

Issued Each Week— Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 44.

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 3,

1910.



SPRIGHTLY PURE BRED YOUNGSTERS OF A RECOGNIZED LEADING DAIRY BREED

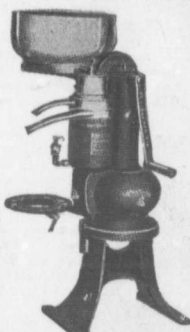
One cannot go far wrong when choosing a breed of dairy cattle if he selects individuals of the recognized leading dairy breeds. Good dairy cows are not so much a matter of breed as of strain and individuality. Particular breeds, however, are better adapted than others to particular environments, hence much thought needs to be given to the important question of selecting a breed when such is to be decided. The dairy youngsters here illustrated are a part of the herd on the prize winning Huron County, (Ont.) farm owned by Mr. George Laithwaite.

Mr. Laithwaite finds the Jersey cow to be peculiarly adapted to his conditions.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Not One Good Point, but Many

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



Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. IT GETS **ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like the more complicated machines do. It can skim fat, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

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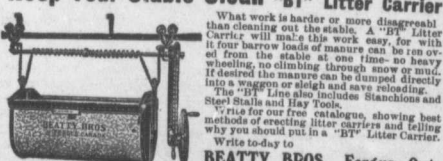
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Business Methods Followed

Mr. J. L. Thatcher, manager of the Iowana Stock Farm at Davenport, Iowa, who recently made the purchase of 82 pure bred Holstein cows in the Brockville district, when speaking at a banquet of Holstein breeders in Brockville recently, said that on the Iowana Stock Farm, which is owned by a business man, they were endeavoring to manage the farm as they would a factory. Careful accounts were being kept with every department of the farm which enabled them to tell at any time just what crops were entailing the most expenditures for cultivation, care and seed, as well as those which were returning the largest returns and net profits.

Accounts were also kept with the horses, cows, hogs and chickens. These were charged with their feed and were credited with the labor they performed or with the prices they realized. "We are endeavoring," said Mr. Thatcher, "to conduct our farm operations on a business basis as should be done on every farm."

Canadian Exports to U. S.

An Ottawa despatch to The New York Herald, says:

Now that the Payne Aldrich Tariff Act has been in force for more than a year, it is possible to show the beneficial effect on the reduction of duty on various Canadian products.

In nearly every instance where the tariff was lowered Canadian exports increased. The most notable instance is cream. The old duty was practically prohibitive, only \$8,871 worth of milk and cream being exported to the United States in the year ending July 31, 1909. The exports for the year ending July 31, 1910, were valued at \$670,808.

Here is a table showing the values for the year ending July 31, 1909, and the year ending July 31, 1910, on other commodities on which the tariff was reduced when the Payne-Aldrich Act went into effect, Aug. 5, 1909:

ARTICLE	1909	1910
Hides and skins \$4,285,405	\$4,900,670	
Agricultural.....		
Implements.....	46,246	10,042
Aluminum bars.....		
etc.....	130,558	886,409
Explosives.....	172,610	262,467
Pig Iron.....	100,802	240,900
Scrap Iron.....	80,946	391,888
Printing paper.....	813,564	1,728,427
Books and shoes.....	13,718	12,280
Coal.....	3,281,673	4,147,098
Crude gypsum.....	345,226	405,168
Iron ore.....	32,959	64,817
Misc.....	168,499	307,321
Planks and.....		
boards.....	15,233,825	18,207,576
Scantling.....	460,138	505,131
Ties.....	253,313	34,636

Support the College

"The Ontario Agricultural College has never had the support from the people of Ontario that it has deserved," said Prof. W. J. Kennedy, an Ontario farmer's son who has made a name for himself in the United States where he is professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State Agricultural College. Professor Kennedy was speaking at a meeting of Holstein breeders held in Brockville recently at the time he assisted in the purchase of 82 head of pure bred Holsteins in that section by an American buyer.

"The Guelph College," continued Professor Kennedy, "has sent some 40 young men to the United States who are leaders in agricultural matters. If the Ontario Minister of Agriculture would show the same aggressiveness in dealing with his Department as Premier Whitney has shown, he would soon place the Guelph College on a better footing.

"The farmers of Ontario should boost the College. For every \$25 you spend on the Guelph College, you will

get \$100 back through the value of the additional information it will be enabled to give you. In the State of Iowa there was a time when the farmers did not have much faith in the College but that day is past. They now work for the College as one man."

Tree Distribution on the Prairie

For some years past the number of trees distributed each spring to homesteaders on the prairies by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, has been in the neighborhood of two and a half millions. The nursery station at Indian Head, Sask., has reached almost its capacity and if the distribution is to be enlarged the nursery capacity must be correspondingly increased.

In the spring of 1909, 2,670,000 trees were sent to 2,010 applicants. In the spring of 1910 about the same number of trees was sent to 3,173 applicants.

The increase in the number of applicants is also strikingly shown by the fact that in 1908 the average number sent to each applicant was 1,400 while in 1910 the number had to be reduced to 800. The number of trees distributed remained practically the same. The number who received trees, however, increased from 1,424 in 1908 to 3,173 in 1910. In 1909, too, the number of new applicants for trees was 2,235; in 1910 this number had increased to 3,832.

Farmers are urged to grow their own maple and ash trees from seed. Caution must, however, be exercised as to where this seed comes from and, if possible, native seed procured. In the summer of 1909 many Manitoba maples were found to have been killed back either wholly or partially during the preceding winter. These had been raised from seed obtained from Dakota, and to this fact their inability to resist the weather seems due. The Forestry Branch has previously similar experiences with seed obtained from Minnesota and from Eastern Canada.

Items of Interest

The farmers of Waterloo County have formed an organization and will shortly wait on the Hydro-Electric Commission to learn the cost of power to them. The farmers are very enthusiastic and expect soon to have their homes lighted and stationary machinery run by Niagara power.

During September industrial accidents occurred to 272 individual work people in Canada. Of these, 22 were fatal and 181 resulted in serious injuries. Agriculture heads the list with 22 killed and 85 injured, and the railway service came second with 15 killed and 13 injured.

Mr. E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., has been appointed Agricultural and Farm Superintendent at the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S. During the past two years he has been on the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro in the capacity of lecturer in Live Stock and Field Husbandry and Experimentalist.

Tuberculosis.—Feeding experiments, conducted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, have conclusively proven that soap is not an effective means of tuberculosis through taking into the stomach the faeces and milk from infected cattle. Meat-inspection figures show that about one per cent. of the cattle and more than two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered are tuberculous. This condition is certainly alarming and should appeal to farmers to provide the best sanitary surroundings and conditions for their stock. Pure air, sunshine and wholesome food are the best preventives against disease, and it is evident that this disease in hogs can be materially reduced by eradicating it from cattle or by segregating them.

ISSUE EACH

VOL. XXII

T. G. H.

Perhaps readers are lying near from Pt.

Poles Islands miles wide about 700 farming, 100

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Farming on Pelee Island

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa

Perhaps a large number of Farm and Dairy readers are as ignorant as I was of Pelee Island lying nearly midway across lake Erie, eight miles from Pt. Pelee and 17 miles from Leamington. Pelee Island is nine miles long by about four miles wide and contains about 11,000 acres. About 700 people, most of whom are engaged in farming, live on the island.

Of the 11,000 acres about 5,000 are under the Drainage Act and it costs the owners about \$2.00 an acre per annum to ditch and pump the water out into the lake, for which purpose there are large pumping stations. When once the land is free of water the Pelee Island farmers have one of the richest soils existing anywhere. Lying so far south as it does and being surrounded by water, it is quite immune from dangerous frosts either in the late spring or early autumn. Peaches, grapes, corn and tobacco all grow splendidly as well as do the common cereals and other fruits. There are some rocky outcrops here and there on which the soil is shallow but much of the high ground is productive when it is well worked.

THE MAIN HANDICAP

The great drawback of the island, is the drawback of many islands—their splendid isolation. Pelee Island has been handicapped in getting produce to market at the right time. Only this year have they had anything like a good boat service and that is since the Dominion Government has built some docks and subsidised, I believe, a steamer service.

The chief crops now grown on the island are corn and tobacco. Some tobacco plots are expected to yield over one ton of dried tobacco an acre. Of course in the minds of some this corn could be put to better use. They can grow dent corn to perfection, also early potatoes. The Islanders plant a large average to corn and sell it nearly all to feed hogs or other stock on the mainland. Comparatively little stock seemed to be kept on the island and as for hogs they were conspicuous for their absence. On asking why they did not manufacture their corn into pork, the Islanders said it was because they had difficulty in marketing the hogs. If a better boat service were rendered them they would no doubt turn their attention to raising pigs.

TO SEVER BRITISH CONNECTION

There is a strong tendency on the island to sever British connection simply that they might find better and larger markets in Uncle Sam's big cities. A better boat service would win back their loyalty and it should be made to pay if everyone on the island would produce farm produce up to the limit of its capabilities. It would be quite possible for a man to rear his family comfortably on 25 acres of the average island soil, provided he had an outlet daily for the production of small fruits, hogs and so forth. Just now their money making crop is tobacco.

A thing which was very noticeable was that weed seeds had found their way to the island in great quantity and variety. One especially bad weed the Islanders have to fight on their low lands and that one is field bindweed, or wild

morning glory. The farmers seemed to think it was a necessary evil. It will mean much to eradicate it.

Many of the roads on the Island are along the banks of large ditches or canals and are made from the excavations of these ditches. The sides of these roads are a veritable breeding ground for weeds and they are quite generally neglected. The Islanders will have to wake up on the weed problem.

Sound Practice in Colt Management

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

The future value of colts, their constitution and hardness, depend to a great extent on the way in which they are looked after the first winter. During the first winter, the feed and care should be such as to keep the colt growing vigorously and at the same time to make it hardy and develop a good constitution. Too many of us have

Appreciative Neighbors

"A neighbor of mine showed me two or three copies of your weekly farm paper, Farm and Dairy. I came quickly to the conclusion that it was just about what I wanted, so kindly find enclosed \$1.00 for my subscription for one year."—L. D. Bricker, Calgary District, Alta.

Your neighbor in all probability would be just as appreciative of the good things contained in Farm and Dairy as was this man from Alberta. Show him a few copies of Farm and Dairy. Secure his subscription. Send it in to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, and state which of our many premiums you desire.

an idea that a colt is a delicate creature and therefore should be warmly housed during the winter. This is a mistake. It is much better to keep the colts in dry box stalls which are always fairly cool and allow them to run out almost every day in the winter for at least three or four hours. We keep them in only on very stormy days and of course our colts kept in this way never look so nice and sleek as colts kept in warm box stalls.

APPEARANCE NOT CONSIDERED

Some of our neighbors who do not appreciate the value of building up a strong constitution in the young animal are inclined to look rather disparagingly on our shaggy looking animals. We do not worry about this however, for we know that we get the best animals in the end. When visiting the Nova Scotia Agricultural College last winter, I noticed that their colts are handled in exactly the same way as ours and they looked just as rough,—they breed the finest Clydes in the province at the N.S.A. College.

In feeding the colt, the idea should be to give feeds which are full of bone and muscle producing elements. This shuts such feeds as corn and flax-seed altogether out of the ration. Crushed oats and bran are the ideal feeds for feeding to young colts. We believe in letting the colts run out for water. This compels them to go out whether they want to or not on cold days.

The Purpose of Fall Plowing

S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Lambton Co., Ont.

The regular fall plowing is followed in order to accomplish two purposes: 1st.—To expose the earth to the action of the frost. 2.—To increase the water holding capacity of the soil. This latter is a result of the first. The frost acting on the very fine particles of clay or colloids as they sometimes are called, gathers them in to compound particles. This creates ideal conditions for the retention of a large quantity of water in the soil for the use of plants.

The main object to be sought for in fall cultivation, is to leave the ground open and rough in order to allow the frost to do its work properly. For this reason the cultivator, harrow or roller should not be used on land plowed after fall wheat seeding and left for winter.

Where it is necessary to cultivate in order to destroy weeds it is a good plan to rib the land with a double mouldboard plow, the last thing in the fall. This puts the soil in excellent condition and facilitates drying in the spring, thus allowing of very early seeding. Where a big seeding is to be done in the spring of the year or where the land is inclined to be a little wet, ribbing late in the fall will often give a start of several days in the spring.

Anent Clipping Horses

Dr. J. S. Standish, Prof. Veterinary Science, Truro, N. S.

When clipping horses judgment on the part of the owner is required as sometimes this practice is beneficial and at other times harmful. Horses that have smooth, fine, short coats are neither improved in appearance nor physically benefited by clipping. Horses with long, rough coats are improved in both appearance and physical condition by clipping, providing they are comfortably housed and blanketed when standing either in or out of the stable.

When proper care is given the horse, clipping increases the action of the circulatory, respiratory and digestive organs with consequent greater vigor in the animal. This improvement in vigor is evidenced by the lessened tendency to congestion or stocking of the legs so common in long, heavy coated horses when allowed to stand in the stable for several hours at a time.

CLIPPING HEAVY HORSES

A good system of clipping for heavy horses is to clip the head, neck and body, leaving the hair on the belly and legs. This is not so pleasing in appearance, but it permits of easy clothing of the clipped parts and does not expose the limbs so severely to extreme cold.

Idle horses are not benefitted by clipping. Farm horses if they have not shed their winter coats before spring work commences are benefitted by clipping in the manner already given. Road horses, if not fine coated are improved by clipping, providing they are properly cared for. For the sake of appearance road horses should have the belly and limbs clipped. They should never be left standing outside in the cold, however, if clipped.

Points in Favor of Road Rolling

W. A. McLean, C.E., Provincial Engineer of Highways, Toronto.

Rolling is essential to the construction of a good stone road. It is impossible to build a stone road cheaply and durably without a roller, and the same is true with regard to the best class of gravel roads. Roads built of loose stone take from one to three years of traffic to consolidate them. During that time the roads so treated are a serious obstruction to traffic. On short patches this is not so noticeable; but on long stretches of one or two miles, it is distinctly objectionable and much dissatisfaction arises. Before traffic can, with comfort, use the metal of roadway the earth sides are cut up, drainage is blocked, and the entire roadway is frequently rutted or worn out of shape by vehicles traveling along one side of the stone.

Councils in selecting a steam roller should choose the best; and respective merits should be carefully studied. A saving in first cost may be many times offset by the additional cost of operating or maintaining an inferior machine. Maximum results and fewest spots for repair are all-important in seeking true economy. Rolling is not an added expense to the cost of a stone road. The cost of rolling is more than made up by the saving that results in several ways. Coarser stone can be used in a road that is rolled so that the cost of crushing is reduced. Between stone crushed fine enough to be used without rolling and the coarser stone suitable for a rolled road, there may readily be a difference in cost of from eight to 10 cents a ton. This alone will nearly pay the cost of rolling.

Roads built without rolling demand a great deal of attention for several years that is not given to rolled roads. The stone has to be raked to place from time to time; the earth sides have to be levelled where they have been cut up and destroyed; new material has to be added to fill hollows and ruts. Rolled roads are more durable, and in consequence the cost of repair and maintenance is greatly reduced. With coarser stone in the road it is stronger to resist wear; and it is more securely bonded than where it is first rutted and mixed with mud. Less stone is required on a rolled road, as loose stone

is largely forced down into the mud or is knucked to the ditches by traffic.

A good road should have a foundation of uniform strength, surfaced with a well-bonded coat of stone of uniform thickness. By rolling the sub-grade, weak spots are developed that can be filled with earth and again rolled to produce the uniform foundation. Earth for this purpose is cheaper than stone. When weak spots are brought to grade in this way, the uniform coat of stone can be applied and rolled to its permanent place.



A Rolled Stone Road along which it is a pleasure to drive

The illustration shows another of the splendid stone roads in the Prince Edward County Road System. This road when photographed had just been completed with a steam roller. The road is in perfect condition for travel.

In addition to less cost, a stone road built with a steam roller is a complete work. It is in the best of condition to drive on as soon as rolling is finished. Rolled roads are a delight to those who have been accustomed only to old-time methods, and have done much to popularize county road systems.—Highway Improvement.

The smuts of cereals are of such a nature that they confine their attack to one particular crop.



A New Road in Marked Contrast to the one finished with a Roller

The ruts on this country road in Oxford are largely the result of using too much top dressing. The road is made of crushed gravel, but a "dust jacket" should have been used on the rotary screen to remove part of the sand.

Neither of the barley smuts will attack anything but barley and similarly with oat and wheat smuts; consequently an affected barley crop will have no influence on wheat and oats next season.—J. W. Eastham, B. S. C., O. A. C., Guelph.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

Considerations in Wintering Bees

The important considerations in wintering bees are to have plenty of young bees, a good queen, plenty of stores of good quality, sound hives, and proper protection from cold and dampness.

If, as cold weather approaches, the bees do not have stores enough, they must be fed. Every colony should have from 25 to 50 pounds, depending on the length of winter and the methods of wintering. It is better to have too much honey than not enough, for what is left is good next season. If feeding is practised, honey may be used, but syrup made of granulated sugar is just as good and is perfectly safe. If honey is purchased for feeding, great care should be taken that it comes from a healthy apiary, otherwise the apiary may be ruined by disease. Never feed honey bought on the open market.

The bees should be provided with stores early enough so that it will not be necessary to feed or to open the colonies after cold weather comes on. Honeydew honey should not be left in the hives, as it produces "dysentery." Some honeys are also not ideal for winter stores. Those which show a high percentage of gums (most tree honeys) are not so desirable, but will usually cause no trouble.

OUTDOOR WINTERING

In wintering out of doors the amount of protection necessary depends on the severity of the winter. In the Southern States no packing is necessary, and even in very cold climates good colonies with plenty of stores can often pass the winter with little protection, but packing and protection make it necessary for the bees to generate less heat, and consequently they consume less stores and their vitality is not reduced. Dampness is probably harder for bees to withstand than cold, and when it is considered that bees give off considerable moisture, precautions should be taken that as it condenses it does not get on the cluster. An opening at the top would allow the moisture to pass out, but it would also waste heat, so it is better to put a mat of burlap or other absorbent material on top of the frames. The hive may also be packed in chaff, leaves, or other similar dry material to keep out the cold. Some hives are made with double walls, the space being filled with chaff; these are good for outdoor wintering. The hive entrance should be lower than any other part of the hive, so that any condensed moisture may run out. The hives should be scud and the covers tight and waterproof.

Entrances should be contracted in cold weather not only to keep out cold wind, but to prevent mice from entering. There should always be enough room, however, for bees to pass in and out if warmer weather permits a flight.

CELLAR WINTERING

In the hands of experienced bee keepers cellar wintering is very successful, but this method requires careful study. The cellar must be dry and so protected that the temperature never varies more than from 40 to 45 degrees F.; 43 degrees F. seems to be the optimum temperature. The ventilation must be good or the bees become fretful. Light should not be admitted to the cellar, and consequently some means of indirect ventilation is necessary.

Cellar wintering requires the consumption of less honey to maintain the proper temperature in the cluster and is therefore economical. Bees so wintered do not have an opportunity for cleansing flight, often for several months, but the low consumption makes this less necessary. Some bee keepers advocate carrying the colonies out a few times on warm days, but it is not fully established whether this is entirely beneficial and is usually not practised.

The time for putting colonies in the cellar is a point of dispute, and practices in this regard vary considerably. They should certainly be put in before the weather becomes severe and as soon as they have ceased brood rearing. The time

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chosen may be at night when they are all in the hive, or on some chilly day.

The hives may be piled one on top of the other, lower tier raised a little from the floor. The entrances should not be contracted unless the colony

is comparatively weak. It is usually not considered good policy to close the entrances with wire cloth, as the dead bees which accumulate more or less on the bottom board may cut off ventilation. The entrance, therefore, should be free.

cultivators and plows when not in use.

A four year rotatorin as follows is practiced: Corn or clover crops, 2nd oats or barley, seeded to clover, 3rd and 4th year clover and hay.

The fences on this farm throughout were mostly made from cedar logs and poles, and while they contained a lot of timber they were built with accuracy and neatness. The workmanship of the farm on the whole was commendable—neatness appeared to be the rule. If Mr. Terrill improves on his weak points, he will make a strong run for first place in the next general Prize Farms Competition.—W. F. S.

THE THIRD PRIZE DAIRY FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. E. Terrill's Farm Described by W. F. Stephen, who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, placed the Awards in this the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.

On July 19th, we visited the farm owned by E. Terrill, in Northumberland Co., Ont., and after a close inspection we awarded it 752 points, which brought Mr. Terrill into third place, in this, the second year of the Prize Farms Competition to decide the best dairy farms in the province of Ontario. It did not take the judges long to note the evidences of thrift, neatness and good workmanship to be seen on every hand at this farm.

Mr. Terrill's farm comprises 180 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. The soil is clay loam, and leam, and is quite productive.

The farm house has been erected for over 80 years. It denotes comfort, but is not as convenient as a house of modern build, but it is in every respect a home and has most complete furnishing. It is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. Terrill, their son and his amiable partner.

WINDBREAKS AND LAWN

At the front and west of the residence are a number of Norway spruce trees, these lend protection in winter and shade in summer, and enclose a fair sized lawn, in the centre of which is a cairn of stones, covered with creeping plants. On the apex of this cairn is an urn from which at the time of our visit came a profusion of bloom,—the whole combined giving rare beauty to this fine old home.

The water supply of the house is fairly convenient. A well just outside the shed door and a soft water cistern inside provides abundance of water for all household purposes. The system of disposing of the waste water could be improved.

MILKING SHED

On the way from the house to the barn is the carriage house, summer milking shed and piggery. A lumber shed and implement building stands off a few rods from the barn and stable. The summer milking house consists of a long shed, open on one side and fitted with a number of stanchions, where 18 cows may be tied while being milked. This shed ensures cleanliness in milking, and is much cooler than a stable during the hot summer evenings. The stanchions are so arranged that all the cows may be locked in at once or each individual at will.

A new piggery 20 by 24 feet, has been built. It has two pens and a passage way. The floor is of concrete; the sleeping quarters are floored with plank, and raised six inches above the concrete floor. The troughs are made of concrete with iron rods across every two feet or so, to keep the pigs from fouling the food.

In the implement shed was found almost a complete set of farm implements.

BARN AND STABLES

The large new barn and stable on Mr. Terrill's farm was the second best seen on any of the prize farms. As the plan of this barn appeared in Farm and Dairy, Dec. 30th, 1909, I need not go into detail here, further than to say, it has a capacity for tying 11 horses and 30 cows and there are besides four box stalls. The system of ventilation in the barn in the estimation of the judges was out of date and insufficient. The plan of the barn is favorable to economy of labor in storing fodder, and caring for the live stock. A manure shed at one end of the cow stable conveniently receives both the horse and cow manure. From here it is drawn and spread on the land, each week during the winter.

All the outbuildings on the farm were painted red with white trimmings, save the piggery, which is sheeted with galvanized steel.

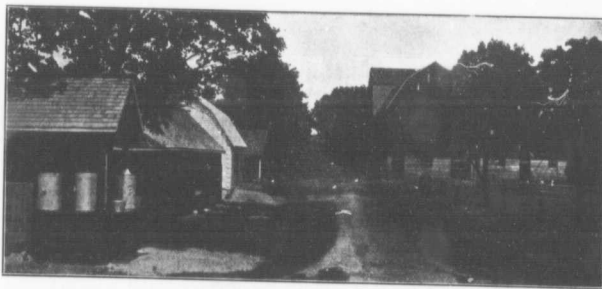
A new circular concrete silo 14 by 35 feet, with a room adjoining for mixing feed, also built of concrete, completes this farm plant for housing and feeding the fine herd of dairy cattle kept for the production of milk. The cattle are watered at a spring nearby the farm. The water from this spring could be taken to the stable with small cost.

THE STOCK

At the time of our visit there were on the farm nine horses, 18 cows, nine head of young cattle, registered Holsteins and their grades, and one Holstein bull; also 19 hogs and over 100 head of White Leghorn poultry. From Jan. 1st to May 30th there were eggs sold from this farm to the value of \$105.62.

The milk is sent to the factory from early spring until late fall, and daily milk records are kept to determine whether each individual cow is profitable or not.

The crops consisted of a large acreage of red clover, and mixed hay, winter wheat, which was



Part of the Money Making End of a Prize Winning Farm
The barn, milking shed, piggery and other structures on Mr. E. Terrill's farm in Northumberland Co., Ont., are here shown. These have been more or less fully described in Farm and Dairy, September 2, 1909. Read in the adjoining article what the judges have to say of this third prize farm.

a fine crop, oats, peas, corn, roots and potatoes. On the whole the stand of crops was fair, although weak in some places for want of underdraining. Here, too, weeds were too much in evidence, as considerable chess and wild flax were growing with the winter wheat, and considerable false flax was found in the first crop of clover. It was noticeable that an effort had been made to keep the weeds in check.

THE ORCHARDS

In the old orchard of six acres were trees of winter apples. This is sown to oats, peas and barley, each spring, and the hens are allowed to thrash it out in the fall. The pruning knife and saw need to be used here. There was a fair crop of fruit. A splendid wind break of Norway spruce protected this orchard on three sides. In the young orchard of 11 acres were 400 apple trees planted in 1908. A number had died but have not been replaced. Those growing looked healthy and were surrounded in part with a fine crop of corn. There was also an acre or more of small fruits from which quite a revenue was being derived. Here was noticed a covering for

giving the rain very little chance to wash out fertility.

The top of the pile is left slightly concave to absorb the rain. The manure from the cow and horse stables is mixed and tramped down hard each day. We always take care to see that the rain water from the roofs of the barn does not flow near this pile. If it did, as is the case on some farms where the manure is merely thrown out of windows, under the eaves, much of the fertility would be lost. Where only the natural rainfall reaches the manure practically no damage is done. Of course when manure is kept out of doors in this way, it is necessary to use quite a large amount of absorbents in the stables.

Occasionally when the weather is favorable and a large amount of manure has accumulated in the yard, it is hauled out to the field where it is to be used the next spring and piled in exactly the same way. It is then handy work.

One thing about Farm and Dairy is that every issue seems to be the best.—Bert. Brillard, Leeds Co., Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

HIGH - CLASS AYRSHIRES

AT THE LOTUS FIELDS,
West Berlin, Vermont, U. S. A.

Thursday, November 10th, 1910

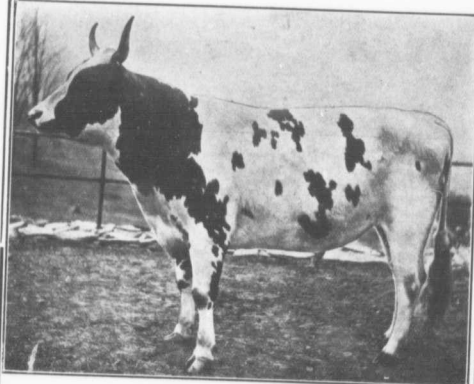
At Eleven o'clock a.m.

Forty Head to be sold by Public Auction, all choice animals, including Jean Armour 2nd, daughter of the great Canadian Cow Jean Armour, also the three year old champion bull, Bargenoch Bonnie Scotland, Imp., No. 117.



Jean Armour and her heifer calf, Jean Armour 2nd

This is a wonderful calf of phenomenal breeding, sired by Van-Scid's Dairy King, 9855, (Imp.) whose dam gave 78 lbs. of milk in Scotland. Jean Armour gave 74 lbs. of milk a day in August, 1910, at the Lotus Fields.



Bargenoch Bonnie Scotland
11974, 7299 Imp. at The Lotus Fields

Winner of 1st prize at Ayr, Scotland, as a yearling in 1908, and as a two year old in 1909. Also Grand Championship at Toronto, Canada, in 1909. One of the grandest show bulls of the breed, proving a great sire.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Fall Seeding for Pasture and Hay

1. I have a pasture that has not been plowed for eight or 10 years. I would like to plow it this fall, cultivate, and seed with a mixture of grass seed and clover for pasture next year. Is this feasible? Or had I better wait till next year and seed grass seed with oats or other grain? 2. Can the same be done on a piece of ground where we had corn this year? to be used for hay? 3. What is the best manner to store corn for the subsist of my farm no silo. 4. Most of the soil of my farm is blue clay with a top soil of loam and sand mixed for about two or three feet. I intend to plow about 20 acres next spring and seed with oats and grass seed for hay. What amount per acre is advisable for such ground?—C. M. Yamaska Co., Que.

1. It would be quite useless to try to seed now so late in the season as this. Seeding to grass cannot be done successfully in Eastern Ontario and Quebec after the first August, save under exceptionally favorable conditions as to soil and weather. About 10 lbs. red clover and 12 lbs. timothy per acre would be a good mixture for fall seeding.

2. No, but had you sown grass and clover seed about beginning of August, just before giving last cultivation with straight trowled, light cultivator the chances are you would have gotten a good catch.

3. Dried corn may be stored by standing bundles on end on top of mows, in sheds or on barn floors wherever convenient, being careful to stand together rather loosely.

4. The mixture given above would be suitable but if water never lies on the surface I would recommend the following as being an even more satisfactory mixture: Timothy 12 lbs., red clover six lbs., alfalfa six lbs., alsike two lbs. per acre.

Eradicating Thistles

Last fall a few thistles came up in one of our fields. I dug the thistles out of this spring. This summer they have spread. I propose to try and die them out this fall. Do you think it would be any use to seed down to clover next spring or would it be better to grow potatoes or turnips on the ground?

Next spring I expect to harrow in timothy and red clover seed on about six acres of land as I am not able to get it plowed. If I sow some crimson clover or millet would I be likely to get a crop which would pay for the cutting? I will have to mow over the land to kill suckers of willow, spruce, etc., so would like to try and get a crop to pay for cutting the suckers. What quantity of crimson clover seed would you advise per acre and what grass for the one crop?—G. F. H., Thunder Bay District, Ont.

You will find the digging process slow and laborious as a means of eradicating Canada thistles. I would suggest instead a hoed crop in 1911 and seeding down in 1912 without plowing; that is cultivate, instead of plow in the fall of 1911.

If the soil is warm and well drained you might anticipate a good crop of millet on the field in question but I would not advise your sowing before June 15th. Do not sow grass or clover seed with millet. It is now too late to sow crimson clover. It should be sown in August. Sow about 12 lbs. an acre. Clover and timothy might be sown with oats and barley on the land in question. The oats and barley cut when well in leaf but before beginning to color would make good hay and you might then expect the young timothy and clover to thrive. Sow about eight lbs. red clover, three lbs. alsike clover and 12 lbs. timothy per acre.

I am renewing my subscription to Farm and Dairy and wish the paper more success. It is a very valuable publication, not only to farmers, but to many in other industries.—J. J. Beament, Muskoka Dist., Ont.

Barn Yard Manure

Barn-yard manure increases the water-holding capacity of the soil; and instead of dumping the manure in some convenient, out-of-the-way place, or leaving in the yard to deteriorate, or to rot the structures against which it is so frequently piled, the farmer can not only save money, but at the same time conserve the moisture of his soil, by immediately spreading it upon his fields. To get manure on to the fields as quickly and effectively a manure spreader is very useful.

Without moisture, fertility is of little consequence; and moisture without fertility will not produce satisfactory results. The soil must be supplied with organic matter to replace the plant-food extracted from it by growing crops. This must come largely from the barn-yard and from plowing under green crops, stubble and so forth. Unless they pay attention to modern methods of agriculture the farmer will complain of worming out the value of the land drops and the young men look for a better chance elsewhere.

Manure from the barn-yard adds humus to the soil; and humus acts like a sponge, retaining moisture in the soil, making it more capable of absorbing a heavy rain-fall and of holding it there longer. The moral, therefore, is to save and carefully spread all barn-yard manure over the fields. Manure is worth dollars, and will net dollars into the farmers' pockets.

Farming in Palestine

(Washington Post)

"My impression of the primitive conditions of life in Palestine was somewhat spoiled by a bit of American enterprise during my trip through the Holy Land this summer," said Milton R. Wells.

"With about 20 other Americans I made the usual tourists' journey to all the points of interest. Almost everywhere we found the people living under practically the conditions of 2,000 years ago. Of course, we got a little better when we walked into the telegraph office in Jerusalem, and later sat down to a regular table d'hôte dinner in the hotel, but we were informed that, as soon as we left the city and got into the country, we would find ourselves in a world of centuries ago.

"This was true for a while. But imagine my surprise when taking a drive through the country in Lebanon region, about half way between Beyrouth and Damascus, to see a big steam plow tearing up the earth at a prodigious rate. We might just as well have been looking at a big farm in North Dakota. Naturally I was somewhat curious, and I made an investigation. I learned that an agent of an American implement firm was making a demonstration for the benefit of the natives. He had been in the neighborhood for about a month. It was interesting, of course, and he seemed to be willing to talk. As a result I got a lot of information that usually doesn't go with a tour through the Holy Land.

"The plow used by the native Syrian is nothing but a forked stick, drawn by oxen. This primitive plow doesn't make much of a furrow, and it takes two men and a pair of oxen an entire day to plow half an acre. Plowing begins early in the spring and continues until July. By that time the soil is hard and the difficulty in turning it up increases. The American demonstrator said that by the rapidity with which the ground was prepared with which men in one day, he said, the steam plow did in many weeks, as could be accomplished by 60 men and 60 oxen with the native implements."

The Feeders' Corner

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

Shorts or Middlings?

Am sending you two samples of wheat shorts. Which is the higher grade? Which would you advise us to buy?—C. Meil, Crescent Valley, B.C.

Sample No. 1 is not shorts but middlings—a product that is manufactured by only a few millers. No. 2 (the coarser feed) is what is commonly known as shorts. It is the finer parts of the bran or reground bran.

Since it is not stated what classes of live stock are to be fed these mill stuffs, it is difficult to say which is the best grade to buy in your case. Wheat middlings are to be preferred in most cases, as it has higher percentages of digestible protein and carbo-hydrates. An average analysis of wheat shorts will give 12.2 per cent. digestible protein, 50 per cent. digestible carbo-hydrates and 3.8 per cent. digestible fat. Wheat middlings will analyze 12.5 per cent. protein, 53 per cent. carbo-hydrates and 3.4 per cent. fat. In both protein and carbo-hydrates therefore, the middlings have the advantage.

In feeding to hogs, the superior value of middlings is greater than a chemical analysis would indicate. In fact wheat middlings is one of the best foods that can be used in feeding hogs. For dairy cows on the other hand, middlings, if not used with quite a large percentage of wheat bran or some other bulky food would form pasty masses in the stomach and be hard to digest. When mixed with a proper amount of the wheat middlings are to be preferred to shorts if both can be obtained for the same price.—E.

Silage for Sheep and Lambs

J. H. Skinner, Purdue Exp. Station
To the practical sheep man there is no more important or vital phase of flock management than the proper feeding of the breeding ewes during the winter. If the rations are scanty and insufficient during pregnancy, the young lambs in embryo must be grown at the expense of the tissue and vitality of the ewe. On the other hand, if feeding is over abundant and too generous use is made of rich starchy feeds like corn, especially when exercise is limited, the effects are even more pronounced. In the first instance the ewe is lacking sufficient vitality to secrete a normal milk flow for the lamb's support after

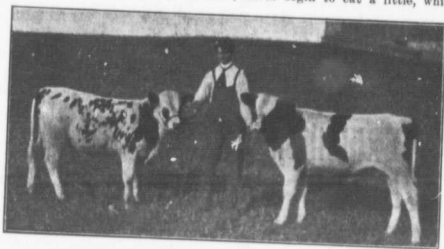
birth; while in the latter, weak lambs and difficulty in lambing may be expected. In either case, when the rations fail to satisfy the demands of the ewe in kind or amount so that health and vigor are not maintained, the usefulness of the flock, as a source of market lambs or breeding stock, is vitally affected and its future value diminished. False economy in the selection of the ration on the one hand or a useless waste of feed on the other, are equally harmful and out of har-

never, have suffered loss during their experience, but assign it to feeding the silage when in a frozen, moldy or extremely acid condition.

Care for the Dairy Calf

G. A. Brothen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

My calves are fed for a short time at first four pounds whole milk three times a day. Later on this amount is given in two feeds. As soon as the calves begin to eat a little, which is



These Two Bull Calves are Worthy of Close Study

Note the appearance of masculinity evidenced in the heads of these two calves. They should make impressive sires. Owned by G. A. Brothen, Narwood, Ont. See Gossip under Holstein News. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

SUCCULENCE ESSENTIAL

There is probably no one element in the winter ration of the breeding ewe of more importance than succulence. Without succulence, it is impossible to secure or maintain the freshness, vigor and health, characteristic of a flock properly fed upon rations containing succulence in some desirable form. The wonderful thrift and breeding capacity of the Old Country flocks are, in large part, due to the fact that roots constitute the basis of the dairy ration. Scarcity of labor makes root production as a regular part of the system of cropping in this country almost an impossibility, and therefore attention has been directed by the experiment stations and farmers to other possible sources of green or succulent material for winter feeding. As a result of this, corn silage is beginning to be looked upon with favor by sheep owners.

In the minds of many, however, corn silage is not considered altogether safe for pregnant ewes and young lambs. Many held to this conviction as a result of costly experience and are positive in declaring all silage unfit for sheep; others, on the contrary, are emphatic in declaring its merits. Not a few of these latter,

very early, skim milk is gradually substituted.

After the cheese factory starts skim milk is replaced by whole milk and water, the quantity of water added being regulated according to the age and development of the calf. In addition to milk my calves are fed oats, silage, roots, clover, hay, whole oats, bran, and some oat chop. They are "home-brews," and are fed very little

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Took Off Bog Spavin

Edison, Alberta
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on a colt that had a bad Bog Spavin and it took it clean off. Kendall's is the best I know of ever used." Yours truly, F. H. Smith, Smith Station, New Prince, Cuth, King's Co., 40 yards west of town.
"I have used it for \$5. For every \$10 Kendall's The Horse—see write up."
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Kenosha Falls, Wt.

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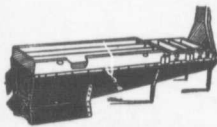
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but what is grown and produced on the home farm.

Good calves may be raised on artificial calf-foods and so forth, but in a lease factory district, at least, with milk wholesaling at from 75c. to \$1.00 a cwt., it hardly pays to rob the calf of nature's food—its dam's milk. To the average farmer, however, 150 lbs. of milk (the feed for 12 young calves) looks bigger at \$1.25 in a factory can than it would if making \$2.00 worth of calf.

Good care, which includes not only sufficient food and water but also extra precaution is also essential in guarding against flies, vermin, and disease. Well raised calves are a source of satisfaction to their owner;

but apparently at no stage in the animals' career is it so often neglected and at such a loss.

We frequently nowadays see articles dealing with the better feeding of the dairy cow. From my experience, I believe good feed, good care—with the additional "ounce of prevention"—pays equally as well with the dairy calf.

It will be a matter for regret if the Toronto Milk Producers allow their organization for any reason whatever to fall away. A strong active and aggressive organization is the best guarantee for a fair price and a high grade of products to offer to the trade.

HORTICULTURE

Spraying Apples Profitable

Remarkably good results were secured this year from spraying the four demonstration orchards under the direction of the Morrisburg Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In one of the orchards, which is slightly over an acre in extent, and the fruit from which sold for \$400, a check cow, which was not sprayed and was left in its original state, produced seven barrels of apples. Out of these seven barrels less than one barrel were marketable as No. 1. There were seven rows altogether in the orchard.

Equally good results were secured from the whole four orchards. From one of them, the Dominion Government took 60 boxes of McIntosh Red to send to Brussels, Belgium, and to London, England, as well as to New Westminster, B.C.

Profits in an Ontario Orchard

"The British Columbia real estate man who had an exhibit at the Central Exhibition," said Mr. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, in an address in Stornont Co., recently, "told some big stories about the profits in different orchards in British Columbia, and no doubt these stories were true. But if Ontario real estate men were equally enterprising they could match the best of these stories without the slightest difficulty.

"For instance, yesterday I went through an orchard near Morrisburg, containing one and a half acres, chiefly McIntosh Red, Fameuse and Wealthy. The owner told me that he had sold the apples this year on the trees, the buyer taking all risks of weather and insects. The price stipulated being \$400, cash on delivery of the apples.

"I was anxious to know the net profit to the grower, and therefore, I asked him what the cost was of the season's care of the orchard. He replied that the net cash outlay was \$6.75, and his own work in addition would be worth \$8 more. I afterwards verified these facts.

Celery in the Winter

Mrs. J. M. McDonald, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Much as we all appreciate celery in its season it will be more appreciated if properly stored and carried over for use in the winter months when greens are so scarce. If celery is to be carried over in storage, we must first have a winter variety of celery and take care that it is not completely blanched when placed in storage. If blanched, the celery is almost certain to rot in the pit. At the approach of winter, the plants are taken up, the roots trimmed and then packed closely together in the pits where they will complete blanching and come out late in winter or next spring in capital condition for use.

In storing our celery, a pit is dug with square sides just as deep as the celery is high. The leafy top of the celery is then trimmed and the stocks packed closely together in this pit. An A-shaped roof made of two wide boards is then placed over the pit to shed the rain. In selecting the location for this pit, a ridge should be chosen so that the water will run away readily from either side. Cover the boards with five or six inches of straw. Over this lay old Burlap sacks and cover the whole with earth to a depth of six inches.

The main object with this method of storing celery is that a great deal of difficulty is involved when getting the celery out when needed. We have no cellar however, where the temperature is sufficiently steady to keep the

celery properly. We are never able to use all the celery that we store. A ready market is found among our neighbors for the surplus at good prices. We believe that if we were depending on gardening for a living that no branch of market gardening would be more profitable than the growing of celery and the carrying it over for sale in the winter and spring months.

Pink Rot in Apples

Will pink rot develop on apples after being put in barrels and subjected to 90 and 95 degree heat for two days or more? How long will it take a worm to mature if the egg is there under the same heat? J. P. Wellington Co., Ont.

Pink Rot is much more likely to develop on apples packed at a high temperature than on those packed at a low temperature. This disease invariably follows scab or some injury to the skin of the apples. It develops wherever there is broken skin or a scab spot.

Apple systems under a temperature of 80 degree or 90 degree would still be active and if they were small when the apples were packed they would probably only require a few days in which to mature. It is particularly a difficult matter to ship apples any distance that have been packed at such a high temperature. It is much safer to have the apples cool before you go into a barrel.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

The Value of Spraying

With the maturing of the apples, the effect of spraying has become evident. Our correspondents are practically unanimous in their testimony to the great value of spraying, both for insects and for fungus diseases. Probably a per cent of all who make remarks mention the very evident benefits of spraying in their neighborhood. The following quotations from Ontario alone will multiply the score.

Grey County.—I visited several of the experiment orchards under treatment in the neighborhood of Collingwood and Crosmore. These orchards have been sprayed four times. If like results could be secured in all the orchards of the Georgian Bay District there would be no lack of saleable fruit.

Wentworth.—"Some fairly good orchards were well sprayed, but almost total failure where not sprayed, due to codling moth."

Elton.—"Have a full crop of apples. Think cause is vigorous condition of the orchard and thorough spraying. My Spies and Baldwins will run 75 per cent. No. 1."

East Northumberland.—"Orchards sprayed and well cared for are heavily loaded with fruit of good quality. Durham.—"In orchards that have been sprayed and cultivated, apples are of fair size and quality; where neglected fruit is small and wormy."—Fruit Cren Report Number 5.

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We can point out roofs of proof, right near you, where Neponset PAROID Roofing has lasted as long as the highest-grade shingles. It has been on Government buildings, dairy barns, stables, poultry buildings and railroad and industrial buildings everywhere for over a decade. We have been in one line of business for over a century and the experience gained in all that time is back of
NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING
NEPONSET Roofings enable you to choose the roofing that best meets your needs. There are different roofings for different types of buildings.
NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for barns and general farm buildings. Stale in color. Does not taint rain water. Reasonable.
For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require insect roofing, you will find that NEPONSET RED-ROOF Roofing lasts three times longer than tarred felt.
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POULTRY YARD

Winter Egg Production

"What a fine lot of hens you have here," exclaimed a lady on looking through the poultry plant at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. "I am sure you must get a lot of eggs." "No, we are not getting any eggs at the present time," said Mr. A. G. Gilbert. "We cannot afford to have our hens laying now when eggs are 15 cents a dozen. We start them laying when eggs go up to 35 cents."

The lady went away in disgust. To her this was plainly a case of robbery: to produce eggs only when city people had to pay 35 to 40 cents a dozen. From the point of view of the farmer, however, who is not keeping hens for the money but rather for the thing, with proper management it is just as easy to get winter eggs as summer eggs.

In the first place, it should be remembered that in a poultry pen a pullet there are about 600 eggs. With proper management, 125 to 150 or even 200 eggs can be obtained from the pullet during its first year, and it will do almost as well in the second year. From then on the quantity increases rapidly each year. The folly of keeping hens when they are eight or nine years of age as many of us do is apparent. Such a hen will lay only a few eggs each spring. The first point, therefore, in producing winter eggs is to have either pullets or one year old hens.

The second point is in the housing. Hens cannot be expected to lay in the damp, ill-ventilated though warm houses, which were once the rule.

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One of the best farms in Western Ontario, beautifully situated in a bend of the River Nith, Blenheim Township, Oxford Co. in a high state of cultivation, up-to-date buildings, good fences, fine orchard of all kinds of fruit; four miles from any town of Paris; one mile from a main P.O. A fine chance for an old country farmer to invest in a Canadian home, as I will sell stock and implements with the farm. Apply to **E. M. Martin, Gaining P.O., Oxford Co., Ontario.**

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FOR SALE - A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: **Long Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks,** at \$10 each.

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

IF YOU WANT Barred Rock or White Leghorn Cockerels, write Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Brighton, Ont.

PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE in return for new yearly subscriptions to **Farm and Dairy.** A club of four new subscribers will bring a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write **Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.**

The open-fronted or muslin-curtained poultry house which is always dry and well ventilated is the ideal place for producing winter eggs.

In feeding, the system which involves the least labor but keeps the hen busy is the one adopted by most of our successful poultry men. The wet mashers which were once so popular have been abandoned almost altogether. Dry mashers and whole grain mixed in the litter should be the rule. With young birds, well ventilated houses and a system of feeding which keeps them busy, there is no trouble in obtaining winter eggs and lots of them.

Dressing and Marketing Poultry

Mrs. J. M. Culver, Huron Co., Ont.

We would not think of marketing chickens in the fall without first giving them two or three weeks of pen fattening. The demand for poorly fitted birds is always slack and the prices not too remunerative, but for first class roasters there is always a good demand at prices which yield a profit. Our primary interest in the poultry industry is winter eggs. The surplus of cockerels, however, we market as roasters.

The most convenient way of killing a bird is to wrench its neck. The blood then collects in the neck of the bird but does not run out making the work of plucking dirty and disagreeable as is the case when the head is cut off. We have tried cutting the veins in the neck through the mouth, but this method necessitates tying bird up by the feet and takes more time than breaking the neck. If the bird is plucked immediately, the feathers will come out by the handful without tearing the skin at all. Scalding, while it makes the work of plucking easier, gives the skin a disagreeable color, spoils the keeping qualities and lowers the value of the fowl.

The way the birds are to be dressed for market depends upon our mode of trade. The housewife prefers to buy the bird drawn, and if we dress in this way, we charge from two to four cents a pound more than when sold undrawn with head and feet on.

The last few years we have found that it is much more satisfactory to sell the birds wholesale to some of our large produce houses that will pay a good price for good birds.

Feather Eating

Perhaps the most common cause of feather eating is idleness, and especially is this the case when it occurs during the winter months. When the weather is wet and cold the fowls are fond of standing morning about their runs or shelters all day long, and it is during such times as these that they get into mischief.

It is an excellent plan to hang up a cabbage or mangel in the run, suspended a few inches out of the bird's reach, as this will afford them a good deal of exercise and amusement. If a scratching shed is attached to the house it should be littered to a depth of six inches with straw or chaff, and the grain scattered there.—**J.H.E.**

The scarcity of and the high prices of turkeys is accounted for by **Dr. Higgins, Dominion Biologist,** by the fact that a parasitic disease, commonly known as blackhead, is responsible for an alarming turkey mortality in all the provinces. The disease is manifested by a black appearance of the comb, and is due to parasitic affection of the digestive organs. Unless stringently treated, it leads at once to combat the disease intelligently, says **Dr. Higgins,** the supply in all parts of Canada will be still further seriously depleted. A remedy suggested is to starve the bird for 48 hours and then let it drink from a mixture composed of a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water.

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So sure are we of the all round superiority of our telephones that we will welcome the opportunity of sending you two or three for a comparison test with others. Write us for particulars.

Our telephones are made in Toronto, in one of the best equipped telephone factories in the world. They are distinctly high-class. They are built so as to give steady service without material depreciation. Their cost of maintenance is low enough to surprise you. And they are guaranteed for ten years against defective material or workmanship.

But, if interested in rural telephones, send for our two books. One, a handsomely illustrated book, entitled "Canada and the Telephone," shows, with thirty-two pictures, the benefits of the telephone to the farmer. The other, Bulletin No. 2, tells you how to build and equip a rural telephone system. You'll find these two books very interesting, so don't delay reading them.

BULLETIN No. 1 gives detailed descriptions of our telephones and switchboards. Ask for a copy. And remember, please, that we carry a large supply of construction materials in stock and make a specialty of prompt shipments.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited
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The Articles in this issue will be written by authorities and experts. They will be of interest to every farmer. The readers of **Farm and Dairy** are even now anticipating the **Breeders' Number.** Its circulation will be increased over that of the regular issue.

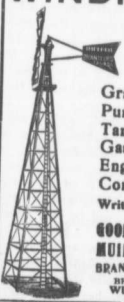
For advertising all kinds of equipment and supplies, this number will be a Medium of Extra Value.

For Christmas Trade Advertising, this is your number. Reserve space now and thus secure good location. Send your copy before **November 25th.** Write Today.

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GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the staple organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District. Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Hotelier, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$100,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at a higher rate than the subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn detailed statement 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 subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any advertiser, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of his advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. This will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I am an advertiser in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one week from the date the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

DISHONESTY GETS ITS DESERTS

Absolute honesty is over the best policy, and particularly does it apply in the case of the members of cooperative egg circles such as have been formed in various parts of Ontario. A price above that current on the general market is paid to members of these societies for their eggs because they guarantee their eggs to be strictly fresh. Only so long as this guarantee is lived up to will the extra price be paid. Already several members of newly-formed egg circles have had to be dropped. One case in particular has come to our attention. A member of an egg circle in Peterboro County was buying up all the eggs he could find in the country at low prices and was sending them in as guaranteed fresh eggs. On candling a large proportion of these eggs proved to be rotten.

Such practice on the part of this man himself was most culpable, and were there many like him they would

soon ruin the reputation of a whole circle. For personal financial benefit and for the benefit of all neighbors, members of fresh egg circles should remember that "honesty is the best policy," and practice it.

LET THERE BE MORE DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS

Splendid results have been obtained from the demonstration orchards that have been in charge of the Ontario Department of Agriculture during the past year. One of the six demonstration orchards in the Georgian Bay District that never before had returned its owner more than \$50, under the direction of the District Representative at Collingwood, on being pruned, sprayed and cultivated for one season returned its owner this year \$300 after all expenses were paid.

Such a demonstration is of great educational value. It is worth more to the cause of better orchard practice than any amount of lecturing or distributing of bulletins on the subject of renovating old orchards. Seeing is believing.

All over Ontario the thousands of old neglected orchards may with proper care be made immensely profitable. The one way of demonstrating this fact to the owners of neglected orchards is by such examples as are afforded by demonstration orchards. One of these in a section ought to convince all owners of orchards throughout that their orchards can be made more productive and profitable.

We need to encourage the renovating of old neglected orchards and thus increase the apple output of Ontario. To do this one good way is to establish demonstration orchards in all parts of the province where neglected orchards are to be found. Marked benefit has resulted from those already established. Let us have more of them.

HOUSE THE IMPLEMENTS

The manager of a large implement concern recently stated to an editor of Farm and Dairy that he believed the wear and tear of machinery on a moderate-sized farm amounted to at least \$100 a year. He further stated that although the situation suited him to perfection, this loss could be reduced fully 50 per cent. if farmers would properly house their implements.

An implement shed, which would fully protect the machinery from the weather can be built for \$500. If \$50 were saved, this would mean a return of 10 per cent. on the money invested in the shed; and in most cases the returns will be over 10 per cent.

The opportunity to make 10 per cent. on an investment is too good to overlook. Movers stored in corners of barnyards, hay racks out in the middle of the field, binders left out to "rough it" and even that costly implement, the manure spreader, reposing under the protection of a convenient tree are altogether too commonplace sights in the country these days.

Implements when not in use should be housed. Owners who have implements lying around without protection can not do better than erect a suitable shed to house them in. Where would one find your implements to-day? How would they look in a photograph? Your neighbors and every passer-by are daily taking mental photographs of them. But that is not the worst part of it for it is costing you good hard cash every day your implements are left unprotected.

FACTS ABOUT TILE DRAINING

Investigations conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture show that the income per acre of land in need of drainage is increased on an average about \$16 by tile draining. It costs about \$25 to underdrain an acre of land. At this rate the return is more than principal and interest in two years.

There are thousands and thousands of acres of land in Ontario in need of underdrains. Owners of this land are losing one of the best opportunities possible to make a good investment and to increase their crops; in many cases the investment would return 100 per cent.

At the present rate of going, C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has estimated that it will take 100 years to tile drain the farm land of Ontario now in need of underdraining. Why is progress so slow?

The common explanation offered by those who appreciate the benefit of tile draining, but who nevertheless do not put in underdrains, is that they have not the necessary capital; and tile drains cost money. This excuse, however, does not excuse. The Ontario Legislature has made provision whereby any reliable farmer can borrow money to use in tiling his farm. Payment can be made over a series of 20 years, the interest amounting to four per cent.

As stated tile drained land on the average returns an increase of \$16 an acre. The return in two years is more than principal and interest. And this goes on every two years for the whole 20 in which payments are being made on the original investment. Is not this a paying proposition? Why do more farmers not get in on it?

For the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers who have cream separators there is given on the

Fat Lost
In week a table, which **Skin Milk** computes the sums lost from herds of various numbers when the separator for any cause is doing inefficient work. An inefficient separator will cause a loss, which, while comparatively small when reckoned daily, totals a respectable sum in a year. The actual cost in a given herd may readily be figured from this table on knowing the percentage of fat not recovered from the milk. It is worth while going to some trouble to have a sample of skim milk tested at the creamery or elsewhere to ascertain just what the loss is from your separator.

We are well advised to stable milking cows during cool nights that are more prevalent of late. **Maintain** stormy, uncomfortable the days. Cattle, not un- **Milk Flow** like men, feel most adversely the inclement weather of early fall and they respond to it invariably in greatly reduced milk flow. Good feed and plenty of it is as important, yes, more important than later on in the winter for if the flow is not maintained there will be no "coming back" later on, even if the cows are provided with the best and abundance of feed.

Now that the long winter evenings are approaching and there is more time available for reading, your neighbor would appreciate it if you would tell him of the many good things and the great dollar's worth of reading matter you get in Farm and Dairy. He should take Farm and Dairy and he would profit from it as well as you. See him about getting his subscription to this sensible, matter-of-fact, boiled down, advanced, educational, farm and dairy paper. Special inducements are offered you to do this.

Where are the profits coming from? is a cry everywhere becoming more prevalent of late.

Be Careful when you Figure these crops and produce those classes of live stock that will return profits. When figuring profits, however, much depends upon the figuring. Make sure your figures are fair and correct before you decide there is no profit; and when you think of leaving the farm for the city do not overlook the fact of those vast armies of men who labor for so much per day and spend it all for mere existence.

Rather than a prosecuting dairy inspector, whose duty it is to see that farmers do not adul-

Overcome Evil with Good terate or skim the milk that they send to these cheese factories there is needed a universal adoption of a system of paying for milk by test, or according to its fat content. Then all temptation to skim or adulterate will be removed; each patron will get his own and there need be no more prosecution for adulterated milk in which the prosecuted may or may not be guilty.

An honest dog does not go sneaking through dark places with his tail between his legs, but

An Honest Dog walks up and meets you face to face. Dishonest advertisers hide

their guilt by coming to you in unreliable publications. No dishonest advertiser can gain admission to the columns of Farm and Dairy, for our advertising department investigates every concern thoroughly and holds itself responsible for all transactions between its subscribers and advertisers. Read the guarantee that appears on this page every issue.

Care of Farm Implements

One of the most serious leaks on the farm is in the poor care taken of farm implements when not in use. Binders and other machinery, no longer needed this year, should be carefully cleaned; the grease and dirt should be removed from the bearings, and these should be carefully oiled and all bright parts greased, to prevent rusting. Preparations should be made for replacing any broken or defective parts. All farm machinery should be housed during seasons when not in use.

If time does not permit of making repairs when machines are put away, make a memorandum to be governed by on some stormy day, and then see that everything is put in readiness for the next harvesting or haying season. Get the repairs and place them on the machine at once. Take care of the plows. Get them under cover. Clean and grease the bright parts, so that, when wanted next spring, they will scour and save the time as many farmers lose in putting their implements into working order.

B. C. Dairy Farms Competition

The dairy farms competition conducted by the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia is creating a great deal of interest among the competitors. This is the first year of the



To Encourage Better Dairying

The illustration herewith shows the cup donated by the Legislature of British Columbia to the Dairymen's Association of that province to be given as a prize for the best dairy farm in the province. See adjoining article for further particulars.

competition and the judging has been done twice. It is hoped that next year a great many more of the dairymen of British Columbia will enter into the competition.

The photo reproduced herewith shows the splendid cup that has been donated by the Government to the Dairymen's Association as a prize to be given for the best dairy farm in British Columbia. The cup must be won three times before becoming the property of the winner.

Manufacturers Attacked

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have a lesson I would like to hand the manufacturers. I was born and raised on a Canadian farm. My work lately has been mostly on the United States side. Thus I have had an opportunity to learn how things are on both sides.

Many of the small manufactured articles, necessities, which we use every day and have to buy whether we like them or not, are of very poor quality compared with United States made goods. I might mention a few. Take soap, for instance; do any of

our factories give us anything to compare with Ivory or Fairy Soap? These soaps are sent to us after duty is paid, for the same prices as our Canadian factories charge for a much inferior article. Take United States sices as compared with ours in shape, comfort, style and price. The United States shoe is better in every detail, and after the duty is paid, we can still buy them for the price that we would have to pay for an inferior Canadian made shoe.

HOSEERY AND UNDERWEAR

In stockings we can't buy the United States article; the stores don't have them. Our factories don't know how to make the nice fitting, fine quality hose that we can get on the United States side for less money than we have to pay for the clumsy, coarse, ill-fitting ones made on this side. Canadian made underwear is coarse, thick, clumsy and ill-fitting when compared with United States makes. Sweaters are the same. Our factories seem to have about only three styles to copy from, and they make them especially narrow on the shoulders and pucker them in the armpoles—but we have to buy them. We can't get anything else.

Take the Canadian magazines. We have a few good ones and the others are improving, but we pay as much for them as we would for a United States magazine that is double the size and better in the quantity of its reading matter.

(A note.—There is no duty on Canada, States publications entering the United States, but there is an extra post office charge. This charge is the same as that imposed by the United States government on Canadian publications entering the States. The criticism of our correspondent does not apply to Canadian agricultural publications, which are even better than those of the United States.—Editor.)

Take our farmers' lanterns and lantern globes—scarcely worth buying; but we have got to take them or none. Is the lantern made wrong or is the glass in the globe no good? At any rate, the globes often crack at the first lighting and make good business for the manufacturer of glass.

Take wash buttons or crochet buttons for wash dresses; we can't buy them on this side. They never heard of them in many of our stores, and yet they are one of the most sensible and comforting things a woman ever sewed on to a wash dress.

LESS PROTECTION—FAIR PLAY

The things herein mentioned are for the most part only small things, but the big things have been well discussed by others. It is time for a little fair play and less protection to the manufacturers unless they are willing to meet us at least half way—most of our manufacturers are in Europe travelling in their motor cars; their daughters often are educated there; many of their sons live in luxury and idleness. Perhaps if they did not have to live in such luxury they would not need such high protection while many of us have to work 12 hours a day to obtain barely the necessities of life. I am not in favor of supporting the manufacturers in the style most of them think necessary. Let them give us even nearly as good articles for the same prices as are current elsewhere, and we will be more willing for protection.—"ONE FOR FAIR PLAY," Belleville, Ont.

On the Increase.—The Berkshire pig, sent me by Farm and Dairy last year for a club of nine new subscribers to that paper is an AI pig and she is at present raising six very fine Berkshires, four weeks old. I am certainly well pleased with the premium sent me through Farm and Dairy, and wish the valuable paper every success.—Geo. Whetter, Ontario Co., Ont.



The Cows on a Thousand Hills

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PURE BRED PIGS FREE

PIGS GIVEN AWAY

YOUR CHOICE OF A BERKSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, TAMWORTH, POLAND · CHINA OR CHESTER WHITE

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

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

Secure pure bred stock and weed out your old scrubs.



Send for Sample
Copies at Once.



Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Feed One of Your Cows For Three Weeks



—A Ration Based on—

SUGAR BEET MEAL

and you will find a surprising increase in her flow of milk.

SUGAR BEET MEAL is not a patent remedy nor a cure-all mixture. It is the pulp of the sugar beet with most of the sugar taken out. All the tender nutritious vegetable tissues of the beet are retained—nothing more. Cows gobble it up as they do June pasture.

SUGAR BEET MEAL aids digestion and regulates the bowels and kidneys, thus preventing any of the bad after effects of heavy feeding. By feeding it during the fall and winter cows are kept in a healthy and vigorous condition, which is ideal for the production of a large supply of milk. **This is no idle remark** but the statement of fact, as proved by the experience of many with whom **SUGAR BEET MEAL** has become popular.

Try it this year. Order now through your dealer, or write us direct.

**DOMINION SUGAR COMPANY
LIMITED.
WALLACEBURG, ONT.**

LAND PLASTER
Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES
TORONTO SALT WORKS
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To be genuine it must bear the name "Bissell"

Because of the great success of the "Bissell" In Throw Harrows several of its features have been imitated on other harrows. But no other harrow will give equal results unless it is built EXACTLY

Creamery Department

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

Special Dairy Meetings

District dairy meetings under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario will be held as indicated below. The Department of Agriculture is sending the Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario, Mr. G. G. Puhon, Kingston, or his assistant, Mr. J. F. Singleton, to each of these meetings, while the President of the Association, Mr. Henry Glendinning, will attend the whole series. The dairymen in the localities concerned will have an opportunity of nominating a representative to the Board of Directors of the Association

7. Inverary, Frontenac Co., Nov. 29
8. Mallorytown, Leeds Co., Nov. 30.
9. Brinston, Dundas Co., Dec. 1.
10. Mills Roches, Dundas, Dec. 1.
11. Alexandria, Glengarry Co., Dec. 3.
12. Vanleek Hill, Prescott Co., Dec. 5.
13. Russell, Russell Co., Dec. 6.
14. Arnprior, Renfrew Co., 7.
15. Pakenham, Lanark Co., 8.
16. Kers, Carleton Co., Dec. 9.
17. Bishop's Mills, Grenville, Dec. 10.—Geo. A. Putnam.

British Columbia Dairy Work

Considerable work of an educational nature relative to practical dairying is being undertaken in the province of British Columbia under the direction of the Live Stock Commission, M. A. Jull, B.S.A. An endeavor is being put forth to improve the condition of dairying all over the province.



A Model Home Dairy Exhibit at recent British Columbia Fairs

A model dairy, buttermaking competition, or some practical demonstration in buttermaking, is one of the most interesting and valuable educational features that can be "staged" at a fall fair. The illustration shows P. H. Moore, B.S.A., demonstrating. (See article adjoining.) Some work of this kind is needed in some parts of Ontario, where a great assortment of quality in dairy butter is produced—some of it as poor as need be.

for the ensuing year at each of these meetings. Cheese-makers and producers as well as farmers should all attend these meetings. The local instructor or instructors for the district concerned will give reports of the season's work, and such matters as are of special importance in the District relative to the manufacture of cheese will be discussed at each meeting.

1. Lindsay, Victoria Co., Nov. 22.
2. Peterboro, Peterboro Co., Nov. 23.
3. Stirling, Hastings Co., Nov. 24.
4. Warkworth, Northumberland Co., Nov. 25.
5. Belleville, Prince Edward Co., Nov. 26.
6. Temworth, Lennox Co., Nov. 28.

Since British Columbia has so many advantages to be gained from improvement along the lines of dairying, the Commissioner is anxious that work of a practical nature be undertaken. To that end a model farm dairy exhibit has been made a feature at some of the recent fall fairs.

The illustration herewith shows a model farm dairy exhibit, which was in charge of the provincial dairy inspector, P. H. Moore, B.S.A., at Vernon and Cranbrook fairs. Practical demonstrations on butter making and milk testing were carried on before appreciative audiences. This work is to be conducted further and taken to those sections of the province without creameries.

the same. The plates of the "Bissell" could be put on other harrows, but they wouldn't cut deep into the soil and stir it up thoroughly like they do on the "Bissell." The reason why the "Bissell" has such wonderful capacity is not due along to the shape of the plates, nor to position of frame, and seat, but because all parts are in the correct proportion. If you want the In Throw Harrow that wins every field test make sure the name "Bissell" is stamped on it.

Write Dept. R for booklet describing both our In Throw and our Throw Harrows, and our 16 plate Wide Cut Harrow which we make especially for the West.



T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

IF COWS COULD TALK



they would ask you for a easy, free STANCHION They can't! So we do.

OUR CHAMPION STANCHIONS

are made of polished steel pipes, which will cause no irritation or chafe the neck.

Absolute Freedom for the animal's head.

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TORONTO LIMITED - - - - - ONT.

WANTED—Capable man to learn real estate, advertising and insurance business in home locality, and represent us; no canvassing; good prospects for 40 a month; kinds of property sold; free trial years.—Mutual Realty Co., 4001, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Objects of the Dairy School

The one reason for establishing laws and conducting dairies in schools lies in the fact that those who guide our dairy interests are desirous of making Canada all the more famous for her dairy products. What the future of this great industry will be depends most largely upon the cheese-makers and butter-makers themselves, and upon the farmers who produce and handle the milk.

It is with the ambition of assisting persons in the dairy work that these schools are provided. The Dairy School is not a place where only the scientific part of dairying are taught, but on the contrary, every department is so constructed and equipped with both apparatus and experienced teachers, that all students may devote the greatest amount of time in the actual work of making cheese and butter.

Good cheese-makers knew well that the making of fine cheese is not the only thing they must do to be successful. A good maker knows the quality of the milk that is required in the making of the best and the most cheese, and that if he is to secure this he must be able to show his patrons in an intelligent and pleasant way the method or methods for them to follow. There are few men who can become teachers without first having been taught themselves, and a man who has ceased to learn has ceased to be of the greatest value to himself, to his profession, and to his fellow-men.

Gold Medalist in Cream.—To win the gold medal for the best certified cream at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, against 30 competitors from 13 states and provinces, was the honor which fell to The Farmers' Dairy Company, Toronto. The milk from which this cream was skimmed was produced on the farm of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, North Toronto. Great credit is due the Farmers' Dairy Company for the showing that they made when we consider that their cream had to be shipped a long distance and was in competition with cream from close at hand.

Cream to be shipped any distance should test 35 per cent. butter fat. It would be better still if it would test 40 or even up to 50 per cent., then the express charges are reduced to a minimum and there is no loss for skim milk for which you do not get paid in the least when selling cream.

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Cheese Department

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

Why Butter Manufacture

Henry H. Rennie, Dundas Co., Ont.
The manufacture of why butter is not altogether a satisfactory business. There is too much waste, however, in why to think of not recovering the butter-fat and allowing it to go to waste. At our factory, we buy the fat in the why from the factory patrons. We pay them 30 cents a ton of why for the fat it contains. This is practically the same as giving them half the proceeds from the why butter. Some patrons think we should give them at least 50 cents a ton. We were to pay that much there would be a straight loss for us to make the butter at all. There is a lot of extra work connected with the making of why butter. Many of the factories throughout this country make the why butter for half the proceeds derived from it.

The amount of why butter that can be recovered from why is dependent upon the care that has been given the milk before it reaches the factory. The better care that has been taken of the milk, the less why butter there will be. There is a considerable difference in favor of having the milk well cared for on the farm. There is a noticeable difference in the extra amount of why butter that we make on a Monday morning—the milk on Mondays being not as fresh or in as good condition as when it is delivered each day.

The why is skimmed at our factory soon as it is started from the rate. Our separator has a capacity of 3,500 an hour and it is kept running until the why is through.

The cream as soon as separated is cooled down immediately. A dipper full of starter is added to a large cream pail of cream. It is churned the following day in a Victor combination churn.

Our why butter is neatly wrapped in pound prints and is labelled "Link-

erman, No. 1 Creamery Butter". During the months of April, May and June we shipped all our butter to Ottawa. We were shipping it in a plain paper at the outset. The butter however, was in good demand and our customers wanted it wrapped in printed paper.

One can scarcely detect the difference between good why butter and the nicest creamery. It is very difficult to distinguish between the two myself on different occasions been fooled in trying to make the distinction.

"A Chatty Letter from Prince" [Edwards Island]

Ludlow Jenkins, Kings Co., P.E.I.
The cheese season opened about two weeks earlier than usual this year. If we only have the usual quantity of milk we will be well ahead of other years on account of the longer season. We have had an increase however of at least 15 per cent. in the milk received at our factory.

Ten or 12 years ago Hazelbrook Factory was one of the leading factories on the Island. On account of the low prices of cheese, competition with other factories, high price of hay, and the craze for Shorthorn cattle, it went down to a very low ebb. Six years ago the output was only about 15 tons of cheese. Since then there has been a marked improvement. The factory, instead of being \$1,500 in debt, has now money to the good.

We have a good plant capable of handling about 20,000 lbs. of milk a day. We do not get that much but expect to make between 60 and 70 tons this season. We feel sure that the business is on a good footing and will continue to grow. We have sold all our July cheese at from 10¢ to 10½ cents a pound. Most of it is exported.

We started a cow testing association this year which is making some farmers think a little. Some surprises are met with as we know there would be.

New Zealand Cheese Improving

H. Weddell, London, England.
New Zealand cheese has shown great improvement this year, and some of it approaches close to the very best Canadian. The texture has lost that tough character it formerly possessed, and it is now mellow on the palate and the flavor is enhanced in consequence. In color there is improvement too. The red has become deeper and truer. If the straw color which characterizes so much of the white cheese could be transformed into that pure white (not chalky) which distinguishes the Canadian and English, it would be of great value to the maker. The butter this year is mostly clean and free from taint, and some of the arrivals possess excellent keeping qualities. In January, 1909, an English merchant bought a line of New Zealand cheese and kept it in cool store, some of it until November 1909, when the last of it made nearly 9s. a cwt., more than Canadian.

Though the quality of cheese has steadily improved, the high prices which ruled during the last few years received a check during the year ended June, 1910, and the average for Canadian and New Zealand was the lowest since 1905-6. This fall in the year under review averages 2s. 6d. a cwt. for Canadian and 4s. 1d. for New Zealand. Notwithstanding this difference, the annual average price for the past five years is only two pence a cwt. in favor of Canadian, so pence that both varieties practically fetch the same price in the London market. This equality in annual average price is somewhat remarkable, considering the general acceptance that New Zealand is not intrinsically so good in quality as Canadian, but this re-

sults from New Zealand cheese during the four months of June, July, August and September bringing much higher prices than Canadian, and so equalizing the lower prices obtained for New Zealand during the other eight months. The bulk of New Zealand and however, comes on our markets when its values are below Canadian, and during the four months mentioned only a small quantity arrives.

Cheese Boxes.—"We make our own cheese boxes. We like our own boxes better than those we can buy ready made. We get much better boxes when we make them ourselves. We take more care in mailing them and thus get a stronger box. The great advantage of making our boxes ourselves is of course is that we make them cheaper than we can buy them ready made."
—Henry H. Rennie, Dundas Co., Ont.

Warminster cheese factory, Peterborough County, Ont., has been making why butter this year. In order that it might determine the amount of butter fat in the why the maker, G. Rancier, had the why tested on three different occasions during the past season by the dairy instructor. The butter content of the why was found to average slightly less than .12. This indicates great skill on Mr. Rancier's part in the handling of his milk. It is a question if it pays to make why butter under such conditions.

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

Just One Simple Cream Separator

Sharpley Dairy Tubular Cream Separators do not contain disks or other contraptions. Common cream separators are full of such devices.

Yet Sharpley Dairy Tubulars produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines.

Sharpley Dairy Tubulars are positively the only simple and the World's Best Cream Separators. Later than and different from all others. The manufacturer of Tubulars is

ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING INDUSTRIES

We made the first cream separator, manufactured on this continent. We have been steadily at the business thirty years. Tubulars are guaranteed forever. Back of that guarantee is the oldest cream separator concern on this continent.

Do not waste time or money on common, complicated cream separators until you have the best—so get a Sharpley Dairy Tubular in the first place. And remember! The Dairy Tubular is the only simple separator in the World. Its construction is guaranteed forever.

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



The Secret of Pure Sweet Milk

You dairy-farmers can't afford to ship impure, germ-laden milk into the towns and cities. Our medical authorities are severely—don't you run any risks, you pass all your milk through the Root Cooler-Aerator immediately it leaves the cow, you can guarantee it pure and sweet and get a bigger price for it per gallon. The

Root SANITARY MILK Cooler-Aerator

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quick—'it's so fast it cools the milk to the same low temperature as cold running water.' Easy to use. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the tubes from the water outlet. To the second tube and so on until it reaches the top. The cylinder is kept perfectly cool by the water, and the milk is slowly, reaching the top. The milk is then perfectly cooled and ready for use. It is a sure and simple way to get pure milk and guaranteed to keep for 48 hours. It operates in 10 to 15 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 70° in an hour. Write us today for catalogue and prices—every business should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money-maker. Address!

W. A. Drummond & Co., 177 King St. East, Toronto

The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.

STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon only. All dealers. Or write to
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited
Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.



FOR SALE

3 Alpha DeLaval Turbine Separators

Just returned from factory, all doing first class work. Change in system paid them out of use. \$250.00. Toronto.

City Dairy Co., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT.

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20 CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CHEESEMAKERS AND BUTTERMAKERS find profitable employment during the winter months by working for Farm and Dairy. Exclusive territory given and immediate. Write for full particulars to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WATSON'S IMPROVED VIOLINS—Canadian Patent (1910.) These violins are made in Canada of new design and sparkling tone. Price \$12 to \$25; case and bow, \$3 to \$10 extra.—E. Watson, 104 Hamburg Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Capable man to learn real estate, advertising and insurance business in home locality, and represent us; no canvassing; good prospects for good men; all kinds of property listed; send your—Mutual Realty Co., 405, 186 Nassau St., New York

FOR SALE—Creamery in Ontario; up-to-date plant; output, 140,000 pounds butter. Best year round. Address Box L, Farm and Dairy.

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



THE men and women who are lifting the world upward and onward are those who encourage more than criticize.

—Elizabeth Harrison.

MISS SELINA LUE

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, keeps the grocery at River Bluff. She feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes, in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Parr, learns that she has taken a young artist named Alan Kent, assumption of instant friendships, and leaves abruptly. Cynthia alone with Miss Selina, confides her fears that her beautiful home must be sold, and is taken to see Kent's picture. Kent tells Miss Selina of his love for Cynthia and is partly overheard by Cynthia. Miss Selina gives a party to all her clients for Kent and Cynthia's friend, and from whom he has been estranged because of his painting, comes accidentally to the bluff in his car and takes Miss Selina and all the children for a ride. On his return he is reconciled to his son, and meets Cynthia.

"BUT look yonder, Miss Seliny Lue. Ain't—that—cute?"

And Mrs. Dobbs turned Miss Selina Lue round bodily. It was Carrots standing in the grocery door. He was crouching and gurgling and wobbling, but he stood his ground determinedly—alone. One flaming lock at the back of his head rose straight up with excitement, and he stretched his hand and ducked his head to Miss Selina Lue in evident triumph over his achievement.

"Honey, I jest can't bear to look. A mother oughter be the one to see her baby take his first steps, and poor Mis' Flarity is—" Miss Selina Lue faltered as she started toward the tottering baby.

"Pick 'him up quick," answered Mrs. Debbs. "They ain't nobody in the world got a better right to any baby's first steps than you has, Miss Seliny Lue."

CHAPTER IX.

SMILING THROUGH TEARS

"Looks like a man must think his own life have been a grand success if he goes to a-directing of his son's."

Miss Selina Lue, as she seated herself in the grocery door for a breathing spell after all the Bluff dinners had been discussed, bought, paid for, and started on their ways to the different pots, "looks like women oughter think up something different one in a while to feed to they families. The Dobbses have had boiled cabbage for dinner now four months hand-running, and the Kinneys have et so many fried eggs that I begin to look for the children to show pin-feathers. If I was a-tending to a husband, I would feel lik it was kinder disrespectful to his stomik to offer him the same truck every day and Sunday too."

Blossom looked up from the china doll she was busily licking with her small red tongue in a sudden access of affection. "The Blomson was once more a'loom and abeb with enthusiasm."

"If the men folks have to put all of their lives into making of the money to live on, looks like the women oughter put a little common sense and elbow grease into helping 'em get some comfort outen it as they go 'long. Instead of stretching a dollar some, most of 'em hand it to see how less it shrinks up to fifty cents before it buys anything. Why, honey-bunch,

wherever did you come from? I didn't see you 'p the Hill." And Miss Selina Lue's face fairly beamed on Miss Cynthia, who came in from the back of the store.

"I came down the path and through the garden," answered Miss Cynthia. "Well, I hope you noticed how fine the garden is a-growing. There never was such a tigger as Mr. Alan before. Now, them winter beds, couldn't you tell he had been a-boeing of 'em faithful?"

"Yes, answered Miss Cynthia with a shy smile that she hid in the back of Blossom's neck, "they look like his artistic work."

"Well, you ain't so far wrong," answered Miss Selina Lue with an admiring glance at the soft blush behind Blossom's curls. "If a man have got it inside him to do one kind of work big, everything else in him have got to measure up to it; and with Mr. Alan it do, pictures, as much as I do, Miss Selina Lue," said Miss Cynthia, her eyes shining with excitement at the bare mention of the treasures over in the barn.

"Child, them pictures jest feeds me. Looks like all my life I've been living on the plain every-day eating of things and he have handed me a plate of charcol-roast for my sprits." "I wish he could hear from the three he sent on to Chicago. They ought to be mounted and on the guild hall walls by this time." Miss Cynthia's face was impatiently excited, for she knew how Mr. Alan longed for approval of his great commission, and for a very special reason, which she also knew.

"Miss Cynthia, honey, don't you get impatient about the letter, don't you. Don't never forget that it is the man's part to champ the bit, but the woman must pull at life steady-like. There's the picture now, run, child, run!" And directed in the face of her wise counsels for serenity, Miss Selina Lue hurried after Miss Cynthia's flying figure.

"Oh," said Miss Cynthia as she stood with a letter clasped to her breast, "here it is, Miss Selina Lue, here it is! What do you suppose is in it?"

"Honey, I know what he is a-hoping for, though not letting hisself expect it much. His father being one of the men to bald the big hall, Mr. Alan have jest got his heart set on his seeing the pictures—and forgiving him her painting 'em."

"Oh, I know, Miss Selina Lue, and I am so afraid—" "You mustn't be afraid, honey child, but you must pray and have faith to soften his heart towards the boy. Jest hold to the thought of his forgiveness, and don't never give it up, whether it's in that letter or not."

"Why, that sounds like we were sending 'thought waves' to him, Miss Selina Lue." And Miss Cynthia smiled even in her anxiety.

"Yes, I remember you told me about them 'waves' when I held to it that Mr. Kinney would come on back from town that time he got mad and tried to leave his family. Though you explained it fine to me, I didn't understand it at all and I jest kept on a-praying—old-fashioned prayers with no new-fangled fancy label on 'em. They are just as good to-day as they was in Moses"—Lands alive,



He Watched the Girl Bend over the Bed

what's the trouble over at the Dobbses now?"

A shrill shriek rose from the interior of the Dobbs residence a few houses up the street, which was followed by a quick exclamation, at which Ethel Maud shot out of the gate, and darted through a cloud of white dust to precipitate herself bodily into Miss Selina Lue's lap.

"They ain't a thing in the world the matter with her, Miss Seliny Lue," called her mother from the front window. "She burned her fingers a-lifting hot ginger-cake from the pan while my back was turned. She must'er thought she deserved a smack, for she et and run to you 'fore I made a motion at her."

"Ethel Maud," said Miss Selina Lue sternly, as she lifted the tousled head out of her skirts, "go right back and ask your mother can you have that piece before you eat one monthful. Then you can bring another piece for me and Miss Cynthia and one to divide with the babes. She

always puts me and the babies' nases in her cake bowl." Miss Selina Lue added as Ethel Maud departed hurriedly to apologize and forage. "Mary Ellen makes her cake like she lives—kinder haphazard—but it comes out all right, mostly from being mixed with such good ingredients." Miss Selina Lue further remarked, just before Ethel Maud returned with three generous slices on a fluted china plate of amazing design.

"Miss Selina Lue, may I take part of mine over—to the river bank—be's sketching, and I promised—"

"Take the plate, child, and two pieces. Mis' Dobbs will admire to send it to him. One's more'n enough for the babes and me. And, Miss Cynthia, don't never hold back from feeding him little attentions, even if they is dumb about showing as they likes 'em. Too many women treats husbands like hitching-posts. Now, hurry while it's hot." And Miss Selina Lue fairly shoed Miss Cynthia on her tryst.

"Now," she said, "I must git to my—"

"Miss Seliny Lue, come look wh' coming up the hill! Come quick!" called Bonnie Dobbs from down the street, his face shining with excitement until the freckles fairly stood out on the surface.

"Lands alive!" said Miss Selina Lue as she went out to the middle of the street, "if it ain't a otter-mobile! From the way the poor thing's breathing looks like it might be going to staid. They hadn't oughter push the critter up that hill, it's too steep for anything but a squirrel or a trolley-car to climb. Run, Bennie, and ask him if he would like us to bring our clothes-line and help him a bit." But as she spoke the huge red machine gave a puff, pulled over the brow of the hill,

and stepped with a shudder at the very grocery door. A beetle-browed, fierce, white-whiskered old gentleman sat in the tonneau and berated in almost a minuting way a very meek young chauffeur. "Now, you'll have to walk back to the garage and get one and leave me here to burn up in this unmitigated sun, you 'unsunkull—d'you hear?—nunsunkull!"

The meek young man answered meekly, but not at all as if terrified, for there was something comie in the old gentleman's rage and there was a twinkle under the bushy eyebrows.

(Continued next week.)

Women's Institute Convention

The ninth annual convention of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, will this year be held in the city of Toronto, on Nov. 16-17. The chief address will be that of Mr. G. A. Putnam, Stnt., of Institutes for Ontario. Four pleasing subjects have been ar-

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anged for the evening meeting of the first day, including an address by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, on "Government Annals."

There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions on the second day. The question of "Travelling Libraries" will be discussed at the morning session by Mr. W. R. Nursey, of the Dept. of Education, Toronto, and also "Medical Inspection of Schools," by Dr. Helen McMurchy, Dr. Annie Backus of Aylmer will preside at the afternoon session, for which a most interesting program has been prepared, dealing with subjects of vital interest to all institutes.

At the last session, or evening meeting of the second day, Mrs. J. E. Brethour of Burford, will preside. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, will be the chief speaker. There will also be an address by Dr. R. Falconer, President of Toronto University.

A special program for two days should bring a large number of delegates from the various institutes all over Ontario. Special rates have been made on the railroads and the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will in force the same week, an opportunity will be given all delegates to visit the Exhibition, for a nominal rate.

The Upward Look

Knowing God's Will

If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God.—John 7: 17.

How can we know God's will for us? We often feel the need for spiritual guidance. We realize our ignorance, our danger of falling into sin. We may wonder why it is so difficult to understand God's will; why God does not make His will so clear that everyone may know it and no one need sin through ignorance.

In the first place we should recognize that there are two great divisions of God's will. One is His will as it applies to mankind in general, the second is His will as it applies to us as individuals, guiding us in the daily duties we have to perform.

We all know God's will for mankind in general. It is contained in the ten commandments and in Christ's sermon on the mount. What is not specified, therein is summed up in the command that we must love God with all our heart and mind and soul and strength

Better Butter



If you want to get better butter and more butter out of the cream, get a "FAVORITE" churn.

Easiest to operate — easiest to clean. More of them sold in Canada than any other churn — because they are the best.

Hand lever and foot tread — Sizes to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

A New One! The "CHAMPION" High Speed Washing Machine has the new momentum balance wheel. Easiest to operate. Write to us if your dealer cannot supply them.

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and our neighbor as ourself. If we will but do these we will comply with all of God's requirements.

But how are we to know God's will for us in the little things of life? We can know it in only one way: By having an obedient spirit. God will not tell us what we are to do and how we are to do it, unless He sees that we are willing to render instant obedience. Once He has spoken to us, there is a secret desire for this or for that which innocent as it may seem, is not in strict accord with God's will for us; we cannot expect to hear His voice whispering to us: "This is the way, walk ye in it."

It is beautiful to know that we can see and talk with God in the depths of our hearts all day and every day if we but will. It is fearful to think that if we permit our will to stray away from God's will for us, God may speak to us but our ears have grown just so dull that we cannot hear His whisper.

In the words of Prof. Drummond, once "the wayward will is drilled in, sacrifice and patience to surrender all our career at every turning of our life, and be ours not only in sacramental aspiration but in act. To search for God's will with such an instrument is scarce to search at all. God's will lies transparently in view at every winding of the path; and if my mind will gather the phenomena into the field of vision, and then stand still and wait until the wonderful discerning faculty of the soul, that eye and looks right out to God from every willing mind, fixes its gaze on one far distant spot, one spot perhaps which is dark to all the world beside, and then the lights are focused in God's will, and then that God reveals His will to the obedient soul. If we feel that God's will for us is not clear it is an infallible indication that something has come between us and God. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God."—I.H.N.

OUR HOME CLUB

KEEP GIRLS ON THE FARM

How to keep the boy on the farm, is a question that has been receiving wide attention. One phase of the question that has been disregarded is the fact that at the age of decision the normal boy wants to be where the girl is. For five boys who want to be farmers, there is only one girl who girl who wants to be a farmer's wife—unless it has narrowed down to one particular farmer for her.

The farmer's daughter should have all the education that girls receive to give her, but it should not be given with the idea that it is to put her above the farm. My greatest quarrel with the present school system is that its one absorbing object is to urge everyone, boy and girl alike, into business. From the time she enters school, until she graduates from college, the girl does not receive a lesson in domestic science, in home-making, and mother unless she should take a course in domestic science. To the educators the girl is not an embryo woman, but a commercial factor. Yet the fact remains that girls grow up to be women and in spite of their schooling marry, and rear families. How much letter they might perform the duties so assumed and how much happier the new home would be if their education had been towards this probable culmination, instead of always away from it, and if marriage had meant to them a last graduation instead of an occasion for the reconstruction of their plans and ideals.

Visit the school some day and see if it is any wonder that your girl

is not interested in helping mother as she used to be, when all about her the idea is prevalent that she must get an education to escape the life of a drudge—that is of a housewife. Then a drag—what is of the kitchen. Make a few dollars invested in new and labor-saving machinery would add wonderfully to its interest for both mother and daughter. Educate the girl to be womanly and to appreciate feminine things. Teach her the value and beauty of farm life. When the girls want to live on the farm, much will have been done toward keeping the boys there.—"Cousin Eva."

CHOOSING FRIENDS

Girls need to be careful in choosing their friends and companions. Much of the happiness of life depends on making a wise choice of friends, and understanding what true friendship means. Good friendships may grow out of comradeship at school or college or in business life, or between those who have been playmates, but even in childhood, and early youth tastes may be discriminating. A girl who is refined and cultivated will not associate with those who lack these qualities; she will not be found among companions who are loud in manner, voice or dress.

A girl's companions show what kind of a girl she is herself. In the choice of her friends she needs to understand that friendship is not dependent on circumstances of wealth or poverty. Friendship is formed on something deep and unchangeable. Truth, confidence, mutual respect, are some of the essentials. There must be congeniality of tastes, mutual helpfulness, consideration, kindness and loyalty.

A wise man has said: "The only way to have a friend is to be one." Think possess the qualities which are necessary to friendship if one would attract and keep friends; one must be loyal and therefore a person to be trusted, tender, forgiving, willing to share another's burdens. True friendship is well worth winning, for it endures through life. "A fair weather friend"—one who likes to be with us in pleasures and when all goes smoothly, but who draws away and is indifferent when trouble comes—is no friend at all.—"The Daughter."

One Woman's Lesson

(An Institute Worker)

A very important item for our women on the farm is that of saving labor. If they would invest in labor-saving articles it would help a great deal. For instance a well-to-do farmer's daughter was visiting us about a year ago and seeing us use a step ladder, she remarked what a convenient article it was, and how nice to have. As they do all their paper hanging and painting, I wondered how they had managed to get along without one. Another article she enthused about, was a tin cover for the tin in which I set the bread to rise. She thought it so nice and had never seen one before. If the farmer's wives would read the advertisements and learn of newer and quicker ways of working and saving steps, the work would be done much easier.

How well I remember a few years ago, when living in a country village, a travelling dairy was sent out from the Guelph Agricultural College to teach the farmer's wives how to improve on butter making. A friend of ours supplied the cream and while one man was churning, another told those present how to manage about the care of milk. I received a lesson in churning, and in their making that I have never forgotten. It was surprising how few farmer's wives were out to take that lesson. It is also surprising how few make really first-class butter. I think one great reason the farmer's wives have life so hard, is because so many of them are unwilling to give up the old rou-

ture and take up with new ideas. As the farmer buys all the new machinery to make work easier for the men, so the housekeeper should have all necessary appliances to aid her in her work, which even then is hard enough. I think our Women's Institutes are a help in that direction as we



A Prize-Winner and His Prize

Our illustration shows Mr. F. T. Howell, Brant Co., Ont., in a corner of his library. Mr. Howell won last year in the Farm and Dairy prize farms competition.

pass on new ideas for the best ways of doing things and of labor saving devices. Furthermore, the monthly meetings make a pleasant break in the routine of every day's work.

The habits of storing up old clothing, newspapers, rags, boots, rubbers, cracked dishes, old tin and such things in the hope that "some day they will come in useful" is one of the bad habits easy to fall into.

Home
DYEING
is the way to
Save Money
and
Dress Well

Try it!
Simple as Washing
with

DYOLA
ONE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly
in any quantity. Equipped with many
and Beautiful Colors 10 cents from every
dealer for Color Chart and STORY Booklet. 75
The Johnson Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.



The Biggest Little Cousin of the Kodaks—
NO. 3A FOLDING BROWNIE

Takes the full size post card pictures, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches. Equipped with most of the accessories, lens, F. P. K. automatic shutter with bulb release, automatic focusing lock and reversible finder. Has the Kodak advantages of daylight loading and unloading, and is made and tested by Kodak chromem. Price with numerous accessories lens, \$12.00; with Rapid in lens, \$15.00. Other Brownie Cameras, \$5 to \$11. CANADIAN KODAK Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can. Catalogue of Kodak and Brownies free at the dealers or by mail.

Embroidery Designs

Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.

Holiday Work

As the holiday season is coming, we desire to give in each issue some hints for Christmas novelties, as well as embroidery patterns. We are publishing one illustration of fancy aprons in this issue, and shall be pleased to receive drawings or photographs with descriptions of any fancy articles our readers think will be interesting, if published in this department.

Help the department along by sending in illustrations of ideas you may have for it. They are always welcome.

Small fancy aprons are always appreciated, and can be made useful as well as ornamental. The illustration shows a dainty apron made of sorted muslin, one width of which will usually suffice for the width of the apron. Turn up enough at the bottom to make as deep pockets as are desired. This pocket at the bottom of the apron can be divided into two or



CUT NO. ONE

three divisions, as one likes. The apron can be edged with insertion or beading into which narrow ribbon may be run, or it may be left plain as shown in the illustration.

The apron, cut No. 1, at the top is turned over and hemmed to form a casing, in which ribbon may be run for a belt. The smaller dotted muslin lines are usually much daintier and prettier for aprons of this nature, than those with the larger dots.



505 Design for a Braided Band or Border.

The border is one and a quarter inches wide and four yards are given.

Five and a half yards of braid will be required for each yard of the design.



507 Design for Embroidering a Cushion Cover

seventeen inches square.

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

Methods of Making Bread.

There are various methods of making bread in the home. A few of the methods are as follows:

1. *The ferment, sponge and dough method* is one of the most common methods, consisting of a ferment, sponge and dough stage. (a) *Ferment*: A thin batter made up of potato or plain water, a little sugar, and enough flour to make a pour batter, placed in a temperature of from 70 to 80° F., until it is light and spongy. This method is best suited to the use of dry compressed yeast, which is in

a dry, dormant state, and needs the food, moisture, and warmth to bring it into a healthy, vigorous ferment.

(b) *Sponge*: at the stage the sugar, salt, shortening and sufficient liquid to make the desired amount of bread is added to the ferment, and flour added to make a thick batter, and this sponge is allowed to rise from 8 to 10 hours. (c) *Dough*: The dough is then made by the addition if all the flour needed to make the mass of the desired constituency.

Sponge and dough method, probably the most widely used in the home, and the best adapted to the uses of the soft and hard flour and fermented from 6 to 10 hours.

The hard flour take a much longer time to ripen, hence the reason for giving them the longer time in the sponge. Potato water and a little mashed potato into which is added yeast, proves this sponge. This is a desirable method where the home-made yeast is used, or the moist compressed yeast. The dough is made from this sponge with either hard or soft flour, either giving good results when properly used. The soft flour gives a loaf of very close texture, but a characteris-

tic sweet flavour that is very much liked by some people, and can only be obtained where winter wheat flour is used.

OFFHAND DOUGH, is that method in which the dough is made direct without any preceding stages of ferment and sponge, and it is the best method to use when it is desirable to make bread in a short time. Because of the short fermentation period, it is necessary to use a much larger amount of yeast in proportion to the amount of liquid, and flavor must to some extent be sacrificed. If rightly manipulated,



Good Flour and Light Kneading Make Bread Fit for a King. See different methods of bread making on this page.

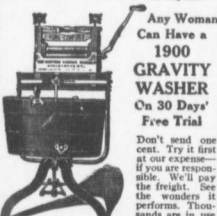
this method makes very nice bread, and one in which a good grade of soft flour may be used. It is also a good method to follow in winter when there is no means of controlling temperature.

The beginner is advised to start with the first method and become thoroughly familiar with its successful use before proceeding to the others. She is also urged to use a thermometer in order to become sensitive to correct temperature as soon as possible. After these typical recipes are mastered the beginner should be able to follow the variations of any good cook book.

(To be continued next week.)

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—six to ten short orders. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send one cent. TRY it at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally. C. H. C. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 367 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents 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.

SEMI-FITTED COAT, 6817

The long coat is very generally useful and much liked. This model can be made as illustrated, or in three-quarter length, and it will be found adapted to cloth and to full plush and to all cloaking materials.



GIRL'S COAT, 6820



GIRL'S DRESS, 6815



FITTED CORSET COVER, 6818



The corset cover closely fitted is one always needed. This one is made with seams under the arms, but is rendered snug by full length seams at front and back. All the materials that are used for corset covers are appropriate.

Material required for the medium size is 1 yd. 35 or 3/4 yd. 44 in. wide. The pattern 6818 is for a 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

Buy Farm and Dairy Patterns.

OUR
C
TRURO, crop still in crop, how growth to parts of crop. Mar F. E.
PRIN
Prince E. Almost ever older and can feel it of live stock rate; the lots of h money high class -for bread While in settlement eyes sick "twelve" at ing \$58. 30 a month, the older better school parative via the real truth modern know progressive, ed with 100 ac home, warm grove of t, 2 the biggest, of the city solely "d riculterist.
RICHMOND work is we barly turn ing. A few jorly have been are as \$5.40 a toe, 30c; h backbeat, ing, 22c; h
FRANKVI had but it thought of the outlook bright. Ho has been g
"ONE I Wool dress Sulphur. Sp Wool Greas together and Will kill the wool roots, so water; easy not harm be ing in some y of season si minated. Or best, clean ports verily
"ONE F A Wool Glee to spray salt to kill parat Price
Barrel, 45 00 25 lbs. . . . 120 lbs. . . . 25 lbs. . . . Order MANHAWA IN FRONT ST SEN post paid send for the new low price edition of the Farm and Dairy Year Book. It will be a real treat to you. Write for it today. Returns are not returned.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Constituted 1st April 1907.

NOVA SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N. S.

TRURO, Oct. 17-The most important crop still to be harvested is turnips. This crop, however, has a large portion of its growth to make before reports from various parts of the province indicate a slack crop. Mangels and potatoes were good. F. E.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

QUEEN'S CO., P. E. I.

Prince Edward Island is the most fertile of lands, but particularly in the older and better agricultural sections, one can feel it in the air. The improvement of live stock is going on at a remarkable rate; the production of milk per cow of loads of herds is doubling. The farmer feels he has money to invest in the importation of high class stock—the very best obtainable for breeding purposes.

While in some more or less backward settlements you still see the young blackwoods eyes stick out when some well dressed "townie" slave from a big city tells of getting \$50, \$60, \$70 and even a whole \$100 a month, there is on the other hand in the older settlements, where they have better schools, and know something of comparative values, a growing realization of the real truth, which should be more common, known in this land, that the progressive, educated, and thrifty farmer with 100 acres of good land, a comfortable home, warm barns and pedigreed stock, a grove of trees and a whole lot more—the biggest, the ablest, the most successful of the city fellows, in many respects, absolutely "done to a frazzle."—P. E. I. Agriculturist.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22-We are now engaged in threshing and plowing. The work is well advanced. Wheat, oats and barley turned out well. Potatoes are all dug. A few have a good crop. The majority have a half crop. Live stock are in good condition. Hens are at a high price as \$5.00 a cwt. Oats are 35c to 38c; potatoes, 38c; hay, 87c to \$1.00; pork, 9c to 9 1/2c; butter, 50c to 55c; barley, 55c to 60c; eggs, 22c; butter, 21c.—D. M. L.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO., ONT.

FRANKVILLE, Oct. 22-Nothing is so hard but it might be worse. When the frost of July and August was upon the outlook for good crops was not very bright. However, a much better harvest has been gathered than was anticipated.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 1"

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

Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chewing, sucking insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add but water; easy to mix; pleasant to apply; will not harm flesh. When you spray for chow bugs use one quart to 100 yds. of ground. Each season should show scale to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against ticks upon any vegetation. The above reports verify our claims.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"

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

Prices, F. O. B., New York: One Quart for All. No. 1. No. 2.

Barrel, 425 lbs.	5.00	4.50
50 lbs.95	.85
100 lbs.95	.85
250 lbs.	2.00	1.80
500 lbs.	3.75	3.50

Order Early—Use Any Time
MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY
Established 1854

45 FRONT STREET - NEW YORK

SEND US 75¢ Receipt by return mail post this beautiful little drama. Has made with little white metal. The figures are made of the finest metal and are so arranged that the scene can be changed at will. The whole drama is in a box with a key to explain the scenes. The whole drama is in a box with a key to explain the scenes. The whole drama is in a box with a key to explain the scenes.

Farmers generally are well satisfied. Few, if any, will be forced to sacrifice their stock in order to escape buying feed at high prices. Much corn are in new silos. Potatoes are a fair crop, with no rot, and are selling at 50c net and pig pens are very numerous. The price runs from \$1.50 to \$2 each. Some were asking \$5 a pair. We are fairly well off with our fall work this year than last. Quota for new silos have gone up this fall. Not much fall feed is sown. Many farmers would keep a few sheep were it not for the dog nuisance, and the lack of the proper kind of fences.—W. H. M.

NORTHERMBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDVILLE, Oct. 26-The frost on the 26th inst., was serious on tomatoes. owing to the late season about one half of them had not ripened. Mr. William E. Cochran has about 1000 bushels of tomatoes by frost.—S. H.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

BETHLE, Oct. 17-Potatoes are not up to many in any way. They are of good quality but not many in any way. A few other crops have been spared.—W. A. F.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, Oct. 27-We have had a good harvest on corn. Hay was a light crop. All kinds of grain, with the exception of peas, turned out well, fall wheat running in some cases to 50 bushels an acre. Potatoes come in well but difficulties being almost free from rot, while in other cases nearly half the crop is destroyed. Turnips not done well, but our mangels are a good crop. Plowing on our heavy clay land was delayed owing to the dry weather in the early fall.—C. S. B.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

SOLINA—Crops have been good, except potatoes, which are more than half rotted. Many pieces of turnips may be a light crop. Seed failed to germinate. Our turnips are good and so are mangels and peas. The crops are in good condition. We have had for some time but there are few good crops of apples.—T. B.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA, Oct. 25-The crops are nearly all in. Threshing is well on of the day, and this is where the buckwheat comes in. It is a pity some easier method of handling this important crop has not been devised. It is important because of its power to smother couch grass and other difficult perennial weeds. But the threshing is the drawback. Corn is in it does when it is difficult to dry, both the threshermen and the farmer dread the work. Turnips are excellent, a great many cars being shipped away at 10 cents a bush. Many are being stored in pits for a rise in price of lettuce to draw them to a fair station. Potatoes are nearly a total failure. Some are being shipped in for present demands. More will be needed later. On the whole this county is well provided for.—G. W.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

ELMIRA, Oct. 24-Silo filling is finished. Corn was a heavy crop, and well matured. Corn was glazed, and the time ripe for husking. Mangels are harvested. The crop here is heavy. Turnips are a very heavy crop where turnips are not so damaged. Apples are scarce to especially winter varieties, selling at 8c to 8.50 a bush. Potatoes are a heavy crop but rot was bad in some sections. Fall plowing is well on. Sugar beet pulling and teaming are the order of the day. Farmers are optimistic as to yield and test of hets. Feeding cattle are very high, from \$5 to \$5.75. The supply is equal to the demand. There is an abundance of winter feed.—A. B. B.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

In order to encourage farmers with good stock in Lambton Co., who have not previously exhibited to exhibit at the Winter Fair, Guelph, the county council has offered the following special prizes: For a best horse, shown by an amateur exhibitor, resident of the county of Lambton, \$15 for the best beef animal, 1st, \$10, 2nd, \$5 for the best sheep, 1st, \$6, 2nd, \$4; for the best bacon hog, 1st, \$6, 2nd, \$4. The rules governing the exhibition will apply to competitors for the above special prizes including the requirement that animals must be registered in the regular classes before being eligible to compete for special. Entries should be sent before Nov. 15th to A. P. Westerman, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

THE BULL GOSSIP

On page 7, is of the 1st and 2nd prize bull calves at the East Peterboro Exhibi-

tion (Norwood). "Bill-Orest Hengerveld stock in order to escape buying feed at high prices. Much corn are in new silos. Potatoes are a fair crop, with no rot, and are selling at 50c net and pig pens are very numerous. The price runs from \$1.50 to \$2 each. Some were asking \$5 a pair. We are fairly well off with our fall work this year than last. Quota for new silos have gone up this fall. Not much fall feed is sown. Many farmers would keep a few sheep were it not for the dog nuisance, and the lack of the proper kind of fences.—W. H. M.

Because of this trait in his character this bull at a fair received the adverse criticism of a gentleman said "in buying a herd bull he preferred one with better dairy cows." He would sire more effeminate head, as he would sire the least detract from his appearance in the show ring where he looks a "bull," every inch of him.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

"While there are probably fewer apples this year than last, the quality in many districts is vastly improved." says P. W. Hodgets, secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. Mr. Hodgets assures that there will be an exceptionally fine lot of fruit at this year's exhibition. Some counties will send as many as 200 barrels of apples.

In seven years this exhibition has become known throughout America as one place where a person can see perfect fruit in abundance. The railway companies have granted single fare rates to Toronto from all stations east of Port Arthur. The dates of this year's exhibition are from Nov. 15th to 19th. Thousands of persons in all points in Eastern Canada visit Toronto each year to see the best all Canada produce in Fruit, Flowers and Honey.

Renew your subscription now.



"PERFECT" MAPLE EVAPORATOR
A first-class evaporator that will make GOOD CLEAR quantity of sap. Price only \$100 the poorest man can buy. Every one GUARANTEED—if not as represented FILE BACK at our expense. Sold direct to the farmer. Turns that sugar-bush of yours into a paying business. Don't take our word for it. Send for our new pamphlet. It tells what the fellow who has used it thinks.
THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Limited
8 James Street, Tweed, Ontario

FIRST ANNUAL
Toronto Fat Stock Show
Union Stock Yards
TORONTO
Mon. and Tues., Dec. 12 & 13, 1910
\$1,100.00 IN CASH PRIZES
Entry Free. Entries close December 1st, 1910
For Premium List, Entry Blanks and any further information apply to
J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr.
General Manager
UNION STOCK YARDS - TORONTO
Reduced Rates on All Railroads



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, any male over 16 years old, may homestead a quarter section of arable, chow or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Entry by Proxy, made at any Agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, or certain brother or sister intending homesteader.

good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section of the land in the year. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his exemption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Land For The Settler

160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to
DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto, Ontario.
HON. JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, October 31, 1910.—Prophets have been prophesying tight money for a long time, but there are no marked signs of a stringency as yet.

Local conditions look well marked 7-7 1/2, which is the lowest since 1907, and this was undoubtedly due to uneasiness regarding the market.

It is interesting to note that this year in the United States the corn crop has amounted to 3,065,055,000, and the oat crop to 1,095,396,000 bushels, while the wheat crop though below the yield of last year amounted to the respectable total of 691,769,000 bushels.

Call money in Toronto rules at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

The western farmers are said to be holding their wheat from the market in the belief that higher prices must prevail before the advent of next year's crop.

There is great disappointment at the present price of wheat in this continent, owing to its going downward but dealers see no hope of a profitable export trade unless the European market strengthens.

Local dealers make the following quotations: No. 1, Northern, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2; at lake ports for immediate shipment, No. 2, Ontario white, 85c a bushel outside.

On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at 85c to 86c a bushel, and goes west at 82c to 83c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There is uneasiness in the market but nothing of importance to chronicle. Dealers seem to be in a state of more or less uncertainty in regard to the present position of affairs.

Dealers give the following quotations: Canadian western oats, No. 2, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2; at lake ports for immediate shipment, No. 2, Ontario white, 32 1/2 to 33c outside; 35c to 36c a bushel on track.

In Montreal, No. 2, Canada western oats, are quoted by dealers at 37 1/2 to 38c; No. 3, 35 1/2 to 37c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is no change in the price for potatoes; trade is in a fairly active condition. Local wholesale prices range from 50c to 55c a bag in car lots.

In beans the market is steady and prices are quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.95, and three pound pickers at \$2 to \$2.10 a bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Trade is very steady and local dealers quote creamery prints 25c to 27c; dairy prints, 25c; separator prints, 25c to 26c, an ordinary quality, 15c to 20c a lb.

In Montreal dealers quote the following prices for butter: And cheese: Butter, 12 1/2c a lb. The market is steady for both butter and cheese.

WOOL

Quotations for wool remain unchanged, and are as follows: Washed fleeces, 30c to 31c; unwashed, 15c to 16c; rejects, 15c a lb.

HIDES

Hides continue unchanged in price and the same quotations hold as were given last week which are as follows: No. 1 steer and cow hides, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3 to 4c; fallow, 5c to 6 1/2c a lb.

MILL FEEDS

Prices are quoted by local dealers are: Ontario buckwheat, 13c; shorts, 12c a ton on track, Toronto; Manitoba bran, 12c a ton; shorts, 8 1/2c a ton, on track, Toronto.

The fruit market is gradually getting thinned out as the fruit of the season has been exhausted. Local dealers give the following quotations: Canadian peaches, 30c to 40c a basket; California peaches, 25c to 30c a basket.

FRUIT

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 15c to 25c a basket; cabbage, 30c to 40c a crate; egg plants, 15c to 25c a basket; tomatoes, 25c a basket; onions, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a basket; celery, 25c to 40c a dozen; sweet potatoes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel.

On the farmers' market vegetables are selling at the following prices: Cabbage, 5c to 10c each; cauliflower, 5c to 15c each; potatoes, 50c a bushel; dry onions, 1c to 2c a bushel; green onions, 1c to 2c a dozen; celery, 30c to 40c a dozen; pumpkins, 15c to 15c each; pickling onions, 45c to 60c a basket.

HAY AND STRAW

There is nothing noticeable in the hay trade—prices are unchanged from last week's quotations, and are as follows: Choice No. 1 timothy, \$1.20 to \$1.25; second grade, \$1.00 to \$1.10 a ton on track, Toronto; straw, \$6.50 to \$7.50 a ton on track, Toronto.

In Montreal there is a very good demand for choice hay and prices are steady, being as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$1.15 to \$1.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 a ton in car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The market for eggs is steady and firm. Dealers quote selected lots at 25c to 30c a dozen; pickled eggs at 25c to 30c, and cold storage eggs, in case lots, at 25c to 27c a dozen. There have been some complaints as to the quality of eggs that some of the egg circles through the province have been receiving from the patrons. This is a matter that is bound to be of help, however, as conscientious shippers will not continue such a procedure, and drastic measures will soon bring delinquents to their senses.

The present prices quoted for poultry are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 16c a lb.; fowl, 11c to 12c; ducks, 15c to 16c; for dressed weight 1c to 1 1/2c a lb. is quoted. On the farmers' market, dressed chickens are selling for 17c to 18c; fowl, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 15c to 25c and ducks, 17c to 18c a lb.

Montréal prices for eggs are as follows: straight lots, 24c to 25c a dozen; selected, 30c a dozen; No. 1 candled, 25c, and strictly new laid sold retail at 35c to 38c a dozen.

HONEY

Trade is still very active in honey; dealers quote selected lots at 10c to 12c a lb. In 5 and 10 lb. tins at 11c; No. 1 comb honey, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a dozen, and buckwheat honey, 7c to 8c a lb.

HORSE MARKET

The horse market is very quiet and prices are firm and rule as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$250; general purpose horses, \$150 to \$200; drivers, \$150 to \$225; expressors,

ABSORBINE. Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Swollen Tissues, Cystic Discharges, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Pain from Lumbago, Ailments of the Hair or the Skin, etc. W. F. YOUNG, P.R.F., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LIVE STOCK

There has been a very good supply of cattle during the past week. There have been quite a number of good class west- and butcher cattle, and excellent stock were realized. Trade mostly feeders, stockers were realized. Trade mostly feeders, stockers were realized.

Choice Export Cattle—ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5.00; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5.00; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Milk Cows—\$50 to \$65; ordinary quality, \$30 to \$40; springers, \$35 to \$60; calves, \$25 to \$50.

Sheep, ewes—\$4.75 to \$4.90; bucks, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10 a wt.

Hogs—f.o.b., \$7.15; fed and watered, \$7.50 a wt.

CHEESE MARKET

Stirling, Oct. 25—745 boxes of red; all sold at 10 1/2c. Campbellford, Oct. 25—340 boxes of red; 325 sold at 11c and 160 sold at 10 1/2c.

Woodstock, Oct. 25—323 white and 225 colored boards sold at 11 1/2c.

Belleville, Oct. 27—1990 boxes boarded, sales were 535 at 11 1/2c; balansa at 11c.

Kingston, Oct. 27—1310 colored and 845 white offered; 415 colored sold at 11c.

and sold at 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c.

Victoriaville, Que., Oct. 28—Two cars of cheese sold at 10 1/2c.

Ottawa, Oct. 28—254 boxes of white and 668 boxes of colored cheese boarded. All but a small lot sold; white, 10 1/2c and the colored 11 1/2c.

Kempville, Oct. 28—215 boxes of colored cheese registered; 125 sold at 11c.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter

is the best on the market. See how it is designed. The Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next.

Instead of slicing or pulling the roots, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for all kind of feeding.

The "Eureka" shreds from one to an acre in ten minutes, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron tubes, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

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SALES

14 PUREBRED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 14

Specialy selected for their milking qualities from some of the best Ontario and American herds, 3 Grade Holsteins and 3 common grades. The Farm is Sold and all must go. No Reserve.

PUREBREDS

- 1—Glossy Rose, imported, record for 9 months ending Oct. 1, 1898 lbs. Yield at 15c per gal. \$1,558.
2—Hiesko Clothilde H., imported, Record for 9 months, 9,881 lbs. Value of milk, \$141.
3—Cerie Belle, imported, Record for 9 months (had milked 3 before bought) 6,100 lbs. Value of milk, \$141.
4—Alexis, Record of Merit, Record for 9 months (had milked 3 months before bought) 6,226 lbs. Value \$131.
5—Queen Artis DeKol, Record of Merit, Record for 9 months (had milked 3 before bought) 6,100 lbs. Value of milk, \$141.
6—Sylvan Aggie Johanna, heifer, 9 months old.
7—Jan DeKol Johanna, heifer 18 months.
8—Albino DeKol Johanna, heifer 18 months.
9—Stuck bull, Sir Hengerfeld De Kol 18 months.
10—Stuck bull, Sir Cangelme De Kol Aggie, 7 months.
11—Bull, Cerie's Paul DeKol, 7 months.

Records of cows from weighing about every week, also from returns milk contract. SALE ON NOV. 11 at eleven o'clock, at Lot No. 3, 5th Con., Glanford, 2 1-2 miles from Glanford Station, 6 miles from Caledonia, and 8 miles from Hamilton.

Catalogue sent on application to

LYMAN C. SMITH, Oshawa, Ont.

Nov

PRIZES The prize Livestock show held at 1911, contains...

Horse Beef Dairy Sheep Big

Less bill for...

10,000 for sale...

stock, buyers, village...

The is easily...

for you need...

Tire Tires...

That is use...

of Farm stock...

Farm a sales of value of...

That is send...

Farm an ment to know why sale...

Swine ... Poultry ... Seeds ...

Price lists and may be sent on application to D. T. Ont.

Mr. Gordon writes us that pure bred Hol...

cards accepted during exhibition...

Clydesdale Horses and Importers...

GOSSIP

PRIZES AT OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

The prize list of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, which will be held at Ottawa, January 16th to 20th, 1911, contains a splendid list of cash prizes, totaling \$9,000. The prizes are offered for all the principal breeds of horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, the sale of dairy cattle, and for seeds. The amount of prize money offered in each of the Departments is as follows:

Horses	\$2000
Beef cattle	1500
Dairy cattle	1200
Sheep	800

Big Sales at Low Cost

Less than \$5.00 will meet the bill for five insertions of a one-inch live stock advertisement in Farm and Dairy, telling 10,000 farmers of what you have for sale. If you have pure-bred stock for which you want a buyer, consider what this privilege means to you!

The local market at its best is easily supplied. It grudgingly offers but a meagre price for your valuable stock. You need not accept this price.

There is a great market, particularly for pure bred dairy stock, amongst the readers of Farm and Dairy. The readers of Farm and Dairy know good stock and appreciate its worth. That is why those who advertise in the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy reap such satisfactory returns.

Consider the following testimonial:

"\$5.00 spent in advertising in Farm and Dairy brought me sales of Holstein cattle to the value of nearly \$1,000."—A. E. HED, Norwich, Ont.

Then decide that you will send Farm and Dairy an advertisement offering your surplus stock for sale and thereby stand the replies coming that should result in good sales and satisfactory prices. Send Farm and Dairy an advertisement today. Let its readers know what stock you have for sale NOW, before cattle are stabled for the winter.

Swine	800
Poultry	2400
Seeds	600

Price lists are now ready for distribution and may be secured free of charge on application to D. T. Elderkin, Secretary, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Gordon Manhard of Mannard, Ont., writes us that he has shipped 12 pure bred Holsteins to Winnipeg. One car near Winnipeg. Another car to W. J. Cummings, also of Winnipeg. They were

a beautiful lot of cattle. There was not a poor individual in the lot. Mr. Manhard has on hand 45 head of all ages, several of which are due to calve during the next three months. These animals are worth of a place in any good herd.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

The standard of stanchion and convenience for a quarter of a century. No. 455, 456 and 457. Made here very much improved with the practical experience of Warrier's stanchions.

Write for booklet and specimen form of one of the simplest yet entirely suitable in this country to WALLACE R. CRUMB, Inc., P.O. Box 1100, C.N.A. Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to the main office. Made in Ontario. Write for booklet in French or English.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, breasts and in every county. Write for a treatise \$1 bottle. This offer only good for 40 days. Limited to good bottles 15-12-10. DR. BELL, V.M., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. W. Todd, Cornith, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. 15-7-11

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE—Several choice young sows aired by Bess, dams of Solville's choice, Canada's champion bull 1912-23 and also recently returned sows. A few very choice yearlings and two year old shorthorn heifers. First class family. Excellent milk strain. Prices right.

If A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcaslet, Ont.

MAPLE VILLA STOCK FARM

We are now offering three bull calves from extra good cows, sired by Sir. Bess's De Kol Posch. Will sell them cheap, if sold at once, before going into winter quarters. Just wanted—another batch of those famous Hampshire pigs.

E. C. GILBERT, Payne's Mills, Ont. Near St. Thomas. Phone connection at Iona

FEARDALE'S CLYDESDALES AND HOLSTEINS

We are now offering a number of bulls from 4 to 9 months old, sired by Koratky King Schillard, whose ten near grade heifers, all bred to a pure bred bull. This lot is of good size and in first class condition. On giving notice visitors will be met at the G.P. Office.

FIERHELLER BROB, Mount Elgin, Ont.

RIVERSIDE FARM AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—high-class Ayrshires, all ages; also improved Yorkshire pigs. HON. W. OWENS, DANIEL WATT, Proprietor, Manager, Montebello, Que.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

All ages, at half their value; the produce of the best milk cows in the district. JAS. MOTHERAL, Box 99, DRUMBO, ONT.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions.

MR. YR. STALLION by Champion Right Forward Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Baron Beau, imp. Yearling stallions and fillies mostly all from the sire. Acme Imp. (Imp.) 2 year old fillies just received—R. H. Hoby, Manager, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Station, Myrtle, O.P.R. L. D. Phone.

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

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBURY, P. QUÉBEC.—Importation and breeding of high-class and pure-bred quality. Special importations will be made.—Duncan MacBachan.

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

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

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS.—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. D. Parkdale, Parkdale, Ont.

CLYDE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Young stock for sale at all times—S. F. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES Are Well Known. They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type and large records of milk and butter fat. Stock sale. Write or come to Burnsides Farm. R. R. NEES, Proprietor, Howick, Que. E. W. 15-10-11

AYRSHIRES—PRESENT OFFERING A few good Cows from 6 to 10,000 lbs. milk per annum. Also bull calves, all age up to 15 months. E.O.P. our specialty. JAMES BEGG, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES CLYDESDALES YORKSHIRES We breed cows that will fill the pail and horses that will draw a real load. Come and see the stock or write for prices. Importers and home-lords.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor MILLSBURG, QUE.

AYRSHIRES OF ALL AGES Imported and home-bred. Write for prices, which you are sure to find attractive.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop., 15-6-11, 164 St. James St., Montreal.

"La Boie du Roi" Stock Farm Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. AYRSHIRES of the best known type: WHITE ORPINGTONS, WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK POLLYS. HON. L. J. FORDYCE, J. A. BISEAU, Proprietors, St. Anne des Bellevue, Que. E.6-7-11

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bull droppings, this fall, sired by "Nether Hill Good-time", (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. ('Phone in house.) 15-11

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.

0-9-10 HECTOR GORDON, Proprietor, Howick, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a age for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maple Grove, Ont. E.1-7-11

ONLY BULLS—AYRSHIRES

One calved July 6, 1910, sired by Lordship of Royal Monarch (Imp.) 24424-(6283). Also one 2 1/2 yrs. old, sired by Monkland Raising Star (Imp.) 5286-(6720), now owned in Japan. Out of good cows.

DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Maple Grove, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

March calf, prize winner, bred from deep milking strain, nicely marked.

S. ARMSTRONG, Jermya, Ontario

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Several bull calves sired by "Count Henderson de Kol", and one ready for service, sired by Brightest Canary. These calves are out of A. R. O. cows and are big and strong. Write for catalogue or come and see them.

E. F. GILBER, Bronte, Ont. E-1-7-11

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Eight bulls, 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Peterloo Posch DeBoer and Prince De Kol Posch; last is the only son of champion cow in dairy test record, 1906 and 1909, and from R. M. Dams.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Haldimand Co. Caldwell, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

HILL-CREST FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by "Henservel de Koly" (115 lbs. O. Daughery), (World's Greatest Sir). Five good straight young pairs (unrelated) with R.H. If you want a male and female "brim full" of producing blood, write with R.H. for prices. Description and price upon request. Visit our place.

G. A. BRETHEN, NORWOOD, ONT. Peterboro Co.

HOLSTEINS

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

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby heads our herd. Dam, Francy 2nd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer TF J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by the great young sire, Dutch land Colantha Sir Abbecker. Dam, Tidy Solville De Kol, butter 7 days, 28.44. Sire's dam, Colantha 4th Johanna, butter 7 days, 35.22. Average of dam and sire's dam, 35.83 lbs.

Bull calves, from dams up to twelve months old, from dams up to 25% lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, Box 254, Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Aggie Besse Segis. Six dams in pedigree average 25.00 lbs. in seven days.

J. J. LACHY, Lacliche Rapids, Que. 6-10-10

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA 25-811, MOUNTAIN, SECY, BOX 149, BRATTLEBORO, VT

GLOVER LEAF HERD

We are offering for sale our entire herd of 23 head of Holstein Cattle. The lot contains several 1/2, 3/4, and 5/8 of pure cows and choice heifers from one to three years of age, bred to our sire Sir Admiral Ormsby and others, and better calves under one year; also two yearling bulls under by Summer Sir Choice Goods. Trains met.

A. E. SMITH & SONS, Millgrove, Ont. HAMILTON OR DUNDAS STATIONS

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 11 mos. old son of "Count De Kol Prentiss Paul" out of a 20 lb. dam, sired by Baron Henservel Koratkyde, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service.

2-11 BROWN BROB, LYON, ONT.

FRASER FARM HERD

LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE. FOR SALE.—Bull, 11 months, Sir Francy Posch Besse, combined the blood of only bull over 100 lbs. milk one day, and Sir Francy, Francy 3rd, champion Canadian bred cow, 23.16 lbs. butter 7 days; Alta Posch, world's record 2 year old, over 27 lbs. butter 7 days, and Paul Besse DeKol, one of the preeminent sires of the breed, 95 advanced registry daughters. Also two heifers, 18 months old, and 2 aged cows in their sires, a richly bred young bull, King Isabel Walker, who has three 30 lb. records in his pedigree. Apply to: E. N. BROWN, Prop. S. H. BATES, Mgr.

EVERGREENS HOLSTEIN HERD

Offers 8 mos. to 4 yr. old daughters of Velstra Triumphant (377) and one ready for sale in Canada whose dam and sire's dam have each given over 100 lbs. milk one day; also cows in calf to this great bull, 23 lbs. butter in 7 days. 11 days making 21.36 lbs. butter in 7 days; in the 3 yr. list at her age this has never been beaten in Canada. There are others in our herd from which we are expecting even greater things. Prices right.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rossmore

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The answer to every question that you will be asked is in this book. You will be the man referred to for the facts and the book will enable you to answer and give definite information. You will be able to organize a telephone company that will be as successful as any of the hun-

dreds of other co-operative farmer's telephone companies doing business in Canada to-day. Remember, it doesn't cost you a single cent to acquire this information—we are ready to send it to you free for the asking. Write for it now while you are thinking about it.

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