commission first, even though they may thus violate the cash sale principles on which they hope eventually to do business.

selection of strains, some of which were much better than others. Mr. Brodie followed, dealing with many of the good points of Dr. Beaudry's paper.

"Pruning," a paper read by Mr. R. A. Rousseau, a graduating student of La Trappe, contained much valuable information. He thought more pruning should be done although he did not advocate severe pruning. It should be done in a moderate way every year and in this way do away with the necessity of doing severe pruning. He favored March pruning and did not think it necessary or advisable to do June pruning. There are many reasons in favor of pruning at this season, but there did not appear to be good reasons advanced for June pruning. Mr. J. M. Fisk favored June pruning and stated that the best results with him had been with pruning done during June. It would seem that March pruning is more suitable for the developing of vigorous wood growth, but that June pruning can be followed to great advantage in bringing unfruitful trees into bearing. Some other valuable papers were read. These will be reported in part or in full in later issues of Farm and Dairy.

A resolution was passed unanimously and heartily thanking the Trappist Fathers for their hospitality, for the manner in which they facilitated the business of the sessions, and for their work in the interests of Quebec horticulture. A resolution was carried asking the government of Quebec for \$1,000 to defray the expenses of getting up an exhibit of fruits for Great Britain this fall.

Picking Apples

Elmer Lick, Ontario Co., Ont.

The time to pick is important. The object is to have the apples at the very best of color, quality, appearance and keeping quality. The final decision as to exact time depends on the weather and weather probabilities, the labor available, the variety, and to some extent on the market.

All things being equal, it is desirable to pick apples when the weather is cool. This is not always possible, but is best for keeping quality. The probability of high winds or heavy frosts will often lead to earlier picking than otherwise would be the case. When labor is scarce some of the apples will have to be picked somewhat earlier. Some varieties hang to trees in spite of heavy winds, others fall readily, even before well colored. A heavily loaded tree will not blow off nearly as easy as where the crop is light. Sometimes early market, other times late market, will be seen.

A difference of a few days in picking under varying market conditions would be in interest of fruit grower.

Have plenty of light ladders of suitable length, and at least two baskets for each picker. There are several kinds of baskets in use. My preference is for the half-bushel round split basket made with leather strip inside and as smooth as possible with a heavy iron wire bale and iron hook attached to each basket. This basket is smooth on inside and cannot be dropped and caught. The long oval basket is most popular. This requires a lining on sides of the basket, has a stiff handle; is liable in careless hand to spill out apples, and is too frequently dropped and caught, thus bruising apples often very seriously. The long oval willow basket is also used. This basket will last longer than any other, but must be lined with heavy material, otherwise serious bruising is liable to result. For high trees use a rope or strap to lower the basket.

Remember to handle apples like eggs, not like stones or turnips. Do not allow an apple to fall more than two inches, do not mix windfalls or dropped apples with picked fruit.

The whole operation of picking apples is one requiring carefulness, combined with cool judgment, founded on accurate information, and a direct personal interest in the work.—Extract from a pamphlet issued by Ontario Department of Agriculture.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our Hardy Tested Nursery Stock. Testing orchard has over 700 distinct varieties of apples. Largest list of stock in both fruit and ornamental lines. Seedlings for Windbreaks. Seed Potatoes. Everything best in the nursery line.

Start now at Best Selling Time.

STONE & WELLINGTON

"The Foxhill Nurseries"
Oldest and largest in Canada. Established 1827
O.V.S. Syc. Syc.

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"The Kodak on the Farm"

Is the title of a beautifully illustrated little book that contains a score of pictures that show how interesting photography can be on the farm. The Kodak may be made in the country, and it explains clearly the simplicity of the Kodak system of photography—the system that has done away with the dark room and made picture taking easy for the amateur.

It shows something of the practical side of photography for the farmer, as well as telling by both pictures and text of my many delights that the camera offers to country people.

Ask your local dealer, or write to us for a free copy of "The Kodak on the Farm."

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THE UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTE BY DISTILLATION

A general consideration of the NEW DISTILLERY, including a full description of the distilling apparatus used and the principle involved, also method of chemical control and disposal of the products, first edition illustrated by seventy-four engravings, 156 pages. This book is cloth-bound, it will be sent to any address post paid on receipt of \$1.25. Every Farm, Ranch and Merchant needs a 5 Gallon Tax-Free denatured alcohol distillery apparatus; agents price \$98.50. A 100-gallon distilling apparatus costs \$786.00.

WOOD WASTE DISTILLERS CO.
213 to 217 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

POUL

Profit from

A. P. Hillborn

In looking to producers we success from 4. The first is to where 12 or 13 as well as 50 D. are under the farmer's wife a books show that their eggs to in the past five years year 1908 as a account of cost a week. They eggs from 17 to received in can alone during the was not kept, b a flock of from on free range of seldom exceeds 4.

A PAY eggs alone, ove



Colony F

This institution t They have a nice d the famous Oka che had particularly good gardening.

the home in eggs, for hatching chick rear 50 or 60 chick they may have 25 but yearling hens leaves them with the disposal of the plus cockerels. In



An old Kodak w whose specialty

Distillation Apparatus with greater regular other make. More thousand other sho will agree with H Distillation System proves every res shell perfect. Don Co., Ltd, Montreal

Dom
Incorporated
Amman



Berry Picking on the Farm of E. B. Cunningham, Prince Edward County, Ont.

Farmers in Prince Edward County, Ont., are going in, more and more, for the raising of fruit. Large quantities of berries are grown for the canning factories as well as for shipment to out of the county. The illustration is from a photograph snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy while at Mr. Cunningham's farm. The pickers were picking Columbian raspberries. Mr. Cunningham says 1½ cents a box for picking, and raises 15,000 to 20,000 boxes of small fruit each year.

The services of this office are always at the disposal of the exporters.

Quebec Pomological Meeting

The 17th annual summer meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, held at La Trappe, Que., on Aug. 24 and 25, was one of the most successful in the history of the association. The gathering as a representative one, fruit growers from the principal fruit sections of the province being present. President Reynaud welcomed the fruit growers of the province to La Trappe. He expressed satisfaction that through the co-operation of the Right-Rev. Father Abbot, he was able to entertain the association during their stay in La Trappe.

The regular programme of the meeting was followed. Dr. J. Od. Beaudry presented an able paper on "Melon Culture." Extracts from this paper will appear in a later issue. Professor Bair outlined the method followed in developing the Montreal market melon. He advised more care in the

Hastings Co., Ont.—There will be a light to medium crop of apples in this

POULTRY YARD

Profit from Egg Production

A. P. Hillhouse, Bromo Co., Que.

In looking up our list of poultry producers we find two instances of success from egg-production alone. The first is on a small dairy farm, where 12 or 14 million eggs are kept as well as 50 laying hens. The hens are under the entire charge of the farmer's wife and two daughters. Our books show that they have brought their eggs to us continually for the past five years, and, in taking the year 1908 as an example, that their delivery was from five to fifteen dozen a week. They were paid for these eggs from 17 to 35 cents a dot, and received in cash \$114.40 for eggs alone during the year. An accurate account of cost of feed for the hens was not kept, but we find that where a flock of from 25 to 50 hens are kept on free range on a farm, the outlay seldom exceeds \$1 a hen.

A PAYING BUSINESS

This leaves a profit of \$64.40 from eggs alone, over and above keeping

with regard to farm poultry paying, they say that it is far the most profitable branch on their farm, and that if they could only get their cows, hogs, etc., to pay them the same percentage of profit, they would be more than satisfied.

The second is rather a peculiar case, where the farmer and his wife attribute their success entirely to brood. It is quite true that they were not very successful until the last two years, when they made the change, and established the breed that they have at present, which is a straight crossbred Rhode Island Red and Brown Leghorn. This was done by breeding a pure-bred Red Cocker on a flock of Brown Leghorns, and keeping the pullets for layers. This gave them such wonderful results that they will not keep any others, only straight cross-birds, going to the trouble each year of breeding a pure Red Cocker on pure Brown Leghorn females to get their laying stock.

A FINE FLOCK

I must say that they have a very fine flock of hens, beautiful in appearance and plumage, laying a considerably larger-sized egg than either of the breeds does as a pure-bred. We have been able to grade all the eggs

Do not use one that is abnormally large in any section. Some males have very long ungainly legs. With long legs usually there is a very long neck or misshapen body. This extra size is only attained by extra feeding or over-eating which takes extra or longer time to develop, especially in the American classes.

These are very undesirable qualities to breed into a utility flock. A slowly male begets lazy females. Lazy females are indifferent layers. All males have their own characteristics. Some are dull, slow moving, greedy birds, (usually the overgrown) while others are sprightly, quick in action, graceful and symmetrical. These are the medium-sized, well-balanced, evenly proportioned birds, full of life and vigor—the males that, when mated, will not eat themselves until they know that the hens have had plenty. Provided these birds are not too small, they are the ones to use for breeding purposes.

Fall Care of Young Geese

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

As fall approaches and grass becomes short, dry, or begins to fail, corn and oats may be fed to the young geese so as to maintain constant growth. As the selling season approaches the geese should be fed about all they will eat of grain—a mixture of corn and oats at first and corn alone later—in fitting geese for market it is hardly possible to make them too fat. In great cities, like Chicago, New York and other places where there are a large number of Hebrews it is said that the fattest geese bring the highest price. These people are forbidden by their religion to use lard, and so they substitute goose grease for this important adjunct to cooking. This leads them to select the fattest geese when buying for table use, and they buy large numbers of geese, because by so doing they procure meat food and shortening at the same time. It is a lucky circumstance that a fat goose is better than one that is in a leaner condition, extreme fatness being no disadvantage to the table qualities.

In many markets the heavier the goose the more it brings per pound, so it is an object to make them as heavy as possible. Geese should be grown to large size first and finished for market in the shortest possible time as a goose fed as much as it can be induced to eat will soon get in condition for market, and if fed much longer it is likely to lose its appetite and lose rather than gain in weight. It is a good plan to shut them in a limited enclosure and feed them to the limit for about two weeks, selling them as soon as possible after this.

Write for our New Premium List.

OF SPECIAL VALUE TO FARMERS

Aside from its low cost, Poultryprint endears itself to the farmer because the form of mixing and applying can be done BY SELF AND HIRED MAN at odd times without paying out a cent for extra help. And there are so many places where Poultryprint will do the greatest possible worth that it will pay every farmer handsomely to look about and study its uses carefully. In no other way can a few dollars be invested so profitably as in applying this remarkable, weather-proof, fire-proof and sanitary paint. The cost is only a trifle, but you will improve the appearance of your property many fold and actually add hundreds of dollars to its intrinsic value. Full information and catalogue mailed on request to The Poultryprint Co., Toronto.

FALL TERM

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SEPTEMBER FIRST

This school is the oldest and best of its kind in Canada, and intending students will do well to write for catalogue before selecting a school.

T. M. WATSON - PRINCIPAL



Colony Houses and Poultry at the Trappist Monastery, Oka, Quebec

This institution teaches agriculture to boys of ages ranging from 10 to 20 years. They have a nice dairy herd and a good vineyard and orchard. Their manufacture of the famous Oka cheese. The monks are generally all round good farmers and have gardening.

the home in eggs, and 12 or 16 dozen for hatching chickens, as they aim to rear 50 or 60 chickens each year, that they may have 25 pullets to replace all but yearling hens in their flock. This leaves them with the revenue from the disposal of the 25 hens, and surplus cockerels. In questioning them,

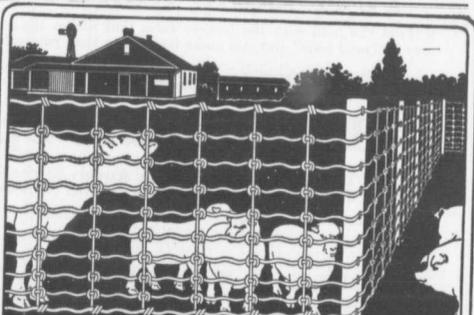
from this flock No. 1, weighing, on an average, several ounces more than one and a half pounds a dozen, which is seldom the case with Leghorns. There is a large dairy farm, and they also bring their eggs in to us weekly. The net proceeds from this flock, in eggs, being considerably in advance of the first named, per hen. They also state that the poultry branch is the most profitable on their farm, which speaks well for the poultry, as they have an up-to-date, well-managed farm in all lines.

Now, I do not say that a cross from those breeds is the only and best laying hen to be produced, as there are other pure breeds, and crosses of pure breeds, that will give equally good results, but these people, and they intelligently worked out something that is giving them results, and, rightly or wrongly, give all praise to the ship that carried them over.

Cockerels for Breeding Purposes

S. Shortt, Carleton Co., Ont.

Which is the best cockerel to keep for next spring's breeding? Too often for the largest male is reserved, or if one is purchased, the largest is chosen on the principle of getting the most for one's money. In no case, should the preference be given to any male that is large or overgrown to clumsiness.



IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Your fences are your fortress against loss and damage. They must be strong enough to resist invasion from without, and to keep within bounds your flocks and herds. You can't afford to take chances on soft, slack, or brittle wire fences, which may fail just when most needed.

Peerless Woven Wire Fence

has the elastic springiness and resisting qualities that make an 11 foot fence. Once up it lasts—no breaking—no falling down. There are reasons why. We can't tell them all in this ad, but if you will write to us we will send you some valuable fence facts.



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Our Veterinary Adviser

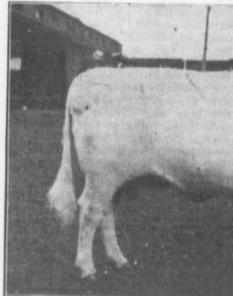
BLIND CALF.—I'll calf has gone blind. Would you advise keeping him for breeding? How much risk would there be of him transmitting this weakness?—J. G. P., Oxford Co., Ont.

It certainly would be very unwise to keep him for breeding. It is not

half a ton cup. How would you advise taking it off, as it is very unsightly?—W. P., Muskoka District, Ont.

External applications will not remove this growth. It can be dissected off, but as it is so close to the joint it will require a veterinarian to operate.

MARE FAILS TO CONCEIVE.—I have a little Hackney mare eight years old and would like to raise some stock from her. She is sound in every way, and is of a



One that makes glad the eye of the best cattle breeder

Spley a Lady, Grand Champion Shorthorn Female at Winnipeg Exhibition. Owned by Sir William Van Horne.

possible to say how much risk there would be, but it is highly probable that a considerable percentage of his progeny would suffer as he does.

LUMP ON PASTER.—A callous lump started to form on the front of the pastern joint on my general purpose mare, about 15 months ago. This lump has never healed and is now about the size of

very nervous nature. I bred her two years ago to a light horse, and this spring again to a heavy one but can not get her with foal. Can you tell me what is the trouble and how to overcome it?—Wm. A. Simpson Co., Ont.

It is probable that the cause of sterility is closure of the passage through the neck of the womb. I would advise you to breed her to a thoroughbred stallion and before service get the groom to dilate the opening. Allow her to stand quiet for several hours after breeding.

Sunburnt Pigs

A fine lot of healthy fat pigs eight weeks old that had been fed skim milk, shorts and cut clover and weeds pulled from the garden, after being turned out though fed practically the same feed, would drop down on their bellies on the ground with a sort of jerk. Their backs were sore and covered with scabs. They would eat but would not move around more than they could help. If touched, they would squeal. What has caused this trouble, or is it some contagious disease that has broken out among them?—B. J. Victoria Co., Ont.

The trouble is not the fault of the feed, and is not contagious, nor can it be called a disease. Your pigs were sunburnt after being turned out of a pen where the sun did not get to them. Oil or grease with 5 per cent. carbolic acid added, rubbed on their backs will soon cure them.—H.G.

Our Legal Adviser

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGED BUGGY.—Supposing four rigs were driving along the road at the rate of 10 miles an hour. Suddenly rig No. 1 and 2 stopped, and No. 3's horse, being hard to hold, could not be stopped soon enough, and drove through No. 2's buggy top, which was done, tearing a hole about 12 inches long. Fourth rig was following close behind No. 2. Who is responsible for the damage done?—A Subscriber, Norfolk Co., Ont.

It is a question for judge or jury to determine who is to blame in the matter, but we would consider the driver in rig Number Three would probably be held responsible for the damage done, as he should have foreseen the possibility of the rig in front of him being suddenly stopped and should have kept at a sufficient distance back to provide therefor.

The 3,000

J. C. Chapman

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Don't Farm More Acres—Make Your Land More Productive

It is not the man with the largest farm that makes the most money. Your neighbor may be "land poor" and still make less money than you will from your 80 or 160 acres.

The secret lies in keeping up the fertility of your soil. Make every acre yield the highest possible returns by spreading the barnyard manure with one of the

I. H. C. Manure Spreaders

The Corn King Return Apron Spreader
The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader

Either one of these machines will double the value of the manure by making it go farther and by placing it on the land in such a condition that none of it will be wasted.

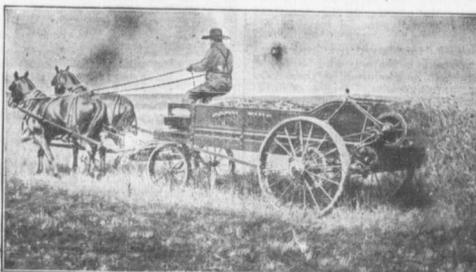
And because the machine doubles the value of the manure, it will shortly double the producing power of your land.

Remember that farming more acres to produce larger crops means more fencing, more seed, more labor, more wages and more wear on machinery. Take the short cut to larger crops by investing in the machine that will double the yield of the land you are now farming.

Can you buy a farm machine that would be a better investment? Call and discuss the matter with the local agent handling one of the I. H. C. lines of spreaders. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, write to the nearest branch house for any further information desired.

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The 3,000 lb. Cow of Quebec

J. C. Chapuis, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, St. Denis, Que.

The report of the Chief Dairy Instructor of Eastern Ontario for 1908, showed an average milk yield per cow of only 2,700 pounds in the six months, May to October. Allowing for home use and after-season milk, the return would be little, if any, over the disheartening 3,000 pounds limit. The disheartening dairy cows of Eastern Ontario as stated, is pretty much that of the Province of Quebec. Its causes are also for Quebec what are assigned to be for eastern Ontario, viz., too much importance attributed to the external point of the cow and too little to its alimentation.

"Many were undoubtedly surprised when they were told that in a large section of Ontario, there are more cows giving yearly only 3,000 pounds of milk than there are of those giving a larger yield. We generally find in the columns of the agricultural press records of cows giving from 7,500 to 15,000 and even 20,000 lbs. of milk yearly. We do not entertain any doubt about the truthfulness of such assertions. We know what are the wonderful performances of some Holstein and Ayrshire cows. It is very seldom that any mention of cows yielding only 4,000 lbs. or less is printed, consequently some readers come to the conclusion that the majority of the cows of the province are all phenomena, whose average yearly yield of milk is at least, 6,000 lbs. Many are in fact induced to scorn their own common cows and to get, through great money sacrifices, some offspring

is the disappointment of the ordinary farmer who buys one of those cows, keeps her in a poor stable, feeds her insufficiently with coarse feed and finally soon sees that costly animal take on the poorest of appearances and give but a scanty yield of milk.

SIMPLE WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT

It is only after such unlucky experiments that the farmer comes to think that there are other ways of improving his herd and those ways are simple. Let him buy a well bred bull of the Ayrshire or French Canadian breeds of cattle, raised under the severe climate of eastern Ontario or Quebec and practise the selection of the offspring of that bull mated with his best common cows. Then, by taking good care of those well selected animals, feeding them with substantial and liberally supplied food, he will obtain, not extraordinary yields, but an average of 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. of good, rich milk, yearly, and he will not incur the risk of introducing in his herd and locality such diseases as tuberculosis, which readily prey on the very highly bred animals, which on account of too frequent inbreeding, excessive production of milk and want of acclimatization, are not hardly enough to do well with only ordinary care and food.

Difficulties and Discouragements with Alfalfa

Alfalfa dying out the second year is, in most incidents, due to one or two causes, namely, neglect to plow under stable manure for the preceding crop, or pasturing in its first year. Not an animal should be turned on

Economy in Plowing

Plowing, on the farm of Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., the gold medal farmer of 22 counties, is an interesting operation. While at this farm some time ago an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy was much interested in what he saw. Two three-horse teams were hauling double furrow plows and a single team a single furrow plow. "By plowing in this way," said Mr. Ness, "we can do that three men and eight horses can do as much work as five men with single furrow plows. In this way also less time is lost turning the horses at the ends of the furrows.

"Our fields are in 20-acre lots, 2 acres wide and 10 long. We are turning 12 ft. ridges into 18 ft. ridges by putting three into two to save machinery and the loss of time that takes place where small pieces are worked. Fields of this size work extra well with all the farm machinery that is used in their turn, first the double furrow plow, the 4 horse double disc cutaway harrow, X seeder, smoothing harrow, roller, double horse corn cultivator, binders, manure spreaders, side delivery rake, hay loader, etc. Each implement in turn works much better on a long straight stretch, than in short, fields besides saving time and fencing.

Our Premium Considered Great

"I received the premium pure bred Chester White pig sent me by Farm and Dairy for my club of seven new yearly subscriptions. The pig arrived in good condition, and has every promise of being a fine animal. The premiums you offer through Farm and Dairy are great, considering the useful and valuable information furnished in every issue of Farm and Dairy. It is a journal every farmer should read. The pig was sent me by Mr. Matthew Standish, of Rougemont,

Que., and is a credit to the breeder."—T. B. Rider, Fitch Bay, Que.

A club of seven new subscriptions will win you a pure bred pig. Write Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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To Open this STANCHION

One hand will do it, and it is just as

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if you have a thick pair of gloves on. Just press down the latch and the STANCHION is instantly thrown open, no matter how hard the animal presses against the sides or pushes on the lock.

Other makes require TWO HANDS, ours only ONE.

See the difference!

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Are made specially to go with these STANCHIONS. All up-to-date Dairymen use them and would not have any others. Send to-day for our Special Direct to YOU, offer and Catalogue.

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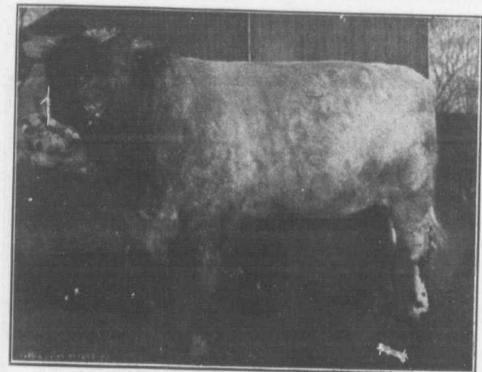
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"Beshalm Butterfly" a Three-year-old Shorthorn heading a Herd of Cattle of Choice Breeding. This bull, imported as a calf, is of Crickchaak Butterfly breeding. He heads the splendid herd of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Arthur Johnson of Greenwood, Ont.

of those extraordinary cows, believing that this is sufficient to insure the improvement of their herd.

WHERE THE MISTAKE COMES IN

This is a great mistake. In fact many don't know what amount of inbreeding has been required in order to make of such large yields the standing character of a family, which differs as much from the common families of its own breed as do the various breeds of cattle between themselves. They are not aware that these animals must be very highly fed. They further forget that those marvellous milkers have very delicate constitutions on account of their high in and in breeding. This fact puts their owners under the obligation of keeping them in the most comfortable lodgings and of bestowing upon them the best and most constant care. For these various reasons, we may imagine what

an alfalfa field for pasture until the second year, preferably third. Another cause is disturbance of the soil and plants by severe freezing. This may often be prevented in a degree by a light top dressing of manure in December.

Of course, alfalfa calls for more work in harvesting than corn, or clover, or timothy, but one acre of prosperous alfalfa is worth two or three acres of corn, or clover, or timothy, even for market, while for feeding purposes, the difference is even greater. The poor farmer, the lazy farmer, the corner grocery farmer should not sow alfalfa.—Extract from "Coburn's Book on Alfalfa."

Note.—It is not safe to pasture alfalfa in Canada the third or any year.—Hy. Glendenning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Do not hurry the cows from the pasture to be milked.

Queries re Buying Milch Cows

I intend to go into dairying this fall and will want to buy from 10 to 12 cows. I know you can get better satisfaction by raising what you want by breeding and selection, but can I not buy that number of grade cows with perhaps one pure bred bull that would yield from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds in a year if fed properly. Can they be bought or are there only 3,000 and 4,000 pound cows to be had for the price of from \$50 to \$75. I had for the price of from \$50 to \$75. I know it is impossible to tell altogether by form and that records are very seldom kept. It should have said it is milk in quantity that I want rather than quality but of course both are desired. Really the question is, how shall I buy with the least possibility of getting poor cows. I do not like the idea of following the Fairs, especially the larger ones in our cities. Would you suggest to me the method I should adopt? I may say I am familiar with the points you put most stress on in

Judging dairy cattle.—H.A.F., Kings Co., N.S.

Yes, such cows may be bought to the extent required. The best plan would be to give a commission to some drover who knows something about cows. He could then pick up one here and there as opportunity offered. Buying all at once would almost certainly mean buying at too high a price.

Since quality of milk is of small importance in comparison with quantity, I would suggest the Holstein as the breed to go into. I would by all means advise going slowly so far as pure breeds are concerned. A pure bred bull and one or two pure bred females at most to start with. Get good ones.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Skunks and Grasshoppers

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—The subject of interest throughout the summer has been some way to get rid of the grasshoppers. Many remedies have been tried. None are of value. It would appear that the Government should take a hand in the matter. What is wanted is something to destroy the eggs. That much abused animal,

in their pasture fields in September and October about an inch deep and about the size of a pencil. That is the work of a skunk after grasshoppers' eggs. These eggs are in clusters of 50 or so, and the skunk makes an end to thousands in this way. He also lives all summer on grasshoppers and crickets.

He may do some damage among



A Handy and Inexpensive Method of Caring for Butter and Cream

The cement tank here shown was erected by Mr. George Mastin, of Westlake, Prince Edward County, this year, at an expense of \$5 to \$6, in illustration. The water is pumped into the tank through the pipe shown in the illustration. An overflow pipe carries off the surplus water, while another pipe runs off from the bottom of the tank making it possible to empty it. The cover of the tank is open. When this is closed and the cans are immersed in the water, it makes almost an ideal method of caring for cream and butter. The piping connected with the tank cost about \$1. (Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.)

The skunk, is really one of the farmer's best friends, and yet trappers have been allowed to kill them off everywhere as the hide is worth from \$1 to \$2. No doubt many farmers have noticed lots of little holes dug

chickens sometimes, but if you kill that particular skunk, you will probably not be visited again for years. Only twice in 25 years have we had any chickens killed.—C. Swale, Bruce Co., Ont.

SEE OTTAWA

Dairymen and Farmers have an excellent opportunity to visit the Capital City during the third week of September.

The Central Canada Exhibition

WILL BE HELD IN
OTTAWA

Sept. 10-18, 1909

There will be the Best Live Stock Exhibits in Eastern or Central Canada. The exhibits of dairy cattle will be particularly strong. Also the dairy exhibits. Come and see them.

Reduced Fares on All Railways. Reasonable Living Expenses While You Are Here For particulars and Price Lists, write:

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The Record of Performance and Dairy Progress

(Continued from page 4)

are responding to the invitation to participate. If our young men are to be kept on the farm, and there can be no doubt that it is to the advantage of a country like Canada to retain the majority of her best and brightest sons in agricultural pursuits, their work must be made interesting and to a reasonable degree remunerative. No farm work could be more interesting to a young man than the feeding and handling of a good cow throughout a yearly test.

Your readers will remember the remarkable record recently completed by the cow Netherland Aaggie De Kol, who was cared for all through the year by the sixteen year old lad, George Van Patter, son of Mr. J. M. Van Patter, of Luton, Ont. This young man has succeeded in setting up an authenticated yearly milk record of 21,686 pounds, the largest ever made in Canada by any cow of any breed, while her butter-fat record of 708.83 pounds has only been exceeded by that of the wonderful O.A.C. heifer, Bouteje Q. Pietertje De Kol.

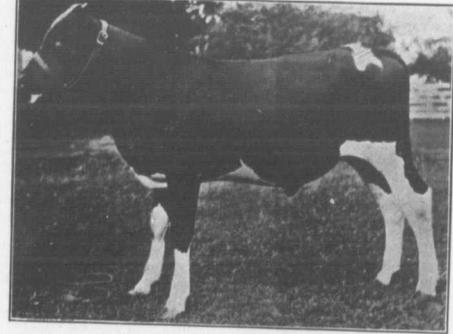
A PROFIT OF \$190.95

We can take it for granted that this young man found farm work

G. H. Manhard and many others, Bobbie Ness of Howick, who takes no lack seat to any Ayrshire breeder in America or Scotland, is still smooth of visage, as well as a consistent supporter of the yearly test. Willie Hunter of Maxville is another of the lads who is putting some fine Ayrshires through the Record of Performance. Then there is D. C. Flatt of Millgrove, more enthusiastic, I verily believe than any of his younger confreres. Age cannot wither him nor custom stale his infinite variety. He and my younger son Percy make a spanking cross-matched team wherever catlemen do congregate, to say nothing of some men and horsemen.

STATING WITH THE COWS

I happen to know that some of the younger of these boys have recently had opportunities to secure comfortable positions in the government service, but have declined to be coaxed away from their first love, the cow. I am proud of the fact for I hate to see a young man, brimming over with health and strength and youthful enthusiasm for good stock, laid away amid the petrifying influences of the civil service. Veterans like Mr. Drummond, Mr. Mason and myself, whose hair has grown grey and whose strength has failed under a half century or more of farm work, may



A High Class Holstein Calf Bought on the Co-operative Plan

The Holstein bull calf here shown was imported recently from New York state by Messrs. Ben Leavens, Hubert McDonald, Ed. Partelle and A. D. Foster, four Holstein breeders in Prince Edward County, Ont. This calf when photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy, on the farm of Mr. Partelle, was in excellent condition and gave promise of developing into an exceptionally fine animal. It is bred from some of the most noted milk producing stock on the continent. This co-operative method of purchasing high priced animals is likely to soon become popular in Canada, as there are few individual breeders who can afford to pay the high prices such bulls command.

both interesting and profitable. The milk of the above cow sold at the Aylmer condensery for \$277.45, and the owners estimate the cost of her feed at \$80.50, leaving a net profit on her year's work of \$190.95. It will be a great day for Canada when the average profit per cow of her herds reaches one-third of the above amount.

And George is not the only bright young man in the country who do not answer to the name of Van Patter. There are George Laidlaw, of Aylmer, Wilbert Lemon, of Lynden, G. A. Brethen of Norwood,

be pardoned for trying to prove of public service at so many dollars per month.

But speaking more seriously, the lads of to-day are to be master-breeders of to-morrow, the men who are to win fresh laurels for Canada in the international show-rings, the men who are to produce better cows and more prepotent bulls than any we have ever seen. Trained from their earliest youth in all phases of the dairy cattle business, with high ideals in their minds and enthusiasm in their hearts, how can they fail to contribute wonderfully to the success of the dairy industry in the next 25 or 30 years. As Dr. Jas. W. Robertson would point out, they have achieved "Mastery for Service."

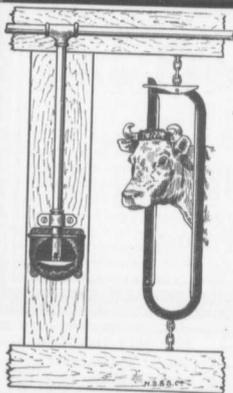
Practically all of eastern Canada seems destined to become more and more a dairy country, and as the years go by we shall see the practice of yearly testing, as exemplified in the Record of Performance, assisting in no small measure to develop the producing capacity, the skillful management and the earning power of our dairy herds, on which our prosperity practically depends.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE OUR EXHIBIT OF BARN ROOFING AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

In the Manufacturers' Building we have a big exhibit of Metallic Building Materials—material that is taking the place of wood because it is more durable and more economical.

Notice the roof of the Poultry Building—it was covered with "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES 23 years ago and is in perfect condition to-day. In fact, nearly all the Exhibition Buildings are roofed with "EASTLAKE'S." Don't forget the location—in the Manufacturers' Building.

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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

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We have 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 as an advertiser, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will terminate immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your orders to our advertisers the words, "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible. Your reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY EXPENDITURES

One of the most interesting features of the report of the agricultural societies of Ontario for 1909 is the statement showing the receipts and expenses of the various Societies. While a great majority of the societies spend vastly more for agricultural purposes than for special attractions, it is discouraging to notice that such is not the case will all. The East Elgin Society spent \$1450.00 for special attractions and \$1302 in prize money; the Grenville Society \$1013 for special attractions and \$1007 for prize money; the West Huron Society \$844 for special attractions and \$705 for prize money; the Brockville Society \$1995 for special attractions and \$2034 for prize money. In the case of such Societies one is almost justified in asking whether they are intended mainly to assist acrobats, balloon ascensions and to encourage horse racing or to advance the cause of agriculture.

In contrast to such societies it is

gratifying to notice the good work done by a few, such as the Halton Society, which gave \$1156 in prize money and \$83 for special attractions; the Drumbo Society with \$1054 for prize money and nothing for special attractions, and the Northern Renfrew Society with \$1388 in prize money and \$42 for special attractions.

COBourg HORSE SHOW

The horse breeding interests of the counties of Durham and Northumberland as well as the other counties in the central portion of Eastern Ontario are deriving no little benefit from the Cobourg Annual Summer Horse Show. A most commendable feature of this exhibition is that it offers special prizes for the best horses in local counties. Such tends to bring out the best farm teams and the best driving and harness horses in these counties and gives the farmer and the amateur horseman a chance. Were such prizes not offered, ordinary breeders in these local districts would receive little encouragement. The big, moneyed exhibitors from a distance, with their well bred and perfectly trained animals, would give the average horseman little chance of winning.

When classed in their proper place, the large exhibitors, with their highly bred, well trained horses, are of paramount value to a show. Besides being a great attraction, they serve to show the possibilities of the business, and in this way tend to raise the ideals and the standards of the average horse breeders.

KEEP ONLY THE GOOD COWS

Cessation of demand for a good cow is not within measurable distance, her place is too well established in the dairy economy of the civilized world. The supply of this demand is being studied by too few men in Canada. The vital importance of the good cow to the average dairy farmer is a question that has not up to the present had enough publicity or study. The average factory patron is the one man of all farmers who can afford only to keep the good cow. His time can be well enough occupied on the farm without the additional pleasure of feeding the average or poor cow that continues to absorb, and take in, and consume, without giving out that which can be turned into a satisfactory profit.

Such remarks as the following, from a dairy farmer near Peterboro continue to indicate of what advantage the cow testing associations really are: "Although we knew in a general way that some cows were low it was brought home to us by weighing and sampling. We are discarding two cows that would have been kept but for the scales showing them up. Many farmers near, on account of such object lessons, are getting rid of their poor cows and buying good milkers and pure bred bulls."

Our factory patrons all over Canada need to realize that time is saved when time is spent in weighing and sampling so as to rid themselves of the

poor cow. Definite knowledge of individual performance paves the way for keeping only the good cow: acquire that knowledge by means of individual cow records.

COMPETITION CLOSE IN EASTERN ONTARIO

A number of the competitors in the dairy farms competition in districts Nos. 1 and 2 are very close together to the score allotted to them on the first inspection. Farm and Dairy in a letter recently to hand from the judge, Mr. R. K. Ness, learns that he cannot say just where a number of the competitors in Eastern Ontario will be placed. They are so close together in the score that the result of the next judging trip is likely to change their position considerably.

This indicates that the competition is a close one. Those who manage to make the most improvement between now and the late fall when the farms will next be judged, will be likely to be benefited thereby and to improve their standing in the final score.

ASSISTANCE IN UNDERDRAINING

If there has been any doubt about the beneficial results of underdraining, the present remarkable season being so convincing, Many have been anxious to put in tile, but owing to difficulties presented and not being sure of the best method of doing the work, they have been deterred from making these needed improvements. The assistance available from the Physics Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, or from any of the eleven branch offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the respective counties in which they are located, has removed this difficulty so far as Ontario farmers are concerned.

Lack of funds has also kept many from installing underdrains. It should be encouraging to such to learn that they can borrow money for drainage purposes from the Government through the municipal councils at the nominal rate of 4 per cent, the loan to be repaid in 20 years on the installment plan. As Prof. Wm. H. Day points out elsewhere in this issue, a man can afford to underdrain and borrow \$1.84 if he can get bare \$15 to \$25. All evidence, and there is much of it available from those who have had years of experience with underdrains, points to the fact that underdrains are immensely profitable. It is hoped that those whose farms are in need of underdrainage will serve their best interests by making such improvements and thereby reap the advantage that underdrains will give.

SEEING THE FAIR

Fairs are looked upon a sort of national holidays which are most acceptable after the steady work of summer. To attend them has become an annual event for many people. The larger fairs have become resorts of combined pleasure and business.

The greatest benefit from a one day or two day visit to a large fair is derived only when some definite plan is followed. Persons interested principally in stock or in machinery should

make that their first object of the visit. Our large fairs afford grand opportunities for making comparisons between animals of the same breed. This opportunity is available when they are in the show ring. Only the expert can carry in his mind from one farm to another, the points of an animal in order to make comparison between animals of nearly equal merit. The fair, therefore, is the stockman's opportunity.

Special business that takes one to the fair having been attended to, a general visit to all sections will be in order. Take as much pleasure out of the fair as possible, but remember that it is a mistake to overdo it and tire oneself. Many places at fairs are provided where one can have a quiet rest. At the Canadian National, Farm and Dairy as usual will have a tent on the ground to which our many friends are cordially invited.

ENORMOUS LOSS FROM WEEDS

If we could see in figures the enormous loss that is annually sustained through growing weeds, we would be more willing, than many of us are, to spend time and money in better cultivation. The loss is not only in the decreased yield of hay, grain, corn or roots, but in the extra labor weeds entail in handling the crop. It takes more power to cut grain where weeds abound, more time to bind more labor in stooking, more time to dry the grain, more labor in hauling to the barn, more storage room, more threshing, not to mention the inferior quality of the straw when mixed with weeds. There is no compensation for this extra labor and outlay.

Arms so overrun with weeds that they yield little or no profit to their owners, are not uncommon. Where labor is scarce and hard to get it might be found profitable to concentrate the labor on fewer acres and get more of the land seeded to grass. Weeds that are common in our grain crops are seldom troublesome in hay or pasture fields. The right kind of cows will make profitable use of all the hay and pasture produced.

The practice of turning stock on newly seeded meadows immediately after harvest, should be avoided if at all possible. New clover and grass plants are greatly weakened by being eaten off. Especially is this true with alfalfa. Not only are the plants injured by close cropping and tramping, but the breaking down of the stubble results in loss in that there is nothing left to hold the snow in winter, which is very desirable. A covering of snow not infrequently makes all the difference between success and failure in wintering a freshly seeded field.

While recently in Lake Huron district, a few miles from Goderich, an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy was shown a field of alfalfa on Mr. Philip Rundle's farm that had been mown for 16 years. This field is still in good shape, there being at the time of observation a second growth fully 20 inches in height.

Wm. Reid and Dairy, weak spot in it is the ch are convince The invest shown fair that a cow spots in dairy reads dairy know this worked out shown, beyond of tuberculosis other germ directly to the Consequently awakening at the word "after very best, for after month excrement an Even the mo refuse to live would know it dangerous.

Men forget pure air and the preservative for their. Her in such fier der her to p sustenance. I got after, they have look to see what rea on the life of t the food she Mr. Reid is in the policy of ers is that the and earnestly the task of kin the word "san they are unpro scientific inno ciously disclac close, four stater, all their liv it. If any bad such a condition nor do they be told. But the s as tuberculosis, liarily in foul air with their cattle They are not fully increased to a herd of cow fresh air, in a oxygen. For th their pocket's s more knowledge sanitary staples.

Continue th

"I do not stop "I'm not step Mr. A. D. Fost an editor of Fa visited his farm that I can get m grain in June th as it prevents they are put on ration is stopped "Pea-meal, in grass, is very season. We have apt to scour, an her more than the now have very litt

Our Weak Point

(*Board's Dairyman*)

Wm. Reid of Canada, says in Farm and Dairy, that the cow stable is the weak spot in dairy farming. Whether it is the chief weak spot or not, we are convinced it is one of the chiefest. The investigations of science have shown farmers, as nothing else could, that a cow stable is one of the danger spots in dairying. Every farmer who reads dairy literature has a chance to know this. The bacteriologists have worked out the problem and have shown, beyond dispute, that the spread of tuberculosis, abortion and a host of other germ diseases may be traced directly to the conditions of the stable. Consequently there has been a great awakening among farmers as to what the word "sanitary" means. At the very best, for an animal to live month after month in the midst of its own excrement and urine is dangerous. Even the most ignorant man would refuse to live that way himself. He would know it would be unhealthy and dangerous.

Men forget that a cow needs just as pure air and clean surroundings for the preservation of her life as men do for theirs. But in addition we keep her in such filthy confinement and order her to produce food for human sustenance. No wonder the scientists got after this question. No wonder they have looked into the actual facts to see what relation those facts have on the life of the cow and condition of the food she is producing.

Mr. Reid is right. The weak point in the policy of a great host of farmers is that they have never seriously and earnestly addressed themselves to the task of knowing the meaning of the word "sanitary". Consequently, they are unprepared to believe what scientific investigation has so laboriously disclosed. They have kept close, foul stables, especially in winter, all their lives. They are used to it. If any bad results have come from such a condition; they do not know it, nor do they believe it when they are told. But the spread of such diseases as tuberculosis, which thrives peculiarly in foul air, is playing sad havoc with their cattle.

They are not aware of the wonderfully increased efficiency that comes to a herd of cows that can have pure fresh air, in a word, a full supply of oxygen. For the cow's sake, and for their pocket's sake they need a lot more knowledge on the question of sanitary stables.

Continue the Grain Ration

"I do not stop feeding grain when I turn my cows out to pasture," said Mr. A. D. Foster, of Bloomfield, to an editor of Farm and Dairy, who visited his farm recently. "I find that I can get more money by feeding grain in June than at any other time, as it prevents scours. Cows, when they are put on grass and their grain ration is stopped, are apt to scour. "Pasture, in conjunction with grass, is very good to feed at this season. We have one cow, that is very apt to scour, and we therefore feed her more than the rest. In this way we now have very little trouble with her."

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Creamery Department

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

The Profit End of Butter Making

J. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.

Which is the profit end of the butter business, the producing end or the selling end? Many will say the selling end of course. The selling price is what engages the attention of too many butter producers regardless of what it cost to produce the butter. Some will make a good profit with butter selling at 20 cents a lb., while others will make butter at a loss at that price.

Poor cows and poor feeders are twin curses in the dairy business. Poor feeders make poor cows as sure as night follows day. On the other hand, good feeders seldom have poor cows because a cow has got to respond to her feed in the hands of such men, or off she goes.

It requires skill and intelligence to make a good profit in the butter business and as nature has not en-



G. G. Pablow, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. Pablow is superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School and Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario. His efforts in seeking to uplift the dairy industry are meeting with much success.

dowed every man with those commodities there are sure to be many who carry on their dairy business with indifferent success. This is the class who always look at the selling price of their goods regardless of what it costs to provide them.

The successful dairyman has cows that produce a paying quantity of milk. He knows how much butter each cow will produce. A cow has got to have feed to produce milk and to do her best she must have a liberal supply at all times whether milking or not, as a cow that is a good producer must have a chance to recuperate during her dry period if she is to do her best the following season.

TOO MANY COWS KEPT

Half of the cows in the country go out poor in the spring, which shows that too many cows are kept. If the same feed were given to half the number more money would be the result. The same rule holds good in summer feeding and the pastures must be supplemented either by silage or a soiling crop. Silage is preferable as it is



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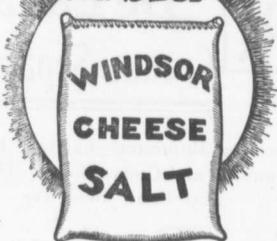
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more handsily fed and the cows are fed in the stable.

Silage is much better than green corn in its earlier stages of feeding, as the corn is not sufficiently mature to produce butter without the addition of some more concentrated food such as bran or ground oats. Corn, however, has the advantage over most other soiling crops of being a heavy producer, and a small piece of land will produce sufficient green feed for a good sized herd. But corn lacks in protein, which must be supplied in some other form to get the best results from the corn.

Alfalfa, on the other hand, is one of the richest crops in protein and needs no concentrated foods to balance it up and the sooner the farmers awake to the fact that Alfalfa is the most valuable dairy food grown the better it will be for the butter industry.

A COW SHOULD RETURN \$60

All this however, goes for little or nothing if the feed is to be put into poor cows for they will not pay for the trouble and expense. A fairly good cow should return her owner \$60 a year not including her calf, yet a herd of six or eight cows that will average that amount is not to be run across every day. The average herd will scarcely exceed \$40 a cow. It is the owners of such herds who look more to the last half cent a pound for their product than they do to the cheapening of the cost of production.

The cost of production can only be lessened by having cows that will pay for their feed and then being given all that they can make use of. I have one patron of my creamery who milks only three cows—Shorthorn grades, yet those three cows brought him over \$70 each last year besides their calves, one of which at 12 months made about \$50. This man feeds.

Conditions in Western Ontario

Fred Dean, Guelph, Creamery Inspector and Inspector

A great improvement has been made along sanitary lines at the creameries in Western Ontario. Better care is being given to the cream at the farms. The creameries, with a few exceptions, have spent a lot of money in improving their buildings and equipment. New cement floors and better sewerage have been installed. A few new buildings have been erected. Some refrigerators have been renewed, and in the majority of cases, butter has not been left in them for more than a week at a time, which greatly improves its keeping quality.

A PREMIUM ON GOOD BUTTER
Outside of four or five creameries the quality of butter is improved very much. Had a good demand for export prevailed this season, we would have heard some encouraging reports from across the water. But there has been a good demand for one B. prints from the best creameries. Such has commanded a good price and these creameries have paid their patrons from three to five cents a pound far more than those who make a poorer quality and have to depend on outside markets.

The writer has visited about 250 patron sheds for this season, and has found, with few exceptions, advancement made towards better care of cream and utensils, including the separator. A good many still insist on that ancient habit of only washing their separators once a day or once a week and some of them do not too clean even then. A few separate their milk in the stables where it is handy to feed the calves and pigs. In such instances the cream is generally left in the kitchen or pantry, wherever it will be the least trouble to move.

SEPARATORS IN POOR CONDITION
Some of the separators are in a very poor condition, vibrating and turning so hard that only about half

the speed is given them when separating and as a result nearly one-half the fat is going out with the skim milk. Then the patrons wonder why they did not get a larger cheque and why they had such a low test. They blame the creamery for dishonesty, when too often it is their own carelessness.

The greatest drawback to our cream gathered system of butter-making, is the scattered careless patrons along the cream routes, who send enough bad cream to spoil all the good cream. The only remedy is for more stiff-backed cream haulers and makers to refuse to gather cream from these patrons until they change their unclean habits.

Thick vs. Thin Cream

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

It seems difficult for patrons of creameries to grasp the idea that it is to their advantage to skim a thick cream. There are few of us indeed but who like to see a large quantity of cream from the semi-daily separation. Cream value is not represented by quantity. The Babcock test effectually discovers the butter fat in the cream and when our pay cheques come back, they are figured according to the fat—not according to the weight of cream. Some fear that there will be a loss should they take a cream testing 30 per cent. or upwards. They need have no fear of loss in the skim when taking such a cream with any of the reliable machines.

It is common for patrons in many districts to skim as low as a 15 per cent. cream. The practice is quite common in creameries where the whole milk and cream is accepted, the whole being dumped into the vat together and the outter maker skimming it to suit his requirements. Aside from other disadvantages of taking a thin cream there is a tremendous loss in connection with this practice, and the situation is that many do not realize their loss. There would be just as much sense in one throwing away his small change as to give away skim milk by running a thin cream.

GREAT LOSS IN THIN CREAM

There are many reasons why we should run a heavy cream. The question was aptly put by a writer in a paper which I intend to read recently. He took as a basis a dairy of 10 average cows, each giving 6,000 pounds of milk a year. With such a herd, a dairymen skimming a 30 per cent. cream compared with the one skimming a 40 per cent. cream is losing 2,000 pounds of skim milk each year. This skim milk properly fed to calves and pigs is worth at least \$10.00. If he is shipping his cream he is paying transportation on 25 ten-gallon cans of cream more than the dairymen whose cream tests 40 per cent. This would be another loss about \$10.00, varying, of course, according to the distance of transportation. We now have a total loss of \$20.00 yearly. The difference in per cent. is so small that many dairymen have given it little thought. But this would average \$2.00 a cow, representing 5 per cent. interest on a \$40.00 cow, which is a fair value. It is fair to presume that the average farmer sells a 20 per cent. cream and even less, which, according to the foregoing, totals their loss at a much greater figure.

Buttermakers must educate their patrons; must see that the cans are properly cleaned and scalded, and placed in a clean place; must instruct them always to use brushes and not rags for washing cans; must emphasize the fact that a can of milk or cream cooks quicker and gets colder set in cold water than if left in cold air—remind the patron how much colder his feet get when wet than if kept dry.

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Second.—The cheese maker can set it from his milk stand.

Third.—It measures the whey accurately.

Fourth.—The farmer wastes no time waiting for his whey.

Fifth.—He gets his whey every day therefore he is not disappointed.

Sixth.—Our measurer takes the whey from the surface, which does not allow any grease to gather in the tank.

Seventh.—With our card of instruction any cheese maker can install it in a few hours.

Eighth.—The price being only \$60, few factories can afford to be without it.

Ninth.—It should last in the ordinary factory from five to ten years.

Tenth.—Our measurer has been used in many factories all over the country without a single complaint.

This whey measurer is gaining in favor every day. We are now installing it all over the country and cheese makers are delighted with the results, as it overcomes the numerous complaints of farmers in the past over their whey supply.

For further information write for circular.

Heron & Livingstone

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Cheese Department

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

Mr. Barr's Experiments

The Dominion Dairy Division is continuing the interesting series of experiments that were conducted last year with so much success in Rideau Queen Factory, at Smith's Falls. Last year's experiments went to show that the aeration of milk was apt to do more harm than good. This year the object of the tests is to ascertain what loss there is in the manufacture of ripe and tainted milk. Mr. Geo. H. Barr is again in charge of the work.

An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy visited the factory recently and was shown by Mr. Barr how the experiments were being conducted. The weigh can is divided into two compartments. There are 35 patrons in the factory and according to Mr. Barr they are much interested in the experiments and are doing all they can to make them a success. Word is sent to certain of the patrons asking them to aerate their evening's milk by dipping it for 15 or 20 minutes in the place it is usually kept in. They are asked not to cool it. Other patrons are instructed not to dip or aerate their milk in any way but to cool it. This they can do by placing the milk cans in cold water or by putting a vessel containing cold water or ice in the milk. The milk treated in these different ways is weighed separately at the factory in the divided weigh can and a record kept of the amount and quality of cheese made from each. Thus it is possible to determine the loss that results when milk has not been properly cooled.

Samples of each patron's milk are taken and kept in small cups. Separate curd tests are made from each sample. Thus if there is any trouble with the milk it is possible to trace it direct to the patron or patrons whose



Rideau Queen Cheese Factory, Smith's Falls. Where the Dominion Government tests are being conducted by Mr. Geo. H. Barr. Photo by a Farm and Dairy Editor.

milk is the cause. Mr. Barr believes that every factory should have a set of these individual cups so that each patron's milk can be tested when there is any trouble in the make of cheese. The results of the tests will be made known at the end of the season.

Arguments for Cool-curing

Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Patrons should realize that we are likely to have more competition in our cheese trade in Britain in the future than we have ever had in the past. New Zealand cheese must be recognized as a factor in the Canadian New Zealand cheese trade. A prominent New Zealand dairyman said recently, "Just let the price of cheese keep up where it has been for the last two years and we will show you what New Zealand can do in cheese. Large ranches, which have been in the sheep business, are turning to dairying. Some of them are putting on two and three hundred cows and it looks as though we would be doing something big in cheese before long." To meet this competition successfully, we must have the finest goods to deliver, not in the spring and fall, but all the time. With our hot Canadian summers, it is simply impossible to have



These Conducting the Government Tests at Rideau Factory

The above illustration was taken by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, at Rideau Queen Factory, Smith's Falls, where the Dominion Dairy Division is conducting the experiments described in the article on this page. In the center, Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of the Dairy Division, and on the right, Mr. R. Perry, the cheesemaker. In the center is Mr. Harold Burchell, the assistant maker.

our cheese as fine as they should be without having control of the temperature in the curing rooms.

BARY RANNEY'S MONEY

Will it pay the milk producers to go to the expense of building a cool curing room? Reliable men who have for themselves in from two to four years. If that is true and we believe it is, can there be any better investment? If a cool curing room saves from \$300 to \$500 in the shrinkage on the cheese in a hundred ton factory and pays off all the debt incurred through building it, in three or four years, it seems to me a clean \$300 or \$400 each year afterwards is easily earned money. Now, is the money earned easily, but our cheese trade quality as fine as it is possible to have it.

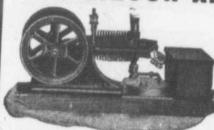
THE REASON FOR COOL ROOMS

Some people say there is no use for our curing rooms when we can ship our cheese out every week. This is just the reason, we should have cool curing rooms. Green cheese and short weights in Britain will injure our trade and the men who will suffer are the men who are producing the milk. The cheese should be kept in the curing rooms until they are properly cured and in the very best condition to put on the market.

Let us have clean, cool milk, but let us also keep the cheese that are made from this milk in the very best condition possible. This can only be done by having curing rooms at every factory so equipped that the temperature will never go above 60 degrees in the hottest weather.

THE GILSON AIR COOLED ENGINE

"GOES LIKE SIXTY"



The Latest and Greatest Success. No tank to fill and empty. No water to freeze. No burst cylinders. No expense. No time lost. No labor wasted. Always ready winter and summer.

Latest Improved. Highest Grade. Biggest Value. Absolutely Guaranteed. All Sizes. All Styles. Ask for Catalogue.

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Under the Grand Stand At the Main Entrance

This is the spot where you will find us this year. We were obliged to vacate the Dairy Building. We are located in a more spacious building. Having been allotted 600 square feet of space enables us to make a

GRAND DISPLAY

of the Latest Inventions in

Dairy Machinery and Supplies

The newest in MILK BOTTLE FILLERS, WASHERS, PASTURIZERS, COOLERS, SEPARATORS, AUTOMATIC LABOR SAVING MACHINERY for the Dairy in all its Branches. Come and see us. Make our Booth and Warehouse your meeting place for your friends while at the Fair. Our travellers will be there to look after your comforts.

W. A. DRUMMOND & CO.

The Largest Dairy Supply House in Canada

173 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

(NEAR ST. LAWRENCE ARENA)

ATTENTION!

Cheese Manufacturers



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

We are placing on the market a new cheese box which eliminates all the undesirable features of the old-style package.

This box is made of three pieces of veneer, with the grain running from top to bottom. It also has the advantage of a hoop placed near the top as shown in fig. 2, thus making it very strong and durable. In fact it is impossible to break it with ordinary handling. Every box is guaranteed, and any breakages will be replaced.

This box can be shipped in crates in knock-down shape, thus affecting a large saving in transportation charges.

For full information regarding prices, deliveries, its advantages, etc., write

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OUR FARM HOMES

"THAT which is past is gone and irrevocable, and wise men have enough to do with things present and to come."

—Bacon.

Sowing Seeds in Danny

By Nellie L. McClung

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(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS—The Watson family live in a small town in Manitoba. The family consists of Mr. Watson, a man of few words, who works on the "section," and nine children. Pearl Watson is an imaginative, clever little girl, 12 years old, and is the mainstay of the family. Mrs. Watson is often employed to wash and work for Mrs. Burton Francis, a dreamy woman, who has beautiful theories. "Wee Danny" is the idol of Pearl's eye, and is a favorite of Mrs. Francis, who tries some of her pet theories on Danny. Camilla Rose is a capable young woman who looks after Mrs. Francis' domestic affairs, and occasionally helps her to apply her theories. Mrs. McQuire, the next door neighbor of Mrs. Watson's, has a special antipathy for Mr. Watson. Mr. Sam Motherwell and his son live on a farm near the Watsons. It is of generosity, he donated the cabbage "box" to the Watsons as a gift in addition to their home. He afterwards regrets this move, and demands payment. After much discussion, it is decided that Pearl Watson shall go and work with Mrs. Motherwell, and thus "wipe out the stain." Young Tom Motherwell has been brought up to regard the gathering of wealth as the chief aim in life. He is, however, invited to a party at one of the neighbors, and as his parents object to such "foolishness," he steals away unobserved.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Saved.

THAT night Arthur's condition was, to Pearl's sharp eyes, alarming.

He tried to quiet her fears. He would be well directly, it was nothing, nothing at all, a mere indisposition (Pearl didn't know what that was); but when she went into the granary with a pitcher of water for him, and found him writing letters in the feeble light of a lantern, she took one look at him, laid down the pitcher and hurried out to tell Tom.

Tom was in the kitchen taking off his boots preparatory to going to bed.

"Tom," absent excitedly, "get back into yer boots, and go for the doctor. Arthur's got the thing that Pa had, and it'll have to be cut out of him or he'll die."

"What?" Tom gasped, with one foot across his knee. "I think he has it," Pearl said, "he's actin' just like what Pa did, and he's in awful pain, I know, and he won't let on; and we must get the doctor or he might die before mornin', and then how'd we feel?" Tom hesitated.

"Remember, Tom, we was a father and a mother and four brothers, and a girl called Thursa, and an uncle that is a bishop, and how'd we ever face them when we go to heaven if we just set around and let Arthur die?"

"What is it, Pearl?" Mrs. Motherwell said coming into the room, having heard Pearl's excited tones.

"It's Arthur, ma'am. Come out and see him. You'll see he needs the doctor. Ginger tea and mustard plasters ain't a flea-bite on a pain like what he has."

"Let's give him a dose of aconite," Tom said with conviction; "that'll fix him."

Mrs. Motherwell and Pearl went over to the granary.

"Don't knock at the door," Pearl whispered to her as they went. "Ye can't tell a thing about him if ye do."

Arthur'd straighten up and be polite at his own funeral. Just look in the crack there and you'll see if he ain't sick."

Mrs. Motherwell did see. Arthur lay tossing and moaning across his high bed, his letter pad and pencil beside him on the floor.

Mrs. Motherwell did not want Tom to go to Millford that night. One of the harvesters' excursions was expected to be probably in—then—there she would be wiled time besides, and a two-dollar bill still worried her. If Tom had it he might spend it. No, Tom was safer at home.

"Oh, I don't think he's so very bad," she said. "We'll get the doctor in the morning if he isn't any better."

OUR NEW PREMIUM CATALOGUE

We have just issued a new premium catalogue which will interest you. More than 100 splendid premiums are listed in this catalogue. It is illustrated, and full descriptions are given of the various premiums. Write for a copy. You will be surprised when you see the splendid articles we are giving away. Send us a postal card and the catalogue will be sent you by return mail. Full instructions are given for securing these premiums.

Circulation Department, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

tor. Now you go to bed, Pearl, and don't worry yourself."

But Pearl did not go to bed.

When Mrs. Motherwell and Tom had gone to their own rooms, she built up the kitchen fire, and heated a frying pan full of salt, with which she filled a pair of her own stockings and brought them to Arthur. She remembered that her mother had done that when her father was sick, and that it had eased his pain. She drew a pail of fresh water from the well, and brought it basinful to him, and bathed his burning face and hands. Arthur received her attentions gratefully.

Paul knew what she would do. She would run over and tell Jim, and Jim

would go for the doctor. Jim would not be here yet, she knew, and even if he were, he would not mind getting up.

Jim would go to town any time she wanted anything. One time when she had said she just wished she knew whether Camilla had her new suit made yet, Jim jumped right up and said he'd go and see.

Mrs. Motherwell had gone to her room very much concerned in her own troubles. Why should Tom fall into evil ways? she asked herself—a boy who had been so economically brought up as he was. Another people's boy had gone wrong, but she had always thought that the parents were to blame some way. Then she thought of Arthur; perhaps he should have the doctor. She had been slow to believe that Polly was really sick—and had had cause for regret. She would send for the doctor in the morning. But what was Pearl going to do long the kitchen?—She must get her moving around—Pearl could go to her bed, or she would not be able to get up in the morning.

Pearl was just going out of the kitchen with her hat and coat on when Mrs. Motherwell came in.

"Where are you going, Pearl," she asked.

"To get someone to go for the doctor," Pearl answered stoutly.

"Is he worse?" Mrs. Motherwell asked quickly.

"He can't get worse," Pearl replied grimly. "If he gets worse he'll be dead."

Mrs. Motherwell called Tom at once, and told him to bring the doctor as soon as he could get out.

"Where's my overcoat, mother?" Tom called from the hall.

"Take your father's," she said, "he is going to get a new one while he is in Winnipeg, and you can sell it for him now. I put your's outside to air. It had a queer smell on it, I thought, and now hurry. Tom. Bring Dr. Barner. I think he's the best for a serious case. Dr. Clay is too young. Anyway, the old man knows far more than he does, if you can only get him sober."

Pearl's heart sank.

"Arthur's as good as dead," she said as she went to the granary, crying softly to herself. "Dr. Clay is the only man who could save him, and they won't have him."

The sun had gone down and heavy clouds filled the sky. Not a star was to be seen, and the night was growing darker and darker.

A sound of wheels came from across

got him. I hope now that the old doctor is too full to come—oh, no, I don't know, but just give his away and Dr. Clay will have it done before he gets here."

When Tom arrived in Millford he found a great many people thronging the streets. One of the Ontario harvesters' excursions had arrived a few hours before, and the "Huron and Bruce" boys were already making themselves scarce.

Tom went at once to Dr. Barner's office and found that the doctor was out making calls but would be back in an hour. Not at all displeased at having some time to spend, Tom went back to the gaily lighted front street. The crowds of men who went in and out of the hotels seemed to promise some excitement.

Inside the Grand Pacific, a gramophone querulously sang "Any Rags, Any Bones, Any Bottles To-day" to a delighted company of listeners.

When Tom was received with the greatest cordiality by the bartender and others.

"Here is life and good-fellowship," Tom thought to himself. "There's the place to have a good time."

"Is your father back yet, Tom?" the bartender asked as he served a line of customers. "He'll come up here in a night, I expect." Tom answered rather proud of the attention he was receiving.

The bartender pushed a box of cigars toward him.

"No, thank you," Tom answered, "Not any. Tom could not smoke, but he drew a plug of chewing tobacco from his pocket and took a chew, to show that his sympathies were that way.

"I guess perhaps some of you men met Mr. Motherwell in Winnipeg. He is in Winnipeg, and this locality is a serious case. Dr. Barner is too young. Anyway, the old man knows far more than he does, if you can only get him sober."

"That's the name of the gent that hired me," said one.

"No, no," came from others. "I'd no intention of comin' here," a man from Paisley said. "I was goin' to Souris, until that gent got a hold of me, and I thought if he wuz a sample of the men ye raise here, I'd like this way."

"He's lookin' for a treat," the bartender laughed. "He's sized you up, Tom, as a pretty good fellow," and they went on to talk.

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on the wall in the lantern's dim light, and seemed to his distorted fancy like dark and terrible spectres waiting to spring upon him as he turned.

Pearl knelt down beside him, tenderly, bathing his burning face.

"Why do you do all this for me, Pearl?" he asked slowly, his voice coming thick and hoarsely.

She changed the cloth on his head before replying.

"Oh, I keep thinkin' it might be Teddy or Jimmy or maybe we Danny," she replied gently, "and besides there's Thursa."

The young man opened his eyes and smiled bravely.

"Yes there's Thursa," he said, simply.

Pearl kept the fire burning in the kitchen—the doctor might need hot water. She remembered that he had needed sheets, too, and carbolic acid when he had operated on her father.

Arthur did not speak much as the night wore on, and Pearl began to grow drowsy in spite of all her efforts. She brought the old stool into the granary with her for company. The wind rattled the mud chinking in the walls, and drove showers of sleet and gravel past the lantern behind the door, rattling the mill, so that its light would not shine in Arthur's eyes, and in the semi-darkness, she and old Nap waited and listened. The dog soon laid his head upon her knee and slept, and Pearl was left alone to watch. Surely the doctor would soon come. . . . it was a good thing she had the dog. . . . he was so warm beside her, and Pearl she sprang up guiltily. Had she been asleep. . . . what if he had passed while she slept. . . . she grew cold at the thought.

"Did he pass, Nap?" she whispered to the dog, almost crying. "Oh, Nap, did he let him go past?"

Nap yawned widely and flicked one ear which was the way of telling Pearl not to distress herself. Nobody had passed.

Pearl's eyes were heavy with sleep, she said, yawning and shivering. Arthur's wash-basin stood on the floor besides the bed, where she had been bathing his face. She put more water into it.

"Now then," she said, "once for his mother, once for his father, his big one for Thursa," holding her hand so long below the water that she felt numb when she took it out.

"I can't do one for each of the boys," she shivered, "I'll lump the boys, here's a big one for you then."

"There now" her teeth chattered as she wiped her hair on Arthur's towel, "that ought to help some."

Arthur opened his eyes and looked anxiously around him. Pearl was beside him at once.

"Pearl," he said, "what is wrong with me? What terrible pain is this that has me in its clutches?" The strength had gone out of the man, he could no longer struggle with it.

Pearl hesitated. It is not well to tell sick people your gravest fears. "English is English, and the English are gritty," Pearl thought to herself.

"Arthur," she said, "I think you have appendicitis."

Arthur lay motionless for a few moments. He knew what that was.

"But that requires an operation," he said at length, a very skilful one.

"It does," Pearl replied, "and that's what you'll get as soon as Dr. Clay gets here, I'm thinking."

Arthur turned his face into his pillow. An operation for appendicitis in this place, and that by young man, no older than himself perhaps? He knew that at home it was only undertaken by the oldest and best surgeons in the hospital.

Pearl saw something of his fears in his face. So she hastened to reassure him. She said cheerfully.

"Don't ye be worried, Arthur, about it at all. My man alive! Dr. Clay

thinks no more of an operation like that than I would o' ourtine your nails."

A strange feeling began at Arthur's heart, and spread up to his brain. It had come! It was here!

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence and famine; from battle and murder and sudden death; Good Lord, deliver us. He had prayed it many times, desperately, as a drowning man. He put his hand over his eyes, his pain was forgotten.

Other lights are paling—which for long years we have rejoiced to see. . . . we would not mourn them for we go to Thee!

Yes it was all right; he was ready now. He had come of a race who feared not death in whatever form it came.

Bring us to our resting beds at night—wary and content and undisturbed—and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

He repeated the prayer to himself slowly. That was it, weary and content, and undisturbed.

"Pearl," he said, reaching out his burning hand until it rested on hers, "all my letters are there in that black portmanteau, and the key is in my pocket-book. I have a fancy that I would like no eye but yours to see them—until I am quite well again."

She nodded.

"And you. . . . should have need of loving hands around me. . . . at the last."

Pearl gently stroked his hand.

"And to my father write that I know no fear"—his voice grew steadier—"and passed out of life glad to have been a brave man's son, and father's name."

"I will write it, Arthur," she said.

"And to my mother, Pearl"—his voice wavered and broke—"my mother tell her was her youngest child. . . . tenderest thought!"

Pearl pressed his hand tenderly against her weather-beaten little cheek, for it was Danny now, grown man but Danny still, who lay before her, fighting for his life; and at the thought her tears fell fast.

"Pearl," he spoke again, after a pause, pressing his hand to his forehead, "while my mind holds clear, perhaps you would be good enough, you have been so good to me, to say that prayer you learned. My father will be in his study now, and soon it

will be time for morning prayers. I often feel his blessing on me, Pearl. I want to feel it now, bringing peace and rest. . . . weary and content honored. . . . His voice grew fainter and trailed away into incoherency.

And now, oh thou dignified rector of St. Agnes, in the home beyond the Apology of St. Perpetua," over which thou poorest, for under all thy dignity and formalism there beats a loving father's heart. The shadows are gathering, dear sir, around thy fifth

son in a far country, and in the gathering shadows there stalks, noiselessly, relentlessly, that grim, gray spectre, Death. On thy knees, then, thy prayers with the feeble petitions of her who even now, for thy house

entreats thee, the Throne of Grace. Pray, have been laid, that the golden bond be not broken nor the silver cord loosed, for the breath of thy fifth

son draws heavily and the things of time and sense are fading, fading, fading from his closing eyes.

Pearl repeated the prayer.

And grant, oh, most merciful Father for His sake: That we may hereafter lead a godly, righteous and sober life. . . .

(Continued next week.)

The Upward Look

The things which are impossible with men are possible with God: Luke 18: 27.

The great trouble with most of us is that we discount the word of God. We say that we believe that God can do all things and that for Him, nothing is impossible. And yet when He comes to put our belief to the test it is so apt to fail us miserably. The reason why each and everyone of us are not living grander, nobler lives and accomplishing greater things for God is because of the limitations of our belief in His willingness to help us and in His power. If we had implicit faith in God we could accomplish even miracles.

When Christ was walking on the water and invited Peter to leave the ship and walk to Him, He was ready to help Peter just in proportion to his eyes on Christ he had no difficulty in walking on the water. As soon, however, as he began to look at the

waves, instead of at Christ, he began to sink. Christ rebuked him for his lack of faith.

So it is with us. We are anxious to live better lives, to accomplish more for Christ. Instead however of keeping our eyes on Christ and having implicit faith that He will give us the strength and wisdom and courage that we need, we begin to think of the difficulties that stand in our way and immediately we begin to sink in the slough of despond. We forget that God can do all things.

We have not the strength we need to overcome our faults of pride, of temper, of lack of faith, of revengefulness. God has. He will give it to us if we ask Him in the right way. He has told us so. He has said: "And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing ye shall receive." (Matt. 21: 22). Notice, He has said, "All things." That does not merely mean some things.

Do you ask those that promise include wealth, influence, power? Of course it does. But we must ask Him in the right way. He has told us that we must first seek the kingdom of God and then all these things will be added unto us. Therefore we must first make sure that we are worthy to receive such blessings, we must promise God to strive to please Him in all things and then, if we have enough faith, God will give us power to not only overcome our faults of character, but He will give us all these other things as well. Just take Him at His word and see.—I.H.N.

The Farm Mortgage

Some time ago Farm and Dairy asked several of its women readers to give their experiences regarding the "paying off of the mortgage" on the farm. We would like to hear from the good housewives on this subject, and trust that experiences from many will be sent us at an early date. They will be published in strictest confidence, and your experience may help some other woman, who is even worse off than yourself.

One letter received from an up-to-date woman in eastern Ontario, is in part as follows: "When you mention 'paying off the mortgage,' you mention to me an everlasting subject, for when we just about got it all paid off, then there is another piece of land, or an adjoining farm that will just suit us, to have in connection with the one we already have. So we buy. Then there is a fresh mortgage. 'I have tried all my married life

"New Century" Washing Machine

The "New Century" washes a tub of clothes in five minutes—without boiling or rubbing.

It washes heavy clothes thoroughly—and soft, thin things without the least injury.

The "New Century" enables you to do the biggest kind of a wash in an hour, that would take the whole day with an ordinary wash-tub.

It saves your hands, your back, your time, your nerves—to say nothing of the clothes.

The ball bearings and powerful oil-tempered steel springs make it run so easy that a child can do the family washing.

It is the cheapest machine ever sold, for value given. The "New Century" Stand is one of the many improvements the "New Century" has. It is rigid and strong as a bar of steel—in just the right position for quick, easy wringing—the wringer is always on stand—and the water drains right into the tub.

Twenty-five years of "knowing how" are built right into every part of it.

Some people buy them because they run "so easy," others because they do such perfect work in so short a time—of them because there is no other "just as good."

Price \$9.50 without wringer, delivered to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Write us for free booklets.

The Downsview Mfg. Co. Limited
HAMILTON, Ont. 45

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to get it paid off, by saving, self denial, raising chickens, doing without hired help, and all such. But it is slow work on a farm, to get even a small mortgage "paid off" and it still remains a "thorn in the flesh." I dare not trust myself to write more on this subject."

Now let's hear from some of the other housekeepers. Give some of your experiences in reducing the mortgage, some of the methods you have used to save money, or better still to make money. We will give a year's subscription free, for the best letter on this subject. Address, The Mortgage Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Courses at Macdonald College

Those of our farm girls who are intending to take a course in Household Science, will do well to send for the newly issued prospectus of Macdonald College, for the season 1909-10. This little volume is a credit to the College. It devotes some seven or eight pages to the Household Science Department. Full information regarding the equipment required, registration, examinations, conditions of entry, object of the school, and a full description of the various courses, are embodied in the catalogue.

There is a one year course and a two year course. Some of the following are included in the course: home nursing, household art, household management, cookery, home sanitation, laundry work, millinery, needle work and dressmaking, etc. There are special short term courses, as follows: Autumn course, Sept. 23rd to Dec. 10, Winter course, Jan. 6 to March 24, and Spring course, March 31 to June 10. There is also included in the special short term courses, one of the following subjects, to be elected by the pupil, home poultry raising, home gardening, home dairy work and manual training as applied to household purposes.

One of these catalogues of the College will be sent free upon request to the Bursar, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Every farm house should have an elevator or dumb waiter built in it. It saves much running up and down cellar. Farmers' wives and daughters have so much cooking and work to do that everything that can be done, should be done to save them extra labor.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

Notice the beautiful design of this Galt "Classik" Ceiling—an exact replica in sheet metal of one of the artistic stucco ceilings of the Louis XIV. period. From this you can readily see why so many churches, schools, lodge rooms, theatres, stores, hotels, etc., are installing Galt "Classik" Ceilings. Nothing to equal them in beauty or permanency. Ceilings, walls and trimmings harmonize perfectly—the joints fit closely together and are invisible.

The most sanitary, fire-proof and lasting—and moreover so low in price you'll be surprised when you know how cheaply you may secure them.

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Galt "Classik" Ceilings

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Taking it Easy

By W. M. Hanby, Leamox Co., Ont.
The Right and the Wrong Way.
Ten years ago two farmers sold their farms and moved to town. They were both strong men and good farmers, and when they used to swap work often raced to see which was

cles sag, his face is flabby and his eyes are dull. He mopes around in the sun, sitting on steps and drygoods boxes until noon, then creeps back to the house for dinner. He is not sick—just "no account," as he expresses it. He is sixty, and since he came to town has been "taking it easy."

The other old fellow bought five

"easy" is one of the biggest lumbags in life. It kills two ways: While trying to get to it, and in eating it after one does.

Wherever people are found "taking it easy," they are found on a rapid trot down hill, or to the grave—often both.

There are two paces that kill, the



A Good Canadian Family

The above illustration shows Mrs. David McIntosh, of Glenagray Co. Ont., with her six married daughters, all of whom are living. Mrs. McIntosh also has three grown sons living. She has lived on a farm in Ontario for many years, and is justly proud of her large and happy family. She is also the grandmother of 15 children. Farm and Dairy will be glad to publish similar family groups, if sent to our office.

the best and swiftest worker. The victories were about evenly divided.

But there is a great change now. I have been comparing the two men.

One comes down to the post office every morning on a cane. His mus-

cles sag, his face is flabby and his eyes are dull. He mopes around in the sun, sitting on steps and drygoods boxes until noon, then creeps back to the house for dinner. He is not sick—just "no account," as he expresses it. He is sixty, and since he came to town has been "taking it easy."

The other old fellow bought five acres of ground at the edge of the town, treads a big truck patch, milks five cows, cares for two hundred chickens and delivers milk to thirty customers in town every morning.

To see him rattling along in his wagon, to hear his bright, cheery "Good morning! Fine weather we are having," and to watch him hop out of the wagon and trot swiftly down the walk with his nail of milk, one would think him barely forty-five.

He is seventy, but he has not been "taking it easy" in the sense we usually mean by that term.

KILLING TIME.

All over the country, especially in the small towns, are an increasingly large number of middle-aged and old men who have sold their farms or

business, and are "taking it easy."

They sit around the post office, the courthouse, telling long, dull yarns that none of them are interested in. Their faces are deeply furrowed, and they are tired and dissatisfied. Their muscles are flabby and their bodies prey to a great variety of aches and pains they never noticed before they quit work. Time, with most of these fellows, drags on like a sawlog pulled through stiff clay. They are dullly unhappy, and attribute it all to approaching age—and disease.

This Sodom's apple of "taking it

NEW PREMIUM LIST.—Write for a copy of our new premium list. There are many premiums listed in it that you will want to secure this fall. Premiums for everyone and for any number of subscriptions. Send for this list to-day.

one that knows no stopping, and the one that knows no going.

Usually, when a man is burning the candle at both ends and all around the side by working at a killing pace sixteen hours a day, if you ask him why, he will answer: "Oh, I want to save up something so I can 'take it easy' after a while."

But his very effort defeats its own end. He works his muscles at such a tension for so many years that he cannot stop without a rapid deterioration. He literally trains himself into a running machine, whose springs are the very springs of his life, and he will never be able to really rest until he comes to where all the weary are at rest.

Moreover, he is shutting himself out of all present recreation and mental interests, so that when he gets ready financially to "take it easy" he will not be able to enjoy either mentally

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

To every lady and gentleman, girl and boy, for selling only 6 pairs of our patent ball fasteners at 25 cents per pair, we will give absolutely free a fountain pen; do not delay, send to-day; send no money, only your name and address, to:

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FARM
PETERBORO

OUR HOME CLUB

Our Farm Boys

As the "Daughter" or the family I want to have the other members of the Home Club give their views as to how we can make farm life of more value to our brothers. The farm boy in general has very little "coming to him" in the way of amusements, comforts, etc. His life is far from an enticing one, inducing him to take up the vocation of his father. We do not on many farms make life all we can for the farm boy.

It is not to be wondered at that so many boys go wrong. The only wonder is—that more do not. What else can we expect if home does not stand to them for something more than a place to eat and sleep in? Give them to understand that you want it to be a pleasant place for them, and let them understand that they are part proprietors in it with you, and they will rise splendidly to the responsibility, and you will realize after a little that a boy is a man in the making, and has very much the same desires that you have, and that the

surest way to develop the manhood in him is to treat him like a man. This can be done by recognizing his small ambitions, and encouraging him to assert his own independence. Teach him to be self-reliant, and have faith in himself by proving to him that you recognize his ability to do things, and have faith to believe that he will do them. He will not be likely to disappoint you. Giving him a room of his own to work and play in is one of the easiest and most effective ways of bringing about a development of individuality and self-helpfulness. Think this over, fathers and mothers, and when you have thought it out, propose to the boys of the family that they shall fit up rooms for their own exclusive use, and see if they are not delighted with the suggestion. Can not some of our other Club members give their views also.—"The Daughter."

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FARM

While adults may consider farming to be one of the most independent occupations, they can hardly expect people, who, naturally take a less serious view of life, to always see the same view point.

The farmer's busy season is usually at the hottest, and most notidday feel-

ing time, when our city friends whose business is correspondingly slack, are enjoying themselves at the lake or river side in the country.

Nothing will disgust a country boy of farm life quicker, than to have his city cousins who are visiting him, come in at night filled with excitement over a day's fishing expedition, while he has had to drudge all day weeding the hoe crop or garden, or mowing back sheaves in the barn.

To keep the young people on the farm, be young with them; don't expect them to mature too soon; take an active interest in their affairs and encourage clean and manly sports. Let them enjoy their youth as much as possible. They will come in for their share of the burdens of life all too soon and you seldom see a boy or girl, who has been enthusiastic, and energetic in sport, who will turn a shrinking shoulder to their share of the responsibilities.—"Uncle Dick."

GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE AUTO

The auto problem needs attention, and "Aunt Faithie" suggests a nice way out, when she speaks of having autos furnished in country places where the horses could become accustomed to them. At our country fairs, we could have an auto furnished, so that horses could meet them, while in good hands. We must overcome by getting acquainted with their snare of the machine, for it has come to stay.—"Uncle Will."

THE BOY'S RETURN FOR HIS WORK

How many boys on the farm get any real return from their own labor? I hear some one say, "Why they share with the family in the general profits of the farm." Did you ever imagine how discouraging it was for a boy to work year after year from morning until night and all he gets is probably seventy-five cents to go to the fall fair, and he will sometimes have to carry his dinner along. It is a long long way to look ahead when the farm will be divided and he will be an heir.

I am speaking from experience when I say that even holidays are partly withheld from the boys as that is the day set apart by some good farmers when the potatoes must be planted as for instance, on May 24. If you want to make men of boys, have some understanding about what they are to get during the year. Let them settle their own bills. Or, better yet, not to have any, but pay as they go. Boys have a mind and they have a right to exercise it and to a certain extent look after their own personal affairs.—"The Doctor."

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

PRINCESS COSTUME 6413



The gown can be made with a seam back and closed at the front, or with button fastenings, or closed closely to the figure by means of a centre seam and closed either at the left of the front or at the centre back. Material required for the medium size is 11 yds 21, 8 yds 32 or 6 yds 44 in wide, with 1 1/2 yds banding, width of skirt with platted flounce 4 1/2 yds, of plain skirt 3 yds. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 in bust measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

TUCKED WAIST 6409



The skirt is made with front and back. It is laid in groups of fine tucks and there is a wide tuck over each shoulder, which gives becoming fulness. When the neck is cut square it is finished with trimming, when made high with a regulation stock. The sleeves are made in one piece each and are tucked in groups, the tucks at the elbows being stitched for a short distance only. Material required for the medium size is 4 yds 21, 3 1/2 yds 24 or 2 1/2 yds 32 or 44 in wide with 2 yds of banding and 3 yds of edging. The pattern 6409 is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in bust measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

SEVEN GORED WALKING SKIRT 6410



The skirt is cut in seven gores. There is an extension at the back edge of each gore below the scallops and these extensions form the plaits. The scallops are designed to be underfaced or finished in any way that may be preferred and afford excellent opportunity for the use of the fashionable buttons. Material required for the medium size is 6 yds 32, 4 1/2 yds 44 or 4 yds 52 in wide; width of skirt at lower edge, 4 1/2 yds. The pattern 6410 is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in waist measure and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSIS' PRINCESS DRESS 6412



The dress is made with the panels, the gored upper portions of the skirt and the straight platted flounce. The closing of the dress is made at the left of the neck, the chemise-style sleeves are in one piece each, tucked on indicated lines. Material required for the 15 yr size is 10 yds 34, 6 yds 42 or 5 yds 44 in wide, 1 1/2 yds 32 in wide for the chemise and 1 1/2 yds of banding. The pattern 6412 is cut for girls of 14 and 15 yrs of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

That very early train



CAMP COFFEE

Made instantly—a child can make it. It has all the fragrance and delicious flavour of the finest coffee. There is no other 'just as good.'

Ask your grocer for it to-day, and be sure to say 'CAMP.'

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Premiums to Please the Housewife



Morris Reclining Chair, solid oak frame, with quarter-sawn oak arms, rubbed and polished in a rich golden color, strongly constructed spring seat and back upholstered in best quality velour in check patterns of crimson, green or brown, as desired. The back can be adjusted to four different positions with our automatic ratchet attachment, complete with casters. You can own this by sending us a club of Thirteen New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each. Start a club to-day.



Open Book Case, hardwood, rich golden surface, oak finish, 57 in. high, 26 in. wide, 15 in. deep, brass rod for curtain and rings, well made and constructed, three adjustable shelves. For only Seven New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each.



Solid Oak Rocking Chair, Golden or Mahogany Finish, polished fane carved panels in back, embossed cobler seat. For Five New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each.

A beauty, worth winning. Sure to please you.

Write Circulation Department, Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., for Sample Copies

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HAVE A LOOK THROUGH THIS BOOK!



At a glance, you will see that you should not be without this New Fall and Winter Catalogue. Already it is acknowledged to be

THE AUTHORITY ON PRICE AND STYLES

for the coming season, and people who are wise are getting their orders in as early as possible.

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS ON A POST CARD TO-DAY

Mail it to us, and we will send you this new style book by return post.

THE **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

Some Things of Interest

(Continued from page 5)

elaborate or expensive in this construction, conveniences being contrived in a simple, common sense and most effective way for doing things. The large mow in the "L", that part over the horse stable, is filled from the barn floor. The "L" part of many barns of similar construction must be filled from the outside. In this case, however, one of the drive floors is so constructed that it is possible to drive in and by turning to the right place the lead in a suitable position for unloading in the "L" from the mow in the main part of the barn. Two hay cars with full equipment for unloading, one in each part of the barn get over the necessity of changing the car from one track to the other and are constantly ready for use at all seasons of the year. Other conveniences that might be noted and which showed forethought on the part of the one who planned them, are the numerous rings that are placed in the stable walls both inside and out. In the cow stable, rings are placed at convenient distances close to the floor. These are made use of for breaking any cows of the kicking habit. A rope tied to the cow's hind leg on the side next to the milker is fastened to one of these rings, the hoof being first brought back to the edge of the gutter. Mr. Terrill has found this method to be a very humane and effective one. Chutes conveniently placed for putting down hay in feed passages and straw for bedding to the rear of the stock do away with any carrying and prove of great assistance in doing the chores.

The crops are arranged on a three and four year rotation. Mr. Terrill has succeeded in keeping his farm

practically free from noxious weed life. Any cleaning is done by means of the hoe crop. Oats, barley, fall wheat, alsike and hay form the main crops. Mr. Terrill has not yet erected a silo. That is to come in the near future. Six acres of corn is being grown this year. It will be fed long. Peas, buckwheat, potatoes and mangles are the other principal crops.

WINDBREAKS

Fifteen acres of the farm are devoted to orchard. One of the orchards is



Prize Winning Carriage Pairs at the Cobourg Summer Horse Show, 1909

The first prize harness team at the recent Cobourg Horse Show is shown in the right of the illustration. It is owned and was exhibited by the Hon. J. R. Stratton, of Peterboro. Crowe and Murray's team, standing in the foreground, took second. effectively protected by means of a Norway Spruce windbreak on the north and west side. This windbreak is 33 years old from the seed. When planted out by Mr. Terrill over 30 years ago, the several hundred plants used came in an old fashioned rain box. Now they range in size from 15

inches in diameter at the base up to one that measured on the day of inspection, 6 feet, 6 inches in circumference, three feet from the ground. Mr. Terrill made a slight mistake in setting these out, getting them too thick. They should be, when matured, 24 feet apart. Some set out recently have been planted 12 feet apart with the object in view of cutting out every other one when such is needed. "The windbreak awards a great protection that is invaluable to the orchard,"

breeds and from what I knew of them from actual experience induced me to decide in their favor. Although so recently introduced, a very fine nucleus of a pure bred herd has been gathered. The old foundation cow is an exceptionally good one and her good qualities have been handed down and are noticeable in the three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling registered stock. Several calves eligible for registration give promise of greater things in the near future.—C.O.N.

40 Legs

Imagine a man with 40 legs, 40 feet to wash, 40 shoes to repair, and yet unable to travel as fast or as far as a two-legged man. Wouldn't he have much excuse for those other—some, extra 38 legs, would he?

Same way, exactly, with cream "sucker" machines. Common disk, or "bucket bowl" machines are full of parts. Some have 40 to 60 disks inside.

Yet they can't skim as fast or as clean, can't run as lightly, can't be washed as quickly, can't wear as long as the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular that has nothing inside but the single little piece on the thumb. No excuse for disks. Get a Tubular for the can that never moves. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for catalog No.253

The Sharples Separator Co., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



The Favorite

and the best value for the money of them all is

Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter



POINTS OF MERIT:

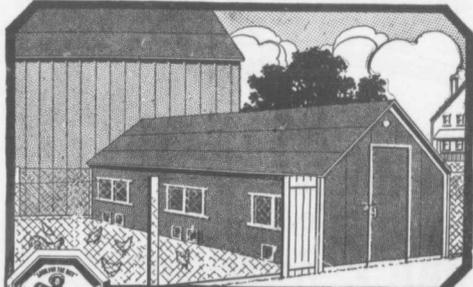
1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

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Tolton Bros., Limited
GUELPH, ONTARIO



Selecting a Roof

Every prospective builder should show the same discrimination in the selection of a roof as in the investing of money. There are a lot of poor roofings on the market. Discriminate, examine and test roofing before buying it. You cannot do that with all roofings, but it is possible to do so with

FLINTKOTE
REX ROOFING

and we are glad to have you do it.

If you will send us your name and address we will be pleased to send you samples. We would like to have you test its acid-proof qualities—like to have you prove to yourself that REX Flintkote Roofing will not leak or catch fire from falling sparks. By all means investigate before you buy. On every roll of REX Flintkote Roofing appears the boy trademark. It is a sign that means thorough roof-satisfaction.

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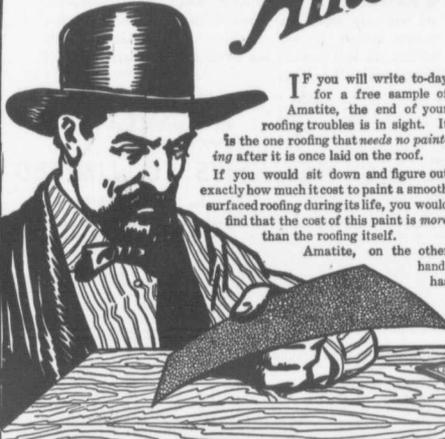
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FREE SAMPLE**

Amatite

ROOFING



IF you will write to-day for a free sample of Amatite, the end of your roofing troubles is in sight. It is the one roofing that needs no painting after it is once laid on the roof.

If you would sit down and figure out exactly how much it cost to paint a smooth surfaced roofing during its life, you would find that the cost of this paint is more than the roofing itself.

Amatite, on the other hand, has

a real mineral surface, and we sell the goods on the broad statement that it needs no painting of any kind.

The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years to come.

Send name and address for a sample and booklet, which will prove conclusively how much better Amatite is than the old-fashioned "rubber roofings" which require constant painting and care to keep them tight.

PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg,
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**—this bird's eye view
shows one
mighty useful plow—**

The
**Two-Furrow
Disc Plow**
That
Runs Easiest

Notice the bracing that gives great strength to the frame. Note the levers, placed handy and fitted with helper-spring to work easily.

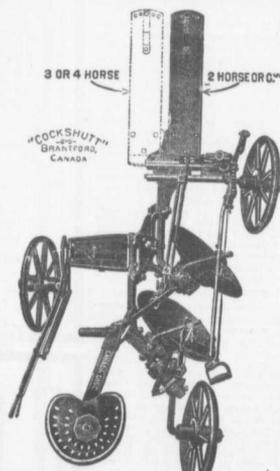
Like all Cockshutt implements this 2-furrow disc plow comes to you ready to go to work—no expert adjustment needed—simply follow the simple directions. Will plow the driest and hardest ground—you needn't wait on rain to put the soil in shape for a seed-bed.

No lost motion about this plow; nothing complicated; unskilled labor can run it right. Adjustable hitch for two, three or four horses.

Wheels are absolutely dust-proof; disc bearings are extra long to save wear and friction, and have ball-bearings to take up end-thrust. That saves a whole lot of horse-power. Draws lighter than you'd think possible—much lighter than any mouldboard plow.

This is but one of the more than 120 styles of Cockshutt plows; and the line also includes many other farm-implements of the kind you ought to get acquainted with right away. Let us send you a catalog—free and post-paid. Please write us direct. Address:

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

HOLSTEINS IN QUEBEC

An interesting account of how Holstein cattle were first introduced in his section of Quebec, was given by Mr. Neil Sangster, the well known Holstein breeder, of Ormstown, Que., in an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy, who visited his place. Ormstown is in Chateauguay Co., Que. some six miles from New York state, and 47 miles southwest of Montreal. It is a noted dairy center, and only a few miles south of the St. Lawrence river. Huntingdon County, also a noted dairy center, adjoins it.

"The first Holsteins were introduced in this section by my father, James Sangster," said Mr. Sangster. "That was a good many years ago. At that time the cattle were mostly Shorthorns and Ayrshires. The Ayrshires were inclined to be wild and to have short teats. My father had heard of Holstein herds in the States, and thought that he would get some. An Illinois breeder was importing some which were landed at Quebec. He went to Quebec and bought a bull and a heifer calf for \$50. His neighbors thought that he was crazy, and said so. They told him that Holstein milk was no good and that Holsteins were hard to feed. These criticisms were continued until a few years ago when the factory tests showed that Holstein milk was always a little above the average."

"The bull developed into a big fellow. He was kept for four years and sold for beef. The heifer turned out well, giving as high as lbs. of milk a day. The neighbors would not believe it. Yearling bulls had to be sold for as low as \$35, and it was hard to get rid of them. Now we would not think of selling a calf for that price."

"The next farmer to start breeding Holsteins was D. N. Brown, who got a bull in Ontario. He was followed by Mr. Tannahill and James Bell and by a number of others. Now we have a number of good herds of pure bred Holsteins in these two counties, and numerous grade herds, and their good qualities as dairy cattle are no longer disputed."

BULL TRANSFERS FOR JUNE, 1909

The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Association:

Mercedes De Kol Prince, L. Summerfeldt to Robert Lilly, Dollar, Ont.
Mutual Paul, H. E. George to G. A. Grant, Cornwall, Ont.
Myra's Prince De Kol, J. M. Monte to Carlos P. Davis, Stanstead, Que.
Okotoks Butter Boy, Richard Johnston to W. J. Tregillis, Calgary, Alta.
Patri Concordia Duke, Thomas Hoshino to Fred Cochrane, Baltimore, Ont.
Paul Calmity De Kol Clay, H. A. Lester to Robert McKay, Cathlamet, Ont.
Paul Hengerville, W. W. Brown to G. F. Burton, Portmouth, Ont.
Pauline's Alex. A. R. Hanton to Howard Johnston, Newbliss, Ont.
Paul Netherland, A. N. Gray to Albert Swinn, Guelphboro, Ont.
Paul Ostka De Kol, H. A. Lester to G. M. Hillman, Stoney Creek, Ont.
Peter Keves, Ernest Habb, to H. McDermott & R. McFarlan, Thamesford Ont.
Pietertje De Kol county, W. W. Brown to John Hopkins, Cumming's Bridge, Ont.
Pietertje Paul's Wonder, Charles O. Richardson to Norman Langford, Granton, Ont.
Pietje Paul Mercedes De Kol, Chas. E. Poole to Wm. Wright, New Durham, Ont.
P. H. Beutregard to Almirie Belain, St. Jean, Que.
Pontiac Netherland, J. C. Rowe to Wm. John Wilson, Vetsville, Harby, Ont.
Posch Abbekerk Basco, F. D. Kitchin to Larry Paskins, Rockford, Ont.
Posch Abbekerk Fritz, F. D. Kitchin to Harry Snelvel, Tyrrell, Ont.
Prince Beets Posch, Robert T. Carson to Albert E. Carson, Providence, Ont.
Prince Berril Wayne De Kol 2nd, Thomas Campbell to J. F. McStrimid, Dumessy, Ont.
Prince Calamity of Sunnside, J. S. Honey to Henry Web, Weston, Ont.
Prince De Kol Ira Abbekerk Arthur Pearce to George Farron, Otterville, Ont.
Prince Friend Kennedy, Allen S. Maine to George Hill, Berryton, Ont.
Prince Henry De Kol Paul, A. N. Gray to E. C. Maguire, Tarnmouth Centre, Ont.

HAY

The hay market is to be marketing generally is better. Montreal baled hay is a ton less than new hay being sold at a price equal to 8 Montreal Baled Hay \$17 for No. 1 timothy and \$9 grades and \$9 to \$10 in car lots on track. Large receipts of hay in the end of the year, however, old hay at \$15 to \$16; straw at \$14.50 and loose straw

POTATOS

There is an easier increased receipts \$5 to 90 a bushel at the same price on the

The bean market is high. Reports from that the early planting damaged but that doing well.

EGGS AN

Egg prices show market continues firm and it hard to try. Eggs are quoted

MA

Toronto, M. cided improve try's business has been more and wholesale improvement firm at cur change. This continuation for some time change in com in the nature likely.

Speculators appear to be at future of the be. When ever season's crop s definitely know \$0 far as we tions. Prices for this great stocks of maize, and w larger amount surplus may be balance up th tries, so that measure up abo year. This supp as a year ago situation theref what grower bearing the erratic. There in cash when a week. At the end an up turn. A market advanc closing at 97 1/2, Thursday. At ber wheat advan to 92 1/2. The Lister and there w of the markete quiet. There is which has cause of four. Dealers at 95 to 970 at market fall whose to wheat at 900 wheat at COA

Reports from better crop than ago. Prices seem grade. A report end of the week buyer had purch oats at 35c. Th market value. D tario oats at 40c 45 outside and outside. New barley 50c outside. On oats sell at 40c peas at 90c to 95

Prices for mill Montreal Ontario \$33 and shorts at \$22 car lots there. Toba bran at \$21 \$23 to \$24, and \$24 a ton. There is no change in corn is quoted he 75c to 76c a bushel.

HAY

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(Continued on page 31)

week will be very light as a consequence. The make of butter is falling off steadily, and the local trade operations are based on the assumption that the supply of butter this year will not be sufficient for the home trade, in spite of the fact that the stocks in store at present are unusually heavy. The most conservative dealers, however, would like to see prices low enough to allow of a fair quantity being exported in order to strengthen the position at home.

1908-1911

The Robert Simpson Company has gotten up for free distribution at the Canadian National Exhibition as a souvenir of the completion of the new Simpson building, a booklet entitled "The Evolution of Canadian Commerce." The booklet consists of seven drawings in pen and ink by C. W. Jeffery, with supplementary text by S. A. Howard. The seven drawings typify the development of trade in Canada from the first exchange of European and Canadian commodities—Jacques Cartier in the St.

Farm Photos for All

Secure this Camera FREE OF COST

What boy or girl would not like to have a camera of their own this summer. Here is a chance to get one free of cost. This roll film camera, fixed focus box type, taking pictures 9x, in 3/4 in. will let you have your own camera for securing a club of ONLY FOUR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. Write for some sample copies and get some of the neighbors to subscribe. It will not take long to acquire four new subscriptions. This is a splendid camera, and you can have a good time this summer with it.

For further particulars and sample copies write to: Circulation Department, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

BUTTER WRAPPERS—If you want any, write McKellen Printing Company, London.

WANTED—At once, complete second-hand outfit for both cheese and butter, prefer small steam boiler and gasoline engine. Address Irving D. Moore, Box 7, St. George, Ont.

WANTED—One or two grade Holstein cows. Must be young and extra good milkers. coming in in August preferred.—Box 97, Lakeside, Ont.

FOR SALE—Newly cheese factory, situated in good dairying district. Will sell factory separately or with house and four acres land. Factory will sell cheap as owners are giving up business. Mary and Agnes Johnson, Newry P.O., Ont. Atwood Station.

WANTED—A single or married man, accustomed to handling dairy cattle and horses, for farm in Hamilton; yearling engagement. Right man may have chance to work farm on shares. Box 20, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED—Every postmaster in Northumberland, Peterboro, Ontario, Victoria, Hastings and Durham counties, to act as special representatives for Farm and Dairy in their localities. Good commissions given for every new subscriber. Address, Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CHEESEMAKERS—Can secure good winter employment by working for Farm and Dairy. If you mean business and are anxious to earn a good sum weekly, write for full particulars to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AGENTS wanted to represent Farm and Dairy at the local fairs in Northumberland, Peterboro, Ontario, Victoria, Hastings and Durham counties. Good commissions given. For further information write to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Lawrence River, 1537—up to the present, which is demonstrated by a large tract, showing the north facade of the Robert Simpson Company's stately store in the Age of Steel, completed in 1909. Anyone who applies at the Robert Simpson Company's exhibit in the Manufacturers' Building at the Fair, will receive a copy of this booklet.

"The Central Canada Exhibition" to be held at Ottawa, November 10th to 18th promises to be of unusual interest this year to stock men and to dairymen. The live stock exhibit is the largest that has ever been shown in or central Canada. The dairy exhibits in the dairy building will be better and larger than at any previous exhibition. This department will interest all visitors to the fair. Reduced rates are in effect on all railroads. This gives farmers an excellent opportunity to buy a ticket to the capital city.

Letters addressed to Blatchford's Galt Meal Factory, Waukegan, Ill. will procure a valuable pamphlet for the farmer, entitled "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully." Milk, and every farmer should have one.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

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

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE AYRSHIRE

We are living in the most progressive age the world has ever known, an age, too, of great opportunities, and right here in this Canada of ours, where the dairy industry is paramount, we Ayrshire breeders have splendid opportunities. Our desire should be to become more capable men. We need to educate ourselves more thoroughly in all things that pertain more thoroughly acquainted with nature's laws and conditions of breeding, to familiarize ourselves with the various types, and to be more careful in selecting sires with which to mate our females, with a view to combining in our offspring, symmetry and vigor of constitution with utility. The former without utility is valueless, and the latter without symmetry enhances the value of our registered stock but little. The two combined add to the value to a very material extent. Herein is a strong point in favor of the Ayrshire. No breed of dairy cattle so possesses and combines these qualities, making them beautiful to look upon and profitable in the dairy.

This also applies to the show ring. As it has been in the past, so it will be in the future. Type, symmetry and vigor of constitution, combined with high milking

Doing a Good Work

I send hereafter my renewal for Farm and Dairy for another year. I appreciate very much the work you do and am sure it is doing a good work amongst the farming community of Canada.—R. D. Cheney, Dundas Co., Ont.

qualities, must be the stamp of cow that will win under the critical eye of the expert judge. While there may be differences of opinion on minor points, yet, this must be the fundamental principle on which awards are made where dairy breeders exist. In the dairy test a true estimate of the butter fat and solids demonstrates the ability of the cow to confer to assimilate food and economically convert it into milk. No dairy test is complete unless the cost of production (amount of food consumed) is taken into consideration not only during the test, but for at least two days previous to the commencement of the test, when it extends for only 48 or 72 hours. The Record of Performance test is the most valuable, not only to the breeders of registered cows, but to our dairymen as a whole. It enables the breeder to determine the true value of his herd and his cows. In order to select his sire from a family known to be good, the breeder has had a large number of entries in this test since its commencement yet we should have more Ayrshire breeders awake to your opportunity; enter your cows in this test and show to the world that the Ayr-

shire cow is "very much alive" in making large records of milk and fat.—Extract from an address by Mr. B. B. Ness, before the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1909.

BISSELL HARROWS ON EXHIBITION

The T. E. Bissell Co. of Elora, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, will have an interesting exhibit of their disc harrows at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. At Toronto their exhibit will be located in the Hall under the Grand Stand. Visitors to the exhibition interested in harrows should call and see the same. An expert will be in charge and will furnish interesting information about them. See their advertisement on page 27 of this issue.

Rush's U Bar Steel Stanchions

Are swinging stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give cattle. Are strong and made of standard roughage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stalls. Saves time in tying cattle, because the latch is easily operated and also solely secure. Send to-day for our Special Direct to You, offer and Catalogue.

A. M. RUSH, BOX 127, PRESTON, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

PONIES—AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—Twenty Canadian, Exmoor and Welsh Ponies, from 11 to 14½, hands in height. Also AYRSHIRES of various ages and of both sexes. Prices right. Write or call on O-5-26-10 P. A. BEAUDOIN, 107 St. James St. Montreal.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES, males only, two fall and one spring calf. Enquire what their data are offered. James Beegs, St. Thomas. E-41

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. AYRSHIRES of the latest season types, WHITE OPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

HON. L. J. FOSTER, Proprietor. J. A. BISSELL, Manager. Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que. E-2-35-10

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the lead in show this fall. Write for prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Long Distance Phone MAXVILLE, ONT. 2-7-10

IMPORTED AYRSHIRES

Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshire, mostly purchased at the great Barcheskie sale. I am prepared to sell any one for herd heading bulls, selected from the best sires in Scotland, and 25 for the service to choose from. Also from 50 to 70 lbs. per day. Write and let me know your wants. Long distance phone. R. NESS, Howick, Que. E-2-10

AYRSHIRE CALVES FOR SALE

OUT OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS

PRICE:—\$35 when one month old

GUS LANGELIER, Cap Rouge, Que. 6-2-30

Cherry Bank Stock Farm AYRSHIRES

High-Class Producers The richly bred bull, 19 months of age, Cherry Bank's 26566, for male sire Barcheskie King's Own (Imp.) 2841, F. D. McARTY (Imp.) South Georgetown, Railway Station, Howick, Que. 6-2-30-10

THE CRAFTON HARDY STANCHION

Secure or releases the fall row of cattle instantly, one or more separately, or retains any when releasing. The best, cheapest and strongest stable outfit in existence.

ROYAL CRAFTON, Mt. Charles, Ont.

HOLSTINES

BERTRAM HOSKIN Mount Pleasant Farm, The County, Ont. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Tamworth Swine. High-Class young stock for sale. Long Distance Phone 6-10-26-10

SUNNYDALE

Offers four grandsons of Pietierie Hengerveld's Count De Kol, champion bull of the breed. These calves are from 2 weeks to three months old, nicely marked, and well grown, two with official dams of very choice breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars. E-5-5-10 A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTINES

Head your herd with a good Sun Head young cow, bred from a Sun Hengerveld Korndyk whose dam was recently sold for \$100. This 3 months dam averages 23½ lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 months of age. Write for particulars. A few sons of Count De Kol Pietierie Paul, and a few daughters for sale. 6-1-27-10 BROWN BROX, LYV, ONT.

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTINES

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once, to meet a demand for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime for you to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls, Postler Horses, Imp., of the Hengerveld Calf, world's greatest sire, head of herd. C. H. GEORGE, Crafterton, Ont. Putnam Str., ¼ mile—C.P.R. E-4-2-10

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

If you are thinking of buying a choice young cow or bull, come and see our herd. Will sell anything. Have a downy, fat, healthy, and well marked Sunner Hime, Choice Goods (Imp.), who has five sisters averaging 29½ lbs. butter in 7 days and one sister that held world record as 4 year old with 31.6 lbs. butter. Write us what you want. Will guarantee everything just as described. Visit us at Hamilton by appointment. D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. L. D. Telephone 2471, Hamilton

FOR SALE

Two Holstein-Friesian cows, three years old, will freshen in October and December; both will qualify in two year old dairy yearly Record of Performance. One two year old bull, sired by Victor Teale Poosh (No. 3461), dam Madam Dot 313's Princess Pauline De Kol (No. 376). This is a grand individual, bred in every way. His dam has qualified two times in succession in the yearly Record of Performance. At five years of age she gave in 303 days 11519 lbs. milk and 618.074 lbs. fat; average per cent. fat 5.0. At six years, she gave in 327 days 688 lbs. fat; average per cent. fat 5.2. N. SANGSTER, Ormstown

Les Chenaux Farms

Have nothing for sale—good things are in demand and go fast.

Herd Headed by Sir Aggie Beets Segis

A Son of King Segis, the great'st 5 year old Sire, out of Aggie Lily Pietierie Paul

Champion Jr. 4 year old cow, 29.36 lbs. Butter in 7 days.

Two sisters by the Sire also hold World Records.

Secure some of your herd and improve your herd. DR. HARWOOD - V. P. R. & G. T. 60 miles from Montreal, by C.P.R. or G.T.R. (6-10-26-10)

Learn Par Read the how to r... 40, a man... 20, that... ence... Now, w... gressive c... roofing—... more exp... roofing n... So we've... others have

PAR... WARE... In our own... have done... mill, then au... get it cheap... locate fell... years of exp... long, longest... made to m... effect is wear... Especially d... bangulows, gl... Nepsen's... has been the... for twenty-... some as tarred... roofs, but in... handle, easy to... OUR GRUES... that gives... Here it this... this could be m... POSITIVE... ING PAPER... DEADENING... To the Man... Tell us the... kiln paper... send from o... of our produc... occasional fre... your advice... Managers... F. W. BIRD... Dist... Branch Offi... IMPERIAL... also Iron... Shuting, Hange... as new, cheap... 6-13 QUEEN... GALVES Rais... STEEL BRIGGS

BULL TRANSFERS FOR JUNE, 1909

(Continued from page 28)

Prince Isaac Teske, William A. Tackell to A. H. Caster, Holbrook, Ont.
 Prince Jennie Hengerveld, D. M. Webster to John Hudson, Charlton, Ont.
 Prince Karl De Kol, John Steinmann to Michael Wagner, Milbank, Ont.
 Prince Kornelia Manor, J. W. McCormick to Mathias Laundry, Crysler, Ont.
 Prince Kruger, Walter Patton to Arthur Brown, St. George, Ont.
 Prince Netherland Inka, Samuel Kyle to Stuart Carruthers, Cannanore, Ont.
 Prince of Sardinia, James E. Knight to Prince Sampson, Chilliwack, B.C.
 Prince Pieterje Evergreen, Wm. Higginson to George Beestland, Morrisburg, Ont.
 Prince Rambo, George Ares to Archibald, Missville, Que.
 Prince Rudolph Herodes, Mission Dairy Farm, Limited, to I. A. Tupper, Dewdney, B. C.

Prince Shadelawn, Herbert Clare to I. G. Wyckoff, Tyrrel, Ont.
 Prince Sherwood Poach, J. W. Hill to Wm. Fowler, St. Thomas, Ont.
 Prince Simanca De Kol, Frank D. Culler to George Kellam & Sons, Lynnville, Ont.

Princess Catharine's Calamity, Thomas Stroud to Frank Barnard, Norwich, Ont.
 Prince Teske De Kol, estate of James H. Wylie to John R. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.
 Rachel's Beryl Wayne, Wm. Higginson to Rosa Hanson, Brington, Ont.
 Rambler, Edgar E. Hearta to Harry W. Davison, Bristol, P. E. I.
 Richard De Kol, J. E. Terrill to Crosby Pelows, Deseronto, Ont.
 Riverside Toitilla, J. W. Richardson to William Walker, Ashford, Sask.

Riverview Hengerveld, P. J. Salley to G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.
 Riverview Hengerveld, G. A. Gilroy to Wm. Johnston, Delta, Ont.
 Riverview Seals, P. J. Salley to G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.
 Riverview Seal, G. A. Gilroy to George White, Brooke, Ont.

Robert De Kol Wayne, James G. Pettet to Hector Urquhart, Toronto, Ont.
 Loving Diamond De Kol, Truman Pitt to Charles W. Miller, Griefs, Derwent, Ont.
 Roy Buttercup, Thomas A. O'Brien to D. E. McDonald, Douglas, Ont.

Ruby Abbecker, Elmer Wyckoff to D. J. Wyckoff, Norwich, Ont.
 Ruth Teske's Teak DeKol, estate of J. H. Wylie to Joseph Dupont, St. Antoine, Que.

Samson of Hill Farm, John Doig to John Johnstone, Little Elgin, Ont.
 Sandy De Kol Sir Donald, Frederick L. Moore to Wm. Miller, Lombardy, Ont.
 Sarcasite Puskie Sir Alec, E. Blackwood to Frank Vickerson, Lacombe, Alta.

Sarcasite Spotted, Irvine Hamby to W. E. Jones, Napanee, Ont.
 Seneca Iscoe Pieterje, H. P. Shuttleworth to John Revell, Ingersoll, Ont.
 Seymour Chief, William Griffin to Frank McKelvie, Campbellford, Ont.

Sherwood, Fatoris Poach, C. H. Shaver to W. E. Elliot, Coleman, Ont.
 Sherwood Fatoris Poach, W. F. Elliot to J. C. Hale, Leamington, Ont.
 Sir Abbecker Paul, W. H. Simmons to F. Dennis, Zenda, Ont.

Sir Albino Poach De Kol, Roe Thompson to Nathan Crocker, Woodstock, Ont.
 Sir Ben Poach De Kol, G. A. Babcock to W. Hanley, Glenville, Ont.
 Sir Beryl Wayne Paul, William Higginson to R. B. Hyndman, Halville, Ont.

Sir Cornelius De Kol, Wm. Higginson to David E. Summers, Innesburg, Ont.
 Sir Donald De Kol Poach, Robert A. Cleland to Ed. E. E. Ethel, Ont.
 Sir George Hengerveld, Newton Lower to Hiram Wartman, Kepler, Ont.

Sir Jew De Kol, F. H. H. Loe to T. F. Follitt, Dugald, Man.
 Sir Johannus Wayne, W. H. Cadman to Irvine Hamby, Napanee, Ont.
 Sir Kornydke Wayne De Kol, J. W. McCormick to Harry J. Edwards, Ont.
 Sir Kornydke Wayne De Kol, J. W. McCormick to James M. Fisher, Ormond, Ont.

Sir Kornydke Wayne De Kol 2nd, J. W. McCormick to George Dunbar & Son, North Valley, Ont.
 Sir Lulu Darkness, N. Bonesteel to Albert Louck, Foxboro, Ont.
 Sir Mantel Ernest, Morton Giffin to Wm. E. Conell, Greenburg, Ont.

Sir Mercena Jewel, Colton Blos to Wm. Holmes, Ottawa, Ont.
 Sir Mercena Poach, W. H. Simmons to Jacob Leuzler, Cassel, Ont.
 Sir Paul De Kol, Hastings, Stuart Carruthers to Samuel Kyle, North Windesh.

Sir Pieterje Wayne De Kol, G. A. McCormick to George W. Shaw, Navan, Ont.
 Sir Poach Jewel, William Hartley to Wm. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.
 Sir Prince Jewel Poach, Frank Greenbank to Day Taylor, Tyrrel, Ont.

Sir Rue Wayne Lad, J. W. Gathercole to T. W. J. W. W. Master, Ont.
 Sir Sevangelina De Kol, Edward Starling to Earley Madole, Forestville, Ont.
 Sir Susan Teak De Kol, Morton Giffin to Howard Tackaberry, Rockingham, Ont.

Sir Sylvan Agate De Kol, William Higginson to Richard Justus, Windchester, Ont.
 Sir Thomas Peter De Kol, J. L. Riches to William A. Palfrey, Sherbrooke, Ont.

(To be continued)



Learn About Paroid Roofing--
Read the facts, then decide

Every year, you're learning how to raise a little more corn to the acre—or oats—or hay. At 40, a man farms better than at 20. That's progressive experience.

Now, we've had a long, progressive experience in making roofing—over 25 years—much more experience than any other roofing manufacturer to-day. So we've learned a lot of things others have yet to find out.

PAROID ROOFING

We've learned how to make the PAROID felt right, because we make it in our own mills. Other manufacturers buy their felt in the country or mill, then another—wherever they can get it cheapest. We have the most up-to-date felt mill in the country equipped with special felting machinery. We have designed our own saturating and coating machines—have our own special formula for making our waterproof compound—the result of years of experiment and test. This gives the most pliable, smoothest-surfaced, longest-lasting roofing on the market.

Prostate Roofing
 is made to meet the demand for a colored roofing where architectural effect is desired. We use our regular PAROID as a base and add an extra weatherproof deep red color coat by a separate process.

The ornamental effect of the effect of stained shingles or slate.

Especially designed for residences, bungalows, club houses and fine farm buildings.

Nepesnet Red Rope Roofing
 has been the standard low cost roofing for twenty-five years. Costs about the same as tarred felt and other cheap roofings, but lasts three or four times as long. Contains no tar, clean to handle, easy to lay.

OUR GUARANTEE is that we will replace every square of roofing that proves to be of defective manufacture. If a stronger guarantee than this could be made we would make it. We also make the celebrated NEPESNET WATERPROOF BUILDING PAPER and FLORIAN SOUND GARDENING FELT for dwellings.

Free Books
 To the Man Who is Going to Build. Tell us the kind of building or building you are planning and we will send you the right book with samples of our products and all of our building suggestions free. We sure save you our advice may save you a costly mistake.

Dealers everywhere sell our roofings.
F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers,
 Established 1812.
 Dept. 14 Hamilton, Ont.
 Branch Office, Winnipeg, Man.

PIPE FOR SALE
 also Iron and Wood Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting, etc., good as new, cheap. Write for prices.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.
 6-13 QUEEN ST., MONTREAL.

CAVES Raise them without Milk Booklet Free.
STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., Toronto, Ont.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam
 The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.
 Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle, sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
 Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Be sure genuine without the signature of Lawrence, Williams & Co. Made in the Province of Ontario, U.S.A. CANADA.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBGAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and have found it to be all many instances recommended by its use to others.—L. D. KIRK, Ashtabuck, Mich.

Canadiana Appreciate Caustic Balsam

I have been selling GOMBGAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. F. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

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Learn The Truth About The Cone And Disc Type of Cream Separators

THEN YOU WILL KNOW THE TYPE
THAT WILL BEST SUIT YOU



The intending purchaser of a Cream Separator is likely to be greatly puzzled in regard to the type of machine to select.

The makers of the cone type boost that type to the skies and knock the disc method.

The makers of the disc reverse the argument.

So how is a man or a woman to know which

one is the best when both are claimed to be IT?

How is a person to learn the truth?

Just this way, dear sir, or madam:

Ask the Maker of Both Types

That is the only way to get unprejudiced information—information that you can depend upon to be truthful and dependable.

We make both types of separators—the Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc.

Our agents sell both methods.

So if you want the facts of the case go to them and hear what they have to say.

Learn why the Frictionless Empire just exactly meets some dairymen's requirements, while the Empire Disc is better for others.

Learn the difference in the way they are made.

Get our agent to take the cone and the disc machines apart so you can compare and study them.

After you've done so you'll know which method will be the best for you to buy.

But, remember, it is not so much the method—for both methods are good—but it's the choice of

The MAKE That Really Counts

Choose either the cone or the disc method, whichever your judgment tells you is best for you, but be sure your choice of the MAKE is right—

For a poorly constructed separator, no matter what method, is a mighty poor investment—an expensive and disgusting annoyance, to put it mildly.

There are plenty of these second-rate separators on the market, so be careful to purchase a machine with a reputation for Quality, such as the Empire Separators.

Frictionless Empire is The Original

Cone type separator. Like every other good thing it is widely imitated. But the imitations do not give nearly as much satisfaction.

Empire patents prevent the use of the Ball Neck Bearing and the Three Ball Bottom Bearing—so no other cone separator can be made to run so easily.

Other Empire patents prevent the use of such a simple driving mechanism—the Frictionless Empire is therefore less likely to get out of order.

It has no closed bearings on the spindle where every other separator company puts at least one and generally two—therefore less wear on Frictionless Empire. It will last longer.

It runs so easily it requires a brake to stop it.

No machine skims closer.

These points of superiority, with the lighter bowl, the more easily cleaned skimming devices, and the safety clutch, makes the Frictionless Empire the best cone separator in the world.

Empire Disc is the Champion Disc Machine

The Empire Disc is modelled on the lines of the disc separator that is acknowledged to be the champion of Europe—the home of the disc separator.

After we secured the rights to manufacture this machine in America, our expert designers were given the task of improving this separator, if possible.

They did so, with this result:

The bowl of the Empire Disc weighs twenty per cent. less than any other disc bowl of same capacity with central distribution feed.

It has the simplest driving mechanism.

The disc can actually be THOROUGHLY cleaned.

It has the Three Ball Bottom Bearing, same as the Frictionless Empire, therefore no other disc can run so easily. And certainly no other disc machine skims so closely as this improved champion.

Get the Free Dairy Book

It describes the both machines in detail. It gives many practical dairy pointers. It should be in the hands of every dairymen. It is sent free on request. And you can have an Empire Separator for FREE TRIAL if you so desire. Anyway, be sure and write for the dairy book to-day. Address our nearest office, or call on us at the Fall Fairs.



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