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VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 37

FARM AND DAIRY

AND

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT. SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

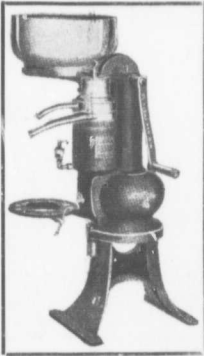


A SCENE IN THE NIAGARA FRUIT DISTRICT WHERE PROSPERITY AND HIGH LAND VALUES PREVAIL
For further information, see page 11.

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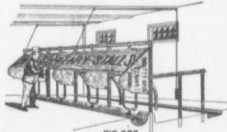


FIG. 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

—WRITE—

LEWIS CARRIERS, BAY CARRIERS, ETC.

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

Stock for Quebec Sales

Representatives appointed by the Quebec Government have been in Ontario for the past two weeks purchasing sheep and hogs to be sold at public auction in Quebec province. The sales are to be held at St. Hyacinthe and at Quebec during the early days of October. Provision has been made for purchasing stock up to the value of \$5,000.

These who have been commissioned to purchase this stock are Arzene Denis, Louis Lavalee, Napoleon Lachapelle, these three being appointed by the Quebec Stock breeders' association, and Prof. H. S. Arkell of the Dominion Department who has been appointed by the Quebec Government to assist them. At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, last week, they purchased 24 sheep and 15 pigs. The remainder of the stock will be secured from breeders at their homes.

The Government of Quebec has guaranteed any difference that there may be between the purchase price of the stock and that for which it may sell at the public auctions. Berkshires, Yorkshires, Poland Chinas and Tamworths are the breeds of hogs selected. Six breeds of sheep will be represented among the stock purchased, these breeds being Oxfords, Lincolns, Shropshires, Hampshires, Cotswolds, and Leicesters.

Sheep and Wool Industry

An investigation of the sheep and wool industry in the United Kingdom has been undertaken by the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. A committee of five men has been appointed and they are now pursuing their investigations in Great Britain. The personnel of the committee consists of W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and W. T. Ritch, Manchester England.

The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion as regards the number of sheep kept compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909 according to Agricultural returns there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine, 67,211,754 head, in Australia 87,013,206 head, in New Zealand 28,480,707 head while the latest returns for Canada show the number at not more than 2,765,300 head.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways and while these need not be discussed here it may be well to state that the Live Stock Branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business and in recognition of its importance to the country generally, has decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian Government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole. To that end the committee, as above noted has been appointed.

Canada has wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the Minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return

of at least 10 times the present estimate and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

Sherbrooke Milking Competition

J. Truade, Dept. of Agr., Ottawa

The milking competition held at Sherbrooke during the exhibition was the first of the kind ever held in the Province of Quebec and was very successful. There is no doubt that it will become an annual event and adopted at other fairs as well. The entries were large considering the little publicity that had been given to it before the beginning of the exhibition, 12 in the mature cow class, and six in the class for heifers under three years of age.

The Holstein easily won in the class for mature cows, the entries from other breeds being confined to cows three and four years of age. The records made by the winners are most creditable to the Holstein breed considering the conditions at a fair, and the fact that none of the competitors had come prepared to take part in such a contest. In the class for cows under three years there were good representations of the Jersey breed, and the records were good.

Much interest was shown by the participants in the competition and also by visitors, in the weighing of the milk, and in the testing of the samples in the Dairy Building. A fair test could be made out as attractive at most fairs. The awards were as follows:

MATURE COWS

1. Buckeye Maid Holstein, Dr. Farwood, Vaudreuil; 2. Sherwood Glessom, Holstein Canaan Farm, St. Lambert; 3. Daisy Bell's Duchess, Holstein, J. L. Bissac, Sherbrooke; 4. Mary Lovell Holstein, Dr. Farwood, Vaudreuil.

HEIFERS

1. Fountain Rose, Jersey, B. H. Bell & Son, Brampton, Ont.; 2. Regina of Brondale, Jersey, T. G. Bronson East Hardwick, Vt.

The awards were made according to the following scale of points: 25 points for every lb. of fat; 3 points for every % of solids not fat; 1 point for every 10 days in milk over 30 days.

Dogs Must Be Muzzled

The Veterinary Director-General, Dr. Rutherford, states that the department cannot relax before December 7 the regulation regarding the muzzling and transportation of dogs in western Ontario. The work of stamping out rabies has not proved an easy task. In spite of the stringent regulations and the strict enforcement of them a few cases of rabies continue to be reported from the west of the peninsula.

Just now tremendous pressure is being put on the department to relax the regulations so hunters who live in the prescribed district can take their hounds to the woods for the deer hunting season. That is just the thing the department is determined not to do. It is stated that rabies among dogs is a difficult thing to handle, but if wild animals are once affected the trouble is ten times greater. At present Nebraska is struggling with rabies among the smaller animals, and, in spite of all that can be done, the epidemic is spreading. There is also a considerable district of Russia which is having great trouble with an epidemic of rabies among wolves.

Item of Interest

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 14 to 16, 1910. At the same place and beginning November 16 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

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Vol. XXIX

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The more dairy cows will be done very much it will be repaired the better the like, applied lasting good cow affected feed, the kind greater by far other annual respond to create an extension of a business days—hence cow testing as profits of the

I wish to be learned from good feeding, just is one been handled phase and cow writers, speakers professors so merely meet personal benefit from this cow-testing work years ago last was decided at annual meeting cheese factory a cow testing tion. Mr. G. pie, our cheese assisted matter its organization the three years the cow testing work has operation factory very never regretted that we entered work. From Hirkens task as first anticipated a pleasant one sheets from Ottawa by all.

In the first of an average each season's work of return of 7,500 fat. We have dairying, but a concluded that with a little better 08 we fed better of our cows, and a week. At the year or the end dairy division at

*Part of an essay of him by petition, in which a son was a success

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FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

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Three Years of Cow Testing*

C. E. Moore Peterboro Co., Ont.

The more our dairymen come to look on the dairy cow as a machine, the more our business will be benefited. Neglect and abuse will lessen very much her usefulness. Care and attention will be repaid in many ways. We all know, that the better the attention, the more oil and such like, applied to any machine, the greater are its lasting possibilities; in like manner is the dairy cow affected by good attention. The better the feed, the kinder the care and attention, the greater by far the results attained. There is no other animal which our farmers possess that will respond to care in extra dollars and cents to as great an extent as will the cow. It is the profits of a business that all are concerned about now-a-days—hence the permanent importance of the cow testing associations which seek to increase the profits of the individual dairy cows.

I wish to emphasize one lesson in particular, learned from cow testing—that of the value of

good feeding. This subject is one that has been handled in every phase and condition by writers, speakers and professors so I will merely mention the personal benefit derived from this part of cow-testing work. Three years ago last winter it was decided at the annual meeting of our cheese factory to form a cow testing association. Mr. G. A. Gillespie, our cheese buyer, assisted materially in its organization. In the three years that the cow testing association has operated in our factory we have never regretted the work that we entered on the work. From being an irksome task as was at

first anticipated, cow testing has turned out to be a pleasant one and the monthly return of the sheets from Ottawa are looked for with interest by all.

In the first three years, we tested 22 cows on an average each year. At the end of our first season's work our herd had produced an average return of 7,500 lbs. of milk and 250 lbs. of butter fat. We have always fed well since we started dairying, but at the end of the year 1907 we concluded that we could produce better results with a little better feeding, so the winter of 1907-08 we fed better, placed water basins in front of our cows, and cleaned them thoroughly once a week. At the end of the work for the second year or the end of 1908, our returns from the dairy division at Ottawa showed us an average

*Part of an essay prepared by Mr. Moore, as required of him by the rules of the Dairy Farms Competition, in which competition the farm of J. K. Moore & Son was a successful competitor.

per cow of 8,400 lbs. milk and 280 lbs. butter fat.

Encouraged by these results, in the winter of 1908-09 we fed not much better than the previous winter, except that we gave a little more grain when the cows were dry, but we cleaned them off more, averaging about twice a week all winter, and the summer of 1909 we fed heavier on green feed and corn when the pastures failed; the result was that our third season, when it drew to a close showed us an average of over 9,000 lbs. milk per cow and over 300 lbs. butter fat. In three years we had increased the average return per cow in our herd nearly 2,000 lbs. of milk and over 50 lbs. of butter fat. This record for the third year is all the better when we take into consideration the fact that one-third of the cows in the test were heifers two and three years old.

Besides the increased milk production secured, we had our cows in good, thriving condition and with a period of rest before freshening they were all in good condition for the work of the follow-

Pointers on Care of Weaning Foals

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

It is highly essential that the spring and summer foals at this season of the year be given some special attention. If the mare must be worked we have found it well to wean the foal at four and a half or five months of age rather than to allow it to suckle longer. We take for granted that the foal has been taught to eat grain and coarser fodder along with its dam in the stall, and in that case, provided proper food is given it, the colt will experience little if any setback when it is forced to do without its mother's milk.

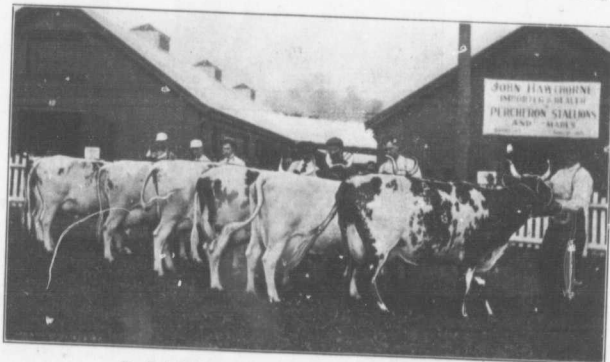
It should be remembered that weaning time is a very critical period in the life of a horse. Most farmers who raise colts are cognizant of this fact and accordingly they put themselves out to give some special attention in the way of good feed for the weaning foal. There is little danger of a foal being fed too much either of fodder or of grain provided he cleans all feed up readily at each meal. Young animals are so constituted

that they can make much better use of their food than can animals of more mature age. As feeders we should recognize this fact and take the greatest advantage of it. Foals are no exception to the rule and they can be induced to put on weight such as will represent growth at a much less cost than is possible when they grow older.

Oats and bran in equal proportions by weight, or two of oats and one of bran, are difficult to surpass as a grain ration for a foal. For rough fodder, well-cured clover hay may be given it in quantities such as it will eat readily at each meal time. Other details of feed and care are well known to any who have raised horses and hence will not be discussed at greater length in this article. I would like to draw attention, however, to the fact that any extra sweet skim-milk that may be around the place will give good returns when fed to foals or young horses.

During September and the early part of October when the flies are at their worst, it is always well to keep the foals protected in a darkened stable in the day time. They may be allowed the run of pasture at night. Handled in this manner they are much more contented and can be kept and grown at less cost than if pastured constantly day and night.

When sheep are kept in numbers and allowed on the roads, the freedom from roadside weeds is quite marked.—T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa, Ont.



The Aged Ayrshire Cows at the Canadian National Exhibition This Year
Ayrshires were much fewer in numbers at the Toronto Exhibition this year. The showing made, however, was a commendable one.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ing season. So in reviewing our experience in the cow testing work for the first three years we are encouraged and if but for the better results we obtained by feeding alone, we consider cow testing a splendid thing for all dairymen.

By removing the knives from the cutting box, it may be made into an excellent bean thresher.—M. E. Maybee, Hastings Co., Ont.

Of mere man Shakespeare wrote: "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones," but fortunately with cow is agriculture it is not so, the poor is forgotten, the good is recorded. Judging by the broad foundations now being laid by our dently predict that future students of dairy conditions the world over will be amazed at the excellent attainments of dairy cows in Canada.

Get After the Roadside Weeds

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa
Chicory and Sweet Clover are two very aggressive roadside weeds; their constituency is increasing every year. They are most persistent in their growth. They need cutting twice in the season, and sometimes three times, to prevent them going to seed.

Besides these, in some localities we find blue-weed, ribgrass, burrs, perennial sow thistle, rag-weed, slcchampagne, milkweed and teasel in varying quantities. Some places one only finds one or two in other places half a dozen kinds.

It is refreshing to see that the mower is being used on the roadsides in many places. It isn't used half enough however. With a little work the roadsides could be levelled enough to use it a great deal more. Let us a rapid and easy way to do most of the work. Why doesn't the municipality see that one is used in each of their jurisdictions? If the onus is on the pathmasters to look after the weeds, the municipal authorities should see that the work is done. A mower sent out often enough over the municipality would go a long way in alleviating the nuisance and danger.

Farmers complain that they have so much to do and cannot get help at the time such work should be done. Why not commute enough of the statute labor to see that these roadside enemies are looked after? Let us get busy; farmers, and see what we can do yet. It isn't too late yet for ragweed, chicory and sweet clover.

The Railroad Worm or Apple Maggot

L. Casner, Dept. of Entomology, O.A.C.

Apples infested by the Railroad Worm or Apple Maggot, as we should call it, have either been sent to the writer from the following Ontario counties or have been found by him in them:—Prince Edward, Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and Lincoln. In the last named county only one infested tree has been found so far as known. In the other counties with the possible exception of certain parts of Prince Edward only a few orchards are attacked and in some of these orchards only a few trees.

The insect does not spread of its own accord rapidly but is conveyed from place to place by the shipment of infested apples. It is just possible, however, that in some districts it has been present for years, feeding upon haws,—its original food so far as known,—and has for some unknown reason transferred itself from these to the apple, as the Lesser Apple Worm sometimes does.

As an enemy of the apple in Ontario it is not new, for Dr. Jas. Fletcher reported its presence 14 years ago and it is known to have been in Prince Edward County for at least 30 years.

DETECTING ITS PRESENCE

Apples attacked by the Apple Maggot are not easily detected from the external appearance until one becomes very familiar with the insect's work. There are, however, the following characteristics which are usually quickly learned by any one who has had experience with infested fruit: (1) Small depressions about the diameter of the head of a pin but not so deep and to be seen where the eggs were laid. Often the centre of these cavities are whitish and show a slight sign of injury. (2) If the maggot tunneled just inside the skin, the part immediately above is more highly colored than normal. (3) Badly attacked fruit becomes much deformed and irregular in appearance. But it is where we cut through the apple that we can most readily detect the work of the insect; for infested apples have small brown tunnels or streaks about the thickness of a small knitting needle running here and there through the flesh.

Care must be taken to distinguish these brown areas from what is called fruit pit, a trouble which apples are sometimes subject to. Fruit pit areas however, are usually larger and are quite isolated, not running here and there con-

tinuously through the fruit the way the tunnels of the Apple Maggot do.

THE INJURY IT WORKS

An apple may contain from one to 12 or more maggots with a proportionate number of the brown streaks or tunnels in it. Badly attacked apples lose their crisp, juicy character and become insipid and woody. Such fruit is not fit for the market.

The maggots themselves are rather difficult to find chiefly because of their small size and of their color. They are about one quarter of an inch long, white, rather slender and taper towards the front end, where there are two tiny black holes that take the place of jaws and rasp the pulp to free the juices on which the maggots live. This pulp then turns brown and makes the streaks or tunnels. The adult insects are two winged flies like the House Fly somewhat, but a little smaller and much prettier. They can readily be distinguished, as they sluggishly remain on an apple or a leaf, by the green eyes, dark body with a small white spot near the centre of the back, three or four narrow white bands or lines across their abdomen and alternating light and dark



Silo Filling at MacDonald College

This illustration depicts a scene which will be common for the next two weeks in all the corn-growing sections of Canada. All stockmen, and dairymen in particular, know well that the silo gives them an opportunity to preserve the corn crop in a state that is palatable to the animal, and is sure to bring good profits to themselves. Such silos as those shown should be found on every large dairy farm in the country. There is hardly a dairy farm so small but that a silo of some size would be a profitable investment.—Courtesy MacDonald College Magazine.

bands across the wings.

ITS LIFE HISTORY

The life history of the insect is briefly as follows: About the middle of July (this year July 15th) the adult flies begin to appear and may be found up to about the end of August, during all of which time eggs are being laid. A single female may lay as many as 300 eggs. These are laid just under the skin. The maggots on hatching feed in the juice of the apple, working their way here and there throughout it. They are believed in almost every case to remain in the fruit until it falls. After this they come out, enter the ground half an inch or more, and remain here until they emerge as flies in July or August of the next year.

MEANS OF CONTROL

We know of no spray mixture up to the present that is of any practical value in controlling this insect. This is chiefly because the habits of the insects make it impossible to reach them in any stage with a spray. In some districts where it has been given a good trial, through cultivation, using the disc and harrow frequently, from the time the land is fit to go on in the spring up to the middle or end of June, has given good results and very few pupae have been able to transform into flies.

The cultivation is of course an excellent thing for the orchard. The best results are to-day being obtained by the destruction of all the fallen fruit

each day after the first of August or the latter part of July. Sheep, hogs and calves are usually employed for this purpose. The fruit of course may be gathered by hand and fed to cattle or hogs or destroyed in some other way.

The writer would moreover strongly recommend any person who has only a few infested trees to shake every apple off the trees a week or two before they are ripe in the case of early apples and not later than September 10th in the case of later varieties and gather them all up and feed them to his stock or destroy them in some other reliable way.

This done one may hope to annihilate the insect before it gets very abundant and thus save much trouble and loss later. Do not allow this pest to increase at its own pleasure year by year! It is being controlled by those who really try.

Increase the Value of Corn

N. B. Stuart, Orford Co., Ont.

Corn, even when it is fed dry is the most economical fodder that can be grown. It is quite possible however to add at least 15 per cent. to its feeding value and reduce the work of feeding it in the winter time by more than one-half by preserving it in the form of silage. The greatest objection we had to the corn crop before we established our silo was the work of bringing in the fodder from the fields when there were two feet or more of snow on the ground. Now all that we have to do is to climb into the silo with a large fork, throw out two or three inches of silage and the work is done.

We have also found that the milk flow can be kept up in the winter time with plenty of ensilage in a way which was impossible when we only had corn fodder. The silo makes winter dairying profitable; in our experience more profitable than summer dairying. Since silos have become common in this section the amount of milk sent to the creamery through the winter has more than doubled. The prosperous farmers are the ones who are making proper use of corn silage.

Some of our neighbors had to sow their corn twice last spring and even then got a poor stand on account of poor seed. If we are going to get the most out of this crop we should select well matured ears of proper shape this fall and lay aside for seed next year. This is the only way in which we can hope to get a first-class stand.

Kill Weeds by Fall Cultivation

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

Summer fallowing is not necessary for the eradication of noxious weeds such as mustard, Canada thistle, curled dock and so forth. By plowing as early as possible after the crop is removed and cultivating frequently until the ground freezes, it is quite possible to free land from the weeds mentioned.

The farm of one of our neighbors was badly infested with mustard. The former occupant (who had merely rented the farm) had failed to keep this pest in control and it had practically driven him off the farm. When his successor and present owner (an Englishman by the way) took the farm, we were all very interested in knowing how he would make out in the struggle for existence with the weeds.

A BAD LOOKING FIELD

His first grain crop could not be seen for mustard. This crop was not allowed to ripen but was cut when green and with careful curing made very fair winter feed. The land was

plowed immediately or so, was mustard this was thoroughly a

The next He followed plowing as By following tation which and roots, h weeds.

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plowed immediately and, in the course of a week or so, was green again with a fine growth of mustard thistles and many other weeds. When these were well started, he disked the land thoroughly and let stand for a couple of weeks.

The next growth of weeds was plowed under. He followed this up with alternate disking and plowing as long as the weeds continued to grow. By following this method combined with a rotation which contained a large amount of corn and roots, he has his farm practically clear of weeds.

Nor was the freeing of the farm from weeds the only benefit derived from this system of cultivation. The land was put in splendid shape for next year's crop. The large amount of cultivation and aeration made available a large supply of plant food. The large amount of vegetable matter in the form of weeds turned under, greatly increased the supply of humus in the soil with all its attendant benefits. Farmers who are carrying on what seems like a hopeless struggle with weeds, would do well to follow the example of our English neighbor and do more full cultivation combined with a large acreage of low crops.

Handling the Potato Crop

R. F. Eaton, Colechester Co., N. S.

Digging of late potatoes, which in most cases is the greater part of the crop, should not commence until the vines have been dead for some time. By allowing the potatoes to lie in the ground for a short time in this way, any disease which may be on the tubers will be given a chance to develop. All the diseased potatoes can be sorted out in picking the first time and only the clean potatoes stored. With early potatoes the case is different. The potatoes are dug when the vines are green and marketed immediately, potato rot having no time to develop between digging and marketing.

In digging our potato crop, we first run an ordinary plow under the ridge of potatoes, throwing them out on to one side. A potato fork is then used to loosen out these furrows and throw the tubers out on the surface. By using the plow to supplement the hand digging, the potatoes can be harvested with half the time and less than half the expense.

SORTING AND MARKETING

The first sorting of the potatoes is made as they are picked off the ground. The marketable tubers are kept by themselves. The others, including small ones and those partly rotted, are collected and fed immediately to the cows and pigs. The marketable tubers, not shipped immediately, are stored in the basement of the house where there is no danger of freezing and sorted and bagged for shipment later in the winter when there is more time.

This is a large potato growing section. Most of our potatoes are shipped by the carload to commission merchants in Halifax. Very few farmers are able to ship a carload at a time, so we combine forces to load a car for one commission man. Shipping potatoes through the winter when there is lots of time for picking over and properly grading them is less expensive than shipping them as soon as dug when so many other farm operations are pressing.

In order to ship cooperatively as we do to reduce freight rates, it is necessary for every farmer in the section to grow the same variety of potato. We all grow the Delaware which is a nice medium sized, smooth potato and is not excellent for table use.

When picking over the potatoes in the cellar nice, smooth, medium sized potatoes are selected for seed next spring. By selecting ideal table tubers for seed each year, change of seed is not necessary. In fact, the quality and yield of the potatoes will improve instead of deteriorate as so many claim they do.

The Management of the Calf

R. S. Hoodswoth, Durham Co., Ont.

Never in the history of this country was the supply of cattle as depleted as it is to-day. It is therefore of the utmost importance that in the raising of calves every effort should be made to make them as valuable as possible at maturity. It is not going too far to say that in no one branch of agriculture is less judgment shown by the ordinary farmer than in the care of his young calves. It does not matter whether the calf is for beef, or for the dairy, it must have care, constant care, or it will never be either a credit or a profit to its owner.

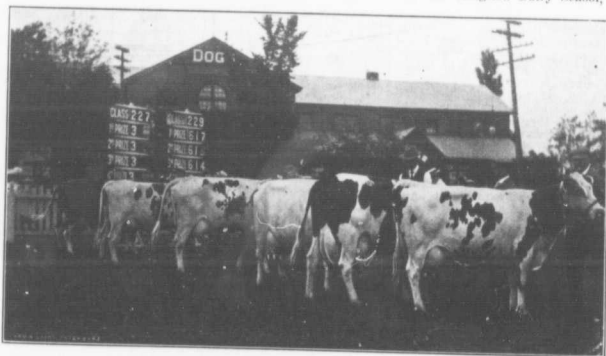
There is an idea in the minds of some farmers that to allow a calf to suck a day or two is utter ruin to a cow. After over 40 years of experience, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no foundation for such an idea. If the cow be nervous she can be much more easily handled when the calf is with her than by adding to her excitement by taking it away and then trying to overcome her. Furthermore, a calf gets a start when fed in nature's own way that it will never lose if it gets proper care afterwards. All milk not

them in a light dry place and feed them with good sweet hay and grass, giving them only what they will eat up clean. Keep your pails clean. Scald them every time you use them. The dirty pail is the calf's worst foe. Never under any circumstances give a calf of any age, cold drinks. Always have drink lukewarm and you will have no calves dropping over dead after feeding.

Paying for Milk by Test

"My opinion is that the government should enact legislation that would require all cheese factories to pay for milk by the test and not by weight, and furthermore, that the samples should be tested by officials appointed, as the dairy instructors are, to test for a number of factories in a section." The foregoing statement was made by Mr. G. G. Publow, of Kingston, Chief Dairy Instructor and Sanitary Inspector, for Eastern Ontario, at a meeting of the executive committee of the directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association held in the Walker House, Toronto, during the Canadian National Exhibition.

"Our work at the Kingston Dairy School, for



The Six Winners Out of a Large and Splendid Class at the Toronto Exhibition

Holsteins were never better represented at a Canadian show than at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. The classes throughout were large and of excellent quality.—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

used by the calf should be milked out twice a day. When the milk becomes fit for use, remove the calf in sight of the cow so that she will know where it is. Be sure that the calf pen is dry and clean and keep it so always; not sometimes.

TEACHING THE CALF TO DRINK

In teaching the calf to drink, do not jab its head in the pail and hold it there. You will likely lose the milk and also your temper. Give the calf your finger and when it begins to suck pour a little milk on the end of its nose with your other hand. Then bring your hand down to the pail and give it two fingers apart a little and it will learn in a minute or two to suck up the milk between them.

Feed new milk only for a few days. If at all possible, keep a little of the milk in a cool place until noon and then warm to new milk heat and feed your calf. Do this twice a day for the first week. Five quarts is enough for each feed for two or three weeks. Then begin to gradually change to skim milk and as you change add a teaspoonful—no more—of ground flax put in a cup with boiling water and allowed to stand a short time. At the end of a month add a handful of sugar or half a handful of low grade flour, and in six or seven weeks add a small handful of chop. Barley, peas and oats mixed are the very best, but corn and oats are good.

If you can have a small field with plenty of grass and shelter from storms, such is all right for the calves. If you have not such a field, keep

a period of years, shows that the only fair way to pay for milk is by the test. Year by year it is taking more and more milk to make a pound of cheese and the poorer the milk the poorer the quality of the cheese. At the dairy school, Kingston, we are paying for milk by the straight test, which we believe to be the best system and our patrons are well satisfied. In the United States the dairy authorities are pronouncing more and more in favor of the straight test."

Mr. J. H. Singleton, of Smiths Falls, the proprietor of a number of factories, felt that unless some such method was adopted it might be dangerous to have the question of paying by test discussed at factory meetings especially as there is a difference of opinion among patrons as to which of two systems of paying for milk by the test is the most accurate. Then also, it will be a number of years before many makers will be competent to make the tests. Mr. Singleton said that if Mr. Publow's suggestion would be adopted it would place all the factories on the same basis and overcome the difficulty that will exist as long as the makers are expected to make the tests. Efforts will be made by the Dairymen's Association to show patrons at dairy meetings in Eastern Ontario this fall that paying for milk by the test is the only fair way.

Corn made into silage is much more palatable and has a higher feeding value than when fed in the dry form.—Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co.

The Great Eastern Exhibition

(Continued from last week.)
The exhibit of Ayrshires was of unusually good quality, although the number of animals shown was smaller than for several years. The exhibitors were Messrs. P. D. McArthur, Georgetown, Que., who showed 22 head; G. H. Montgomery, and W. F. Kay, of Phillipsburg, Que., who showed eight head and seven head respectively; Mr. Ste. Marie, of Moes River, Que., and C. Morin, of Denison Mills, Que.

The fact that the classes were not larger was due to the non-attendance of such exhibitors as Gus Langelier of Cap Roule, Que.; Hector Gordon, James Logan, and K. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., who most years in the past have been large exhibitors. The judge this year was James Bryson, of Brysonville, Que., who stated that the quality of the stock shown was about the best he had ever judged. Some little dissatisfaction was caused through the fact that the stock was judged in front of the cattle shed instead of in the judging ring.

There were many prizes. In the Ayrshire classes, P. D. McArthur captured 13 firsts, 4 diplomas, 3 seconds, 3 thirds, and one fourth. The herd of this comparatively young exhibitor was out in greater numbers and in better form than ever before. His winnings included first and diploma on old and young herd, first on cow and two of her progeny, first on bull and three of his cow, first and second on milk cows, first on three year olds and dairy dry cow. Both these cows have Record of Performance records. Their winnings were first, third and fourth on dry 2-year olds, second on 2-year old in milk, first and third on yearlings, first on senior and junior heifer calves, second and third on senior bull calves and first on junior bull calf.

In the aged bull class, honors and the diploma went to Netherball Milkman, owned by P. D. McArthur. This noted 4-year old bull is in better shape this year than ever and his young stock proves him to be a grand sire. The female champion of the breed was the yearling winner, Cherrybank Milkmaid, a daughter of the champion. This is an animal difficult to fault. She is remarkably true to type, shows the constitution of her sire, has a faultless top line and unusual depth for her age. This heifer said of practically all of the young stock from this bull at the exhibition and especially of the junior bull calf. This herd will be shown at the Dominion Exhibition at St. John.

SOME GOOD STOCK
George H. Montgomery and W. F. Kay had a car load between them, including some very strong individuals. The first prize two year old bull, Barchockie Cheerful Boy, and first prize two year old heifer, Betsy, of Lakeside, were both shown by Montgomery as well as the second prize aged heifer and the second prize two year old heifer, Whin Flower, a very fine animal. Mr. Montgomery also won second and third prizes with his three year old heifers and second for the junior bull calf, Diamond of Lakeside.

Mr. Kay got first on senior bull calf, an imported animal of considerable promise. Mr. Ste. Marie had a very fine yearling bull, bred at the Macdonald College, which won first.

HOLSTEINS
The exhibit of Holsteins was a credit to the breed. About 80 head were entered, although not all were shown. The principal exhibitor, was Dr. L. Harwood, of Vaudreuil, Que., whose stock were of excellent breeding, and brought out in good show form. The majority of the prizes were

captured by this herd, including two diplomas, 11 firsts, five seconds, and one fourth.

The champion aged bull was Sir Aagze Beets Siegis, weight 2,041 lbs., age three years, a son of the celebrated bull, King Siegis. This bull has great constitution, is good in the aged class, length is low set and shows good depth and constitution.

The champion herd was shown by Dr. Harwood. It was composed of the first and second prize aged cows, the first prize three year old, and the first prize two year old heifer. Honors and the diploma in the aged cow class, went to Rosalin Hacker. This is the cow that won first at Toronto and Ottawa last year. She was brought out in excellent form, and was pronounced by Gen. Wood, the president of the American Holstein Friesian Association, who attended the exhibition, to be one of the nicest Holstein cows he had ever seen. Second honors in the same class went to the very fine cow Buckeye Maid. This animal has an unusually fine udder, a splendid show of milk veins and

only A, a three year old, were two fine animals.

THE JERSEY HERDS
The display of Jerseys was about the largest and best made by any breed. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, did most of the judging. The exhibit included about 40 animals. The famous Brampton Jersey herd, captured the honors taking 15 out of 17 firsts, four seconds, a third and a fourth. The principal winnings of this herd included all the herd prizes and the championship on the aged cow, Brampton Miss Paulson (Imp). This animal had been milking for 12 months and was a bundle of dairy quality.

The first prize aged bull Brampton Eminent Raleigh, attracted general attention by his fine quality. He is a home bred Fox bull. The junior prize yearling bull was pronounced by Judge Wyman, of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, to have been the most perfect Jersey bull he had ever seen. The young stock of this herd was brought out in excellent form. The



Some of the buildings at the Sherbrooke Fair

The Great Eastern Exhibition held at Sherbrooke, Quebec, is rapidly coming forward to take its place along with Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, as one of Canada's greatest exhibitions. The fair this year was a great success, from an agricultural, art and stockman's point of view. Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys were well represented. All classes of horses, sheep and swine were filled.

same herd will be shown at the Dominion Exhibition at St. John. A VERMONT EXHIBITOR
A new exhibitor this year was T. G. Bronson, of East Hardwick, Vermont, who showed 18 head. This herd was of unusually good quality throughout, the animals being uniform, and the female stock giving every indication of being best milkers.

The Canadian farm herd comprised about 20 animals. It was headed by the well known bull, Lilly's Judge Akkrum De Kol. This aged bull was second in his class, and while showing his age, still possesses the quality of being best milkers. This herd was second in his class, and while showing his age, still possesses the quality of being best milkers. This herd was second in his class, and while showing his age, still possesses the quality of being best milkers.

Canaan Silver Akkrum, a four year old cow, was third in the class for aged cows. She was good enough to win first in many classes, being best length, depth and constitution. Canaan Silver Akkrum, a four year old cow, was third in the class for aged cows. She was good enough to win first in many classes, being best length, depth and constitution.

J. Montle & Son, showed 14 head, winning first on their two year old bull, St. Patrick de Kol. This bull had an unusually good top line, great constitution, and in fact was strong from almost all points. Mr. Montle also won first on his yearling bull, Schulling de Kol Barrington. This is an animal of great promise. Two junior bull calves shown by Mr. Montle won the premier honors. The herd was brought out in good shape.

Some good animals were shown by J. L. Riches, of Sherbrooke, who won first on aged cow and two of her progeny. Florence A shown by Mr. Riches was a fine cow, possessing an unusually large frame and indications of great milk producing capacity. Princess A, a four year old, and Dor-

othy A, a three year old, were two fine animals.

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My turnips are very smooth, cylindrical root, roots, the size of are poor and in case lives in the and affects the

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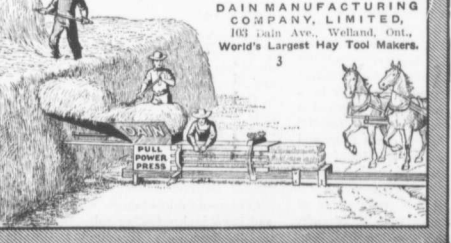
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A Cement and Wood Silo

We intend building a silo in the corner of our barn. The space set apart for the silo is 12 x 15 feet, outside measurements. It is our intention at present to build a silo 14 x 16 feet with the part from the basement floor to the barn floor nine feet of cement and the upper part of wood. Is there anything better (19 feet of square silo)? Please give directions for the construction of both concrete and wood work.—H. G. Sengery Co., Ont.

A square or oblong silo will be satisfactory but we prefer to have the round form. In order to have no corn spoil in the silo it is necessary to have an even settlement which will exclude all air from the ensilage. This can be obtained better in a round silo than a square one. We have known square silos to have some spoil in the corners but not a large amount. If I were building an oblong silo in your building I would make the corners slightly round.

In starting a silo of this size a footing should first be dug about two feet wide and 10 inches deep. The footing will extend past the main wall of the silo eight inches on each side, start the main wall even bearing. Then it can gradually be reduced in thickness toward the top; six inches being sufficient at the top of the silo.

The proportion of cement and gravel depends somewhat upon the kind of gravel. With good clean sharp gravel a proportion of one to eight desired to use a large stone the main part of concrete should be mixed quite wet and the stones can then be pressed into the soft concrete. The stones should be kept a couple of inches apart and also should be kept away from the face of the wall.

CONCRETE PREFERABLE

We would not recommend putting a lumber top on this structure, especially as it is built inside of the barn. We know of one large dairy farm where this kind of a silo was built and the moisture from the silage rotted the timbers in the barn adjoining in five years. If lumber is used we would recommend cedar. This should be saved to 4 x 6. The ends should have a notch cut out about half of its thickness. There should be a set-off made on the inside of the cement wall to receive the timber. At the top of the silo the timbers could all be bound together with another timber having a channel plowed out of the centre of it. It would also need two or three iron rods running across the centre at the top to stop its spreading.

The material used and the cost of this silo would be as follows:
20 yds. gravel at 50c \$10.00
19 barrels cement, at \$1.50..... 28.50
Labor on concrete walls..... 25.00
300 ft. lumber, \$25 a 1,000..... 30.00
Iron Rods..... 3.00
Nails..... 1.00
Labor..... 12.00

Total approximate cost, silo \$109.50
We would however advise building a round silo outside the building, say 16 feet in diameter and 35 feet high with an opening up one side. This silo would be much superior to the one contemplated as valuable room is occupying as valuable room as the other would inside the building.—H. Poocey, Mgr. London Concrete Machinery Co., London, Ont.

Trouble with Turnips

My turnips are developing very poor roots this season. Instead of one large symmetrical root, there are numerous small roots, the size of the finger. The tops also are poor and yellow. What is the cause of this?—J. M. Peel Co., Ont.

Your turnips are affected by a fungus disease commonly known as finger and toes or club root (Plasmodiophora Brassicae). This disease lives in the ground over winter and affects the turnip crop or any

Cruciferous plant the following year. In order to get rid of this disease any Cruciferous plants, such as turnips, cabbages, or rape, should not be grown on this land for six or seven years as the disease will live in the ground for that length of time.

Turnips so affected should not be fed to stock. If, however, they are absolutely needed for feed, the manure should be kept separate and drawn back on the land on which the crop has been harvested. An application of lime will aid in ridding the soil of this disease. If lime is applied, another crop of turnips might safely be grown in five years, otherwise it would be safer to allow the land to stand for about seven years.

A Bumper Corn Crop

Corn, both for ensilage and husking will be an exceptional crop this year. Reports received from Farm and Dairy correspondents in all of the principal corn growing sections of Ontario would indicate that the crop will be a bumper one. In only two or three cases is the crop reported as being below the average. The cold, unfavorable spring did not give corn a good start. There are numerous complaints of poor seed this year and corn had to be sown twice in many sections. The favorable weather during the balance of the season however has brought the crop along very rapidly.

The percentage of farmers who have silos varies from none at all to 75 per cent. In all places however where the silo has been tried, the numbers are increasing and all silo owners are well pleased with this method of handling the corn. It is noticeable that where silos are had in greatest numbers the farmers are the most prosperous and there we find the best dairy herds. In many places the concrete silo is replacing the stave structure. The reports of a few of our correspondents follow:

Owing to poor seed, corn is not as good as in previous years.—G. A. Watson, Glengarry Co., Ont.
Corn is extra good; better than ever before.—G. W. Fortier, Carleton Co., Ont.

Our corn crop will be a little better than the average. Silos are appreciated and the number is increasing. I know of nobody giving it up after a fair trial.—E. McMahon, Carleton Co., Ont.

Corn crop is about average. Silos are increasing in numbers slowly and are giving good results.—W. M. Fisher, Lanark Co., Ont.

Ensilage crops are extra crop. Every farmer should have a silo.—J. S. Gallagher, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Corn crop is the best for years.—John Morrow, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Corn crop is above the average.—John Perry, Hastings Co., Ont.

Corn crop is very good. We consider corn one of the best paying crops.—J. H. Gould, Ontario Co., Ont.

Prospects for corn were never better. Silos are growing in favor.—Wm. Keith, York Co., Ont.

Corn crop not so good as in previous years.—Jas. Keith, Victoria Co., Ont.

Corn crop will be average, about equal as good as last year. About four times as good as last year. All the large dairies and silos are well satisfied.—Mortary, Leeds Co., Ont.

The corn crop this year is exceptional. Very few silos are used on account of the cost of building and extra labor in filling.—W. J. L., Leeds Co., Ont.

The increase. I never heard so much talk about building silos before as there is this fall. No more than four of my own neighbors are preparing to build right away.—W. H. Montgomery, Leeds Co., Ont.

The corn crop this year will be 80 per cent. of last year with the acre-

age 10 per cent. more. Silos are on the average.—Arthur Smith, Kent Co., Ont.

Corn crop about the average. Silos are on the increase.—D. S. Robertson, Lambton Co., Ont.

Corn is about the same as last year.—G. W. Neely, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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

We will have an average crop of corn. Fifty per cent. of the farmers use silos and the number is increasing.—W. Lockhard, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Corn never looked better than it does this year.—Robt. Philip, Durham Co., Ont.

The crop of ensilage corn will be the best ever grown here.—John McKee, Oxford Co., Ont.

The corn crop this year is away above the average.—H. C. O'Neil, Brant Co., Ont.

Corn crop is better than in previous years. Silos are looked on with much favor.—G. E. Greenslade, Huron Co., Ont.

The corn crop is better than in 1909. There are few silos but the number is increasing.—M. H. Rutherford, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Corn is a splendid stand and heavily sated. We will have the biggest returns for years.—A. Benhelen, Kent Co., Ont.

Corn crop is not as far advanced as usual but with warm weather we will have an average crop.—M. A. Drew, Kent Co., Ont.

Corn is a good crop and quite up

to the average.—Arthur Smith, Kent Co., Ont.

Corn crop about the average. Silos are on the increase.—D. S. Robertson, Lambton Co., Ont.

Corn is about the same as last year.—G. W. Neely, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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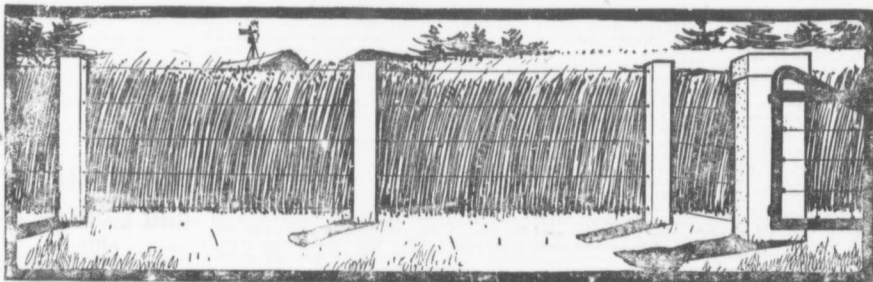
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to every farmer sending us his name and address. It gives all the necessary particulars about how to erect Concrete fence posts. Shows how to make the Forms and mix the Concrete. Everything is explained in plain, direct language so that you can do much of this work yourself.

You will be literally surprised at the great improvement Concrete fence posts will make in the appearance of your farm, besides providing more efficient protection for your fields.

Poor fencing is about the worst source of trouble to a farmer. Its insecurity is going

to bring about an intolerable condition of affairs. To turn cattle into pasture, go to bed or drive to town and find when you wake up or return that they have "broken bounds" and are straying all over the concession and your neighbor's property, is to place yourself in an uncomfortable position, requiring apologies, explanations and possibly the paying of damages to straighten things out.

If lawsuits over wills by dissatisfied heirs have been many, it is safe to assume that disputes over poor boundary fencing have precipitated collisions equally as numerous and costly.

Concrete in the fence gives an air of prosperity and stability to the entire farm. It looks like success. It adds a definite value to the place.

Things constructed of Concrete need no repairs, nor painting. Insurance is unnecessary. Concrete is fireproof and wear-resisting. Its first cost is small, but its lasting durability makes it the most economical and most all-round satisfactory building material to be had anywhere.

Any farmer who has ever used Concrete—and the number is growing vastly all the

time—is enthusiastic about its economical, slightly and sanitary qualities. He will tell you that, from his silo to his hitching-post, he prefers it to any other material.

Let us show you by a straightforward, practical talk on Concrete exactly how it will benefit you as a farmer. Suppose you ask us to-day for your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"? It will tell you how to use Concrete in construct-

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Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
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Feeding Floors	Silos	Walks
Gutters	Shelter Walls	Well Curbs
		Etc., etc., etc.

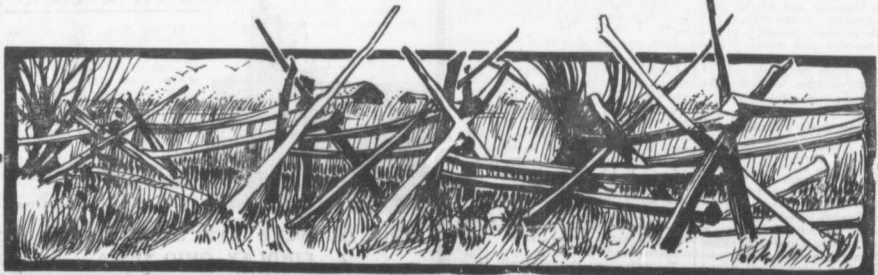
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HORTICULTURE

Fruit Men Meet

P. J. Carey, Dom. Fruit Inspector
About 150 fruit growers met at the orchard of Mr. M. C. Smith, Burlington on Sept. 7, to discuss orchard practices in general and spraying in particular. It can be safely said that it was the best meeting of its kind ever held in Ontario. Every apple growing county was represented.

After thoroughly going over the Smith orchard which had been sprayed four times with lime-sulphur mixture, we found it difficult to find a specimen affected with either black spot or codling worm. In the adjoining unsprayed orchard scarcely 10 per cent of No. 1 apples could be found.

The meeting was then addressed by Prof. Crow and Mr. L. Gosnar of Guelph college; Mr. Kidd, Simcoe; A. W. Peart, P. J. Carey, P. W. Hod-Kenna, W. H. Hunting and Mr. McLaughlin. A discussion took place along all lines of orchard management. The greatest interest was shown all through and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that no more meetings of this character should be held.

Comment on Apple Packing

A. B. Clarke, Welland Co., Ont.
A great advance has been made in apple packing methods during the past seven or eight years. My first experience was with packing in barrels. I also tried shipping in boxes divided like egg crates and found that manner of protecting the fruit several years ago until last year I had very little to do with apples except to eat a few which arrived in the north-west, very poorly graded.

Last year I had some experience of packing in boxes, at a cooperative cold storage establishment and recognized the advantage of this package over the barrel. Packing in boxes has not, as yet, become general in the east. Box packing is the secret of the success of the British Columbia apple growers. Its adoption in Ontario would be a good move.

PACK AT A CENTRAL POINT
Not only should a good package be used, but a central packing house should be utilized, where the packing is under the supervision of a good, business man. This will insure a uniform pack. The grower should see that his pack is honest and attractive and stamp his package so that the mark can be easily recognized.

Wrapping should pay especially in the case of fruit for cold storage. I have unwrapped many boxes of apples at the cold storage in Toronto and always found the fruit in extra fine condition.
I would face up all fruit packages. It gives the purchaser a better filled box appearance. He is willing to pay a higher price for it on account of its good appearance.

Prospects for Apples

There has been no improvement in the prospects for apples during the month of August. The apples that are on the trees have grown well and there is a prospect for a medium quantity of very fine fall and winter fruit in all orchards that are reasonably well taken care of, according to the government report from Ottawa. In the orchards where the apples are not well cared for, the codling moth appears to have concentrated upon the few apples that are left. The scale is as bad as usual. There has been a change in individual varieties which will not seriously affect the general

report. The Fameuse in District 4 will be much lighter than was anticipated, and of poor quality. Southern Ontario has harvested a fair crop, of good quality, of Red Astrachans. The crop of winter apples is very light. Only two correspondents in District 1 report a full crop of winter apples. Western Ontario will scarcely have enough apples for home consumption. A few sections, however, may export small quantities of rather poor sample.

The conditions north of Lake Ontario show no improvement in quality, but the quality is somewhat better than was reported last month. Georgian Bay District prospects show no improvement. No correspondent reports a full crop. In Eastern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley and the Eastern Townships of Quebec, a falling-off in the quality and quantity is reported as compared with last month. The top of McIntosh Red, Fameuse and Alexandras will be below the average.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick show no improvement; the crop of apples will be very light. Prince Edward Island will not supply home demand. British Columbia will harvest the largest crop in its history. Two specimens in some cases are smaller than usual owing to the dry weather. In estimating the quantity of apples, it must be borne in mind that in no part of Canada are there so many orchards coming into bearing as in British Columbia, so that not only the yield per tree is above the average this year, but the bearing acreage has increased proportionately much more.

POULTRY YARD

First Cooperative Egg Circles

J. I. Brown, Hochelaga Co., Que.
Some 15 years ago a few of the export merchants of Denmark noticed that they could get a better price for large-sized, evenly-shaped eggs than they could supply quantities of them together. This led them to select and grade their eggs, which were bought from the farmers all at the same price, indiscriminately. The selected eggs realized a better price than the small, ill-shaped, dirty or stained eggs.

Once the demand for these eggs was created on the London market, the Danes were not able to keep pace with the same. This led to the first effort being made to organize co-operative egg circles. At first, the progress made was very slow; it was nevertheless sure and stable. In the course of a few years whole sections had landed themselves together with the one aim and object in view that was to get not what they thought the best egg for market, but to get the egg that brought the largest price per dozen on the English market.

The egg most in demand was of the best quality possible. The Danes have made a speciality of studying the market. They have gone so far as to study the exact wants of the consumer and then to supply the article. And this is the key-note to success in any organization of producers in any line.

After the industry had reached certain proportions the Danes found it necessary, in order to obtain the best results, to send one of their own men direct to England to follow the shipments as near as possible to the consumer, and thus be in position to find out if there was any way in which they could improve the delivery or quality of the goods at any time. Ultimately, this meant absolute satisfaction to the consumer and it was not long before any price demanded could be obtained.

Of late years, eggs in Denmark are graded, not only according to size and outward conditions of the shell, but also according to color, as the English market will pay more for a

nice brown egg than they will for a white shelled one. This latter condition, however, does not affect the producer in Canada yet, as we can obtain as much for a white shelled egg as we can for the brown, although it will help the appearance of a case of eggs a great deal to have the white and the brown separated, so that a customer in buying eggs of a first quality flavor may be struck with the appearance as being a uniform lot.

Hens Eat Their Feathers

My town have become addicted to the habit of feather eating. How can I prevent it?—A. G. L., Leeds Co., Ont.
Feather eating is due to lack of exercise. It is most common where fowls are kept in crowded quarters. The habit is usually confined to one or two birds. Unless the birds are very valuable the best thing would be to kill them. Where the bird is sufficiently valuable to warrant treatment I would advise you to try feeding some salt in the mash or soft feed and pare the beaks of the birds addicted to the habit, with a piece of glass. Pare down close until the raw part of the bill begins to show through. We have found that the best remedy however is to kill the birds.—M. C. Herner, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

From the eggs produced by 25 pullets, \$57.44 was realized at a cost of \$24.91, leaving a balance of \$32.53 as payment for services and interest on money invested. The results of this experiment only go to impress those interested in the poultry business with the importance of natural sily of fresh air and concise for the best results. These pullets were not selected according to their parents' egg yield, as may be learned from the 241 eggs.—Prof. W. K. Graham, O.A.C.

The Great Eastern Exhibition

(Continued from page 6)

shire; and J. S. Fearson of Lennoxville.

BROWN SWISS

Considerable interest was shown in two herds of Brown Swiss cattle. One was shown by C. E. Standish, of Ayers Cliff and one by M. Page, of Sherbrooke.

Guernseys were shown by Hon. Sydney Fisher, E. P. Ball and Guy Carr.

Exhibitors of French Canadian cattle included Hon. S. A. Fisher, A. St. Denis, of St. Norbert, P. Sylvestre, Joseph Coulombe, and A. P. Lister. Some very good animals of this breed were shown.

Exhibitors of Herefords included W. G. Draper, of Compton and A. W. Labarre, of Bulwer. Aberdeen Angus were shown by A. G. Spafford, of Compton. Short-horns were shown by H. H. Fuller, of Compton, E. V. Norton, of Cotiacook, J. A. McCarry, and J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, H. A. Elliott, of Danville, and A. S. Lake, Crookshire.

CLYDESDALES

The principal winner in the Clydesdale section was Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, who brought out some imported and home bred stock of exceptionally fine quality. Other exhibitors were Mr. Victoria Farm and Willowdale Farm, P. Beaudemin, A. B. Lester, A. Hodge and M. R. O'Donnell.

Percherons were shown by R. Ness & Son, O. P. Stratten, R. Marion, E. Malo, A. Hodge, G. Nutbrown, and P. Beauchemin.

A very fine exhibit of Normans and Belgians was made by E. Pootmans, who had imported the animals direct from Belgium. These animals will be shown at the Ottawa exhibition. Spars do not permit of further mention being made of other exhibitors.



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AND RURAL HOME

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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 of our advertisers, he will investigate the claim and advise us. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unscrupulous in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. The same policy will protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to enable you to be the benefactor of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to Farm and Dairy, the name of the advertiser the words "Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found."

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

DAIRY TRAINS IN THE WEST

That Western Canada will soon consider dairying as one of its profitable industries is proven by the interest which was taken in the dairy trains that were run during the past few months in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The people of these Western provinces are beginning to appreciate the value of dairying, not only from the standpoint of present profit but also from the standpoint of the maintenance of soil fertility and of increasing the productivity of their farms.

Cars were supplied by the railway companies and equipped for teaching and demonstrating dairy work. At every stopping place lectures were given on different phases of dairy farming and butter making. Practical demonstrations on factory making were given in a car fitted for that purpose. Large numbers of people attended these demonstrations and the interest was marked.

The value of the travelling dairy train as a dairy educator has been proven not only by the experiment in the West this season but in many

parts of the United States and to a smaller extent in Eastern Canada. This method of disseminating dairy knowledge, virtually taking the college to the farmer, is capable of more extensive application both in Eastern and Western Canada.

ENGLISH MARKET FOR TOMATOES

Tomato growers should go very slowly before adopting the suggestion recently made by Mr. J. Leckie Wilson, of shipping tomatoes to the English market. The fact that tomatoes sell in Ontario for 25 cents a bushel when the retail price in England is five to seven cents a pound makes the plan of shipping tomatoes to England appear fascinating and practicable.

There are certain difficulties in the way, however, which should not be overlooked. The tomatoes from the Canary Islands, which Mr. Wilson mentions in his report, are shipped at a season when the English tomatoes are not on the market. Later in the season when the Canadian tomatoes would reach the English market, they would be in competition with the home grown product. English tomatoes are grown for the most part under glass which give them a peculiar flavor and which the English consumer prefers to the flavor of the Canadian tomatoes which are grown in the open. It is stated by one of Farm and Dairy's correspondents who was once a merchant in Covent Garden that the Canary Island tomatoes are not sold in London when the home grown product is on the market. The only tomatoes then imported are from France and these only in small quantities.

The Ontario Government is making a trial shipment of tomatoes to the London market. Growers should go slow therefore in exploiting this market until the Government shipments have proved its possibilities. In the meantime, there is a large market nearer home, namely, the Canadian West, where immense quantities of tomatoes can be disposed of at remunerative prices if we have proper shipping facilities. It will pay growers better to develop this western market than to attempt shipping to the distant English market until experiments show that it can be done profitably.

OFFICIALS TO TEST MILK

At dairy conventions in former years when the question of testing milk at cheese factories was discussed, the question always was: "Shall we test, or shall we not test?" The question discussed at the last meeting of the executive of the Eastern Dairymen's Association reported elsewhere in this issue and at which were present such leading dairy authorities as Mr. G. G. Publow and Mr. J. F. Singleton, was not "Shall we test?" but "How shall we test?" It was taken for granted in this discussion that the test is the only proper way of paying for milk and that the test should be made compulsory. The test is no longer in the experimental stage, but is recognized by

all good dairymen to be the only right and proper way of paying for milk.

Many makers are not competent to make the test properly. This would be the greatest objection to a universal adoption of the method. The working of the new law providing licenses for makers will in time correct this difficulty. Mr. Publow suggested that the government should appoint officials each of whom would do all the testing for several factories.

In this way the difficulty of incompetent makers would be avoided, and the test for all factories in one section being made by one man, the patrons could not complain of getting an unfair test at any one factory. This suggestion is worthy of earnest consideration by all engaged in the dairy business.

WATERING ANIMALS IN TRANSIT

The Dominion Government should take action in the matter of watering animals on our railroads. Those in charge of cattle in transit are supposed to be given a chance to water their cattle at least once in 26 hours. The railroads should have watering facilities at every divisional point. But a case has recently come to light where cattle went 65 hours without a chance to drink. This not only entails a large depreciation in the value of the animal and loss to the shipper, but is the grossest kind of cruelty.

Everyone who has had charge of animals on a long railroad journey has experienced the difficulties of getting water. First the yard master has to be hunted up and begged to give what the law clearly demands. If the yard master is willing that the cattle shall get a drink there is usually more trouble in getting the car moved to the watering place. And then the chances are that enough time will not be given to water properly.

Breeders who take pure bred stock to fairs in the West or Western breeders who come to Eastern shows suffer particularly. It is almost impossible to transport the cattle to their destination in good show form. It is the clear duty of the Dominion Government to compel the railway companies to give proper facilities for watering stock in transit. The various cattle breeders' associations and all interested, if only from a humane point of view, should see that this matter is laid before the Board of Railway Commissioners at the earliest opportunity.

WAGES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

If there is any class of people who are ridiculously underpaid when the importance and far reaching influence of their work is concerned, it is school teachers. The school teachers have a very large influence not only in imparting knowledge to the pupils under their charge but also in moulding the characters and ambitions of our boys and girls. And yet the teacher with such an important work to do gets smaller pay than an ordinary day laborer.

To give the service demanded school teachers require a good education.

They must go through the common schools, take at least two years in the high school and one year at Normal school. The money which they invest in an education and the money which they would earn if not so employed amounts to at least two or three thousand dollars. And yet country school teachers consider themselves lucky if they get from \$400 to \$500 a year, and a great many, perhaps the majority, get less.

To make a success of any occupation, and particularly teaching school, it is necessary that a life work be made of the profession. There are few, however, who think of teaching as anything more than a stepping stone to something better.

To have the best system of education, we must make educational work in the public schools of the country not only attractive but remunerative. When we pay our teachers a decent salary which will compare favorably with the salaries paid in other lines of work that require the same ability the trouble of finding teachers for rural schools will be at an end. We must consider how efficient a teacher is; not how little we can get one for. Let us put efficiency before cost.

COOPERATION BETWEEN MAKER AND PATRONS

If the cheesemaker or buttermaker and the patrons are to get the most from the dairy business, there should be a spirit of friendly cooperation between them. Each should do his best to help the other and take a sympathetic interest in the other's business. Farm and Dairy recently wrote to a cheesemaker in Ontario asking him for some information concerning the condition of the crops in the neighborhood of his factory. He replied as follows: "I would be pleased to give you the information you desire but must excuse myself on the plea of ignorance. I know nothing about the condition of the crops in this neighborhood and what is more, it is none of my business. I am a cheesemaker, not a farmer. I attend to my business and let them attend to theirs."

Such an attitude on the part of the maker does not tend to increase the interest of the patrons in the success of the factory. If the maker takes absolutely no interest in the patrons' affairs how can he expect the patrons to take an interest in his affairs? The patrons go to a lot of trouble to take proper care of the milk, deliver it in good condition and so forth for their own profit, but it is at the same time to the profit of the maker. The maker can encourage the farmers in this line if he takes an interest in all the doings of his patrons and is able to discuss their problems with them intelligently. When he does this, they will be in the proper frame of mind to take his suggestions as to the proper care of milk. A maker has large opportunities for educating his patrons. His suggestions, however, will only be taken when he shows a corresponding interest in the work of his patrons.

Sheep ar

The sheep National Ex. the cream of dian flocks. were not cre ably filled w it. A large breeding sheep shown ed on the fir is too little w our larger o stock. Impo fit to the co six months to be allowed to

Cotswolds that they do nevertheles, even in type fers in orde Son, Glanwo th and N Leicesters sensational of were the mo been brought has of suc W. Smith, M. Sons, Clinton Guelph, H. and K. L. Mc had sheep of from the Freeman, Ont. Lincolns w & Sons, High & Son, Ridge went to the prime form. judge.

The Shropps of less exhibi not lack in strength w fitted. The t entered among Woodville, al Hammer & Ho Lloyd Jones, and other exhibi Millbrook, N. Oxford mawing, Peter Ark winning the lo J. W. Lee & s second. The tors were in good, useful st vern; D. and A. Esh, Barber, E. Fulton.

Southdowns, creditable exhibi veteran breeder Burford; Rob Telfer Bros., I Simcoe; and W each of whom prizes in any heintz, Wiscon judge. The Dorset smaller than u hibitors put in Harding. Tho plums—11 first Theal, Fulton, had a good bu ribbons. A. G. some. John placed the aw Hampshire, I with a lot of Kelly of John Kelly, Bros., Paris; an Arkell, who div even. Prof. G was judge.

THE BY- NOTWITHSTAND there has been for breeding st Canadian Natio filled with stock Upon inquiring on hand for sale that very few ar

Sheep and Swine at Toronto

The sheep exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition was composed of the cream of many British and Canadian flocks. While the sheep pen were not crowded, they were comfortably filled with sheep of unusually merable. A large portion were of Canadian breeding. The number of inferior sheep shown this year could be counted on the fingers of one hand. There is too little encouragement given at our larger exhibitions to home bred stock. Imported stock, to be of benefit to the country, should be in Canada six months to one year before it should be allowed to be shown.

LONGWOOLS

Cotswolds did not make the show that they did last year. They were, nevertheless, a splendid lot, fairly even in type and well fitted. The winners in order were: T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth; George Allen, Burford; and Norman Park, Norwich.

Leicesters made perhaps the most sensational exhibit in the lot. They were the most creditable lot that has been brought out for years, in the hands of such noted old timers as A. W. Smith, Maple Ridge; Jas. Snell & Sons, Clinton, and A. & W. White, Guelph. H. & N. Allen, Newcastle and R. L. McDonald, Cranbrook, each had sheep of outstanding excellence. They were judged by C. E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.

Lincolns were shown by John Lee & Sons, Highgate, and J. S. Gosnell & Son, Ridgetown. Most of the money went to the former, upon sheep in prime form. T. Gibson, Denfield, judge.

MIDDLEWOOLS

The Shropshires were in the hands of less exhibitors than usual, but did not lack in quality. The exhibit throughout was even in type, and well fitted. The ribbons were well scattered among the exhibitors, with the Woodville, all Canadian flock, leading. Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford, and J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, were the only other exhibitors. H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y., placed the awards. Oxfords made a very strong showing, Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, winning the lion's share of the prizes. J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, standing second. The following new exhibitors were in the race, each having good, useful stuff: Werr Bros., Malvern; D. and A. Salmon, Sinclairville; Egh. Barber, Erin; and T. E. Nelson, Fulton.

Southdowns, as usual, made a very creditable exhibit in the hands of such veteran breeders as J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; Robert McEwan, Byron; Telfer Bros., Paris; George Baker, Simcoe; and Wm. Simenton, Burford, each of whom had stock worthy of prizes in any show. Frank Kleinhertz, Wisconsin University, was judge.

The Dorset exhibit was somewhat smaller than usual. Only three exhibitors put in an appearance, R. H. Harding, Thordale, winning the plums—11 firsts out of 12. Herbert Theal, Fulton, Ont., a new exhibitor, had a good bunch, and won several ribbons. A. G. H. Luxton also showed some. John Campbell, Woodville, placed the awards.

Hampshires were well represented with a lot of prime sheep in the hands of John Kelly, Shakespear; Telfer Bros., Paris; and Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, who divided the honors fairly evenly. Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, was judge.

THE SWINE EXHIBIT

Notwithstanding the keen demand there has been during the past year for breeding stock, the classes at the Canadian National were fairly well filled with stock of excellent quality. Upon inquiring as to surplus stock on hand for sale, the general answer is that very few are left. We are not yet

near the over-stocking point in hog raising.

The Berkshires were a lighter exhibit than has been in evidence for several years. Several good things, however, were on exhibition, S. Dolson, Norval Station, Ont., getting the best of the prizes. W. A. Shields, Milton, was next in order. P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar; Thomas Teasdale, Concord, and P. A. Dolson, Alton, were close followers. J. J. Wilson, Milton and H. G. Clark, Georgetown, were the judges.

The Yorkshire exhibit was in the hands of three veteran show men, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville; and James Wilson & Son, Fergus. As usual, the Millgrove herd fully maintained their former reputation by winning the majority of the first prizes upon lengthy deep st. ff., nicely brought out. The other two herds were also fine form and made up of good individuals. They were judged by J. E. Brethour, Burford, and R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Tamworths were no trifle stronger than formerly in the hands of the same exhibitors as last year, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; R. O. Morrow, Hilton; H. German, Erin; George, and Thomas Readman, Erin, Ont. The Mitchell herd was too strong for their competitors. R. O. Morrow, Hilton, had among other good things, an especially nice aged sow that onlookers expected would win first, but which had to be satisfied with third. The St. George herd won well on under six months st. ff. J. C. Nichol, Humber, Ont., judge.

Chester Whites were well brought out in the hands of the old standbys, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; and R. O. Morrow, Hilton; who won in the order named. This breed is making steady progress along bacon lines and are in keen demand for crossing purposes. George Bennett, Charing Cross, was judge.

Classes for other distinct breeds were largely filled by the Hampshires and the Essex. The first named is comparatively new breed in Canada) won most of the prizes. This breed is classed among the thicker breeds of hogs, being quite similar to the Berkshires in build. Hastings Bros., Crosshill and Neil & Son, Birt, were close competitors, dividing honors evenly. Jos. Featherstone & Son was the other exhibitor. Awards were placed by J. C. Nichol, Humber, Ont.

The prizes for bacon hogs were all won by Yorkshires, D. C. Flatt & Son winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and Joseph Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, 4th.—R. H. H.

A Scene in the Niagara District

Our front cover this week depicts a scene in the widely known Niagara fruit district. Fruit growing, where it can be carried on successfully such as in districts of suitable soil and of favorable climatic conditions, enhances the value of land to an extent greater than possibly any other branch of agricultural endeavor. Land in districts, such as Niagara, has reached a commercial—not speculative—value of as high as \$1,000 an acre. Many other districts, not so bountifully favored, it is true, could bring about increased values in their land by devoting more of it to an intelligent culture of the hardier fruits such as apples for which there is an ever-widening market.

Mr. J. W. Morrison, Grenville Co., Ont., writes Farm and Dairy that the farmers in his district are raising more pigs than for the past two years, but they are marketing the pigs while still very young, so that there is really very little more stock on hand than in other years. He estimates that there are 20 per cent. more pigs than last year.



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Creamery Department

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

The Butter Situation

S. W. McLagan, Mgr. Director, Loyell & Christie, Montreal.
With regard to the demand for butter the noteworthy feature of it has been the large increase in the number of orders coming from the North-west Provinces, where last season closed bare of supplies and whose production this year owing to the hot dry summer has been considerably reduced. The local consumption here has also been good. Although it cannot be put in figures, the consumption appear to have been considerably larger than a year ago. The exportation to Great Britain has been trifling, about the same as last year, being in the neighborhood of 15,000 packages altogether.

QUALITY OF BUTTER ONLY FAIR. The quality has been fairly good but scarcely as well as usual, the chief reason being that most of our largest and best Township factories have ceased to make butter, being engaged in the separation and shipment of cream to the States. There is a great deal to be done along the line of improving the quality of our butter production. We are still cursed with small factories, poorly equipped, and in the hands of inefficient makers, to whom milk is but milk and who make little effort to differentiate between one delivery and another on the score of quality. As a result we receive a great deal of butter in wrong in flavors indicating the use of unclean and overripe raw material.

A bolder policy on the part of our agricultural department is much wanted towards the encouragement of larger and better equipped butter factories which would be able to pay for a better educated and more efficient class of buttermakers. We are very long way behind such countries as Denmark and New Zealand in the practical organization of the dairy industry.

The Butter Making Competition

The butter making competition in the Dairy Building at the Canadian National Exhibition drew a large crowd of interested spectators as usual. The competition was directed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. At intervals, while the contest was in progress, an official of the Department explained to on-lookers the points of expert butter making as exemplified in the work of the competitors.

Awards were made after the following score: Skill in ripening cream, 10;

preparation of utensils, 5; preparation and coloring of cream, 5; granular butter, 5; washing and salting butter, 5; working butter, 10; neatness and cleanliness, 20; exhaustive churning, 10; time, 10; butter-flavor, grain, color, salting, and package, 20. The awards were as follows:

Class 275, section 1: 1. Miss Mary Jayne, Cobourg, 94.95; 2. Miss M. Brydon, Galt, 80.52; 3. Miss R. Patton, Newton Brook, 88.87; 4. Miss E. Jayne, Cobourg, 88.85.

Section 2: 1. Miss M. S. Carriek, Roseville, 96.07; 2. Miss Nettie Carriek, Roseville, 94.97; Miss Mary Jayne, Cobourg, 94.65; 4. Katie Wolfe, Guelph, 94.10; 5. Miss Laura Jayne, Cobourg, 93.8.

Section 3: 1. Miss M. Johnson, Bowwood, 97.50; 2. Miss M. S. Carriek, Roseville, 97.20; 3. Miss Nettie Carriek, Roseville, 96.70; 4. Miss Laura Jayne, Cobourg, 96.32; 5. Miss K. M. Wolfe, Guelph, 96.13; 6. Mrs. Simpson, Atwood, 94.07. The judges were J. F. Singleton and Mack Robertson, Creamery Instructors.

Improvement in Cheese

The two chief dairy instructors, Mr. G. G. Publow, for Eastern Ontario and Mr. Frank Horns for Western Ontario recently paid a visit to the warehouses, Montreal, to inspect the cheese as it was being received there at the farm of the cheese situation from interviewing buyers and dealers. While in Montreal they scored the butter that has been made in connection with the experiments conducted throughout the summer by Mr. Geo. H. Barr.

The general consensus of opinion so far as the cheese for the season is concerned seems to be that there has been less trouble this year than formerly, and in other words that improvement generally has been made. The cheese made during the first half of August, however, was the subject of a little complaint owing in all probability to the hot, muggy weather that then prevailed. Most of the cheese that was inspected in the ware-rooms was that from Eastern Ontario. Only two lots from Western Ontario cheese were inspected. A review of the cheese situation as secured by an editor of Farm and Dairy in an interview with Mr. Publow is given on this page.

The Dairy Situation

The make of cheese throughout the season has been greater than that of a year ago. Early in September, according to Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, factories in Eastern Ontario were averaging about one-half a cheese per day more than that of a year ago. The total receipts of the cheese into Montreal however, are not as large as they were last year. The increase is true of Eastern Ontario. The shortage in Montreal receipts is caused by a decline of cheese production in Quebec. This shortage is caused by the large number of cheese factories that have shipped cream to the States.

CREAM SHIPPING.
Some 25 cheese factories in Eastern Ontario have turned over to the shipping of cream or the making of butter; this goes to offset the increased make of cheese. Indications are that more factories will turn over to shipping of cream unless prices of cheese advance. The prices offered by United States dealers net the farmers considerably more than can be secured from cheese factories. Probably 10 to 15 cents a cwt. more than cheese factories. They offer \$10 to \$20 a ton for cream and the farmers have the skim milk returned except where casing is manufactured.

At the time of Mr. Publow's visit to Montreal during the first week of

September, the cheese that was arriving were not equal to previous shipments. Byers, however, were unanimous in saying that the average quality of the cheese for the season has been better than that of a year ago, which indicates that there has been an improvement.

PROSPECTS FOR HIGH PRICES.
The prospects are not brilliant for high prices for cheese. It is highly probable that cheese will not be at extra high—not over 1½ cents, at any rate. There are lots of New Zealand cheese offering on the markets of Great Britain and the Dutch make is said to be large. More favorable conditions, however, have not prevailed in Ontario during the past 25 years for a larger output for the remainder of the season than is now anticipated. Pastures, owing to the favorable conditions for growth caused by abundant rainfall, have not to the extent in years. There is every indication that the weather approaching until late fall will not want for abundant forage.

CREAMERIES.
Creameries are making more butter this year than last year. And, after all, the question of output largely hinges on pastures and fodder supplies; practically the same conditions that obtain for butter as in cheese except that the weather approaches the farmers or producers are more given to making the butter up at home rather than taking the milk or cream to the creamery. The butter produced in Eastern Ontario practically all goes to supply the home trade. Very little or any of it is exported.

Dairy Exhibition at Stratford

The prize lists for the winter Dairy Exhibition to be held at the time of the convention of the Dairywomen's Association of Western Ontario, Stratford, Ont., January 14 and 15, 1911, are ready for distribution and may be had on application to Mr. Frank Horns, London, Ont. In addition to regular prizes, a large number of special prizes are included in the prize list.

Arrangements have been made in London for cold storage for October butter. Exhibitors who desire to store October butter to London Cold Storage must indicate their intention to this effect on the entry form. The Association will pay for storage charges and express charges on October butter from London Cold Storage to Stratford. Exhibitors are to pay express charges on October butter from original point of shipment to London Cold Storage. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, cheese exporter, Stratford, to receive and care for any cheese, which makers may wish to place in cold storage for a winter exhibition. Intending exhibitors who wish to send cheese to this cold storage are requested to write on their entry form which cheese, in order that proper labels may be forwarded.

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FARM AND DAIRY

Cheese

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address all communications to Cheese Department.

Eastern Dairies

The registration of the executive committee Ontario was held last House, Toronto, Canadian Dairy absence of the Putnam acted.

The directors of the Ontario Dairy Association, under the leadership of Mr. W. A. Putnam, Director, and Mr. J. G. Publow, Secretary, held their annual meeting at the Hotel Windsor, Toronto, on September 10th. The meeting was held in the afternoon and was attended by about 100 members. The report of the directors for the year just closed was read and approved. The report showed a very successful year for the association, with a large increase in membership and a large amount of business transacted. The directors also reported on the work of the various committees and on the progress of the association's various projects. The meeting was adjourned until the next meeting in November.

Perth County

Deputations to Perth and Kitchener conventions were held in Perth for the month of May. Mayor J. Foy and Mr. Grath, F. Valler, A. Kerr, of B. Mr. McGrath heard Chief In-

crease more than the dairymen's association. The admitted that the industry was admiring the farmer not taking the but they might that was not, high class as it.

Bevee Foy of half of Perth, it was not to the of Frontenac not made grants had the convention the Dairy School much to the credit admitted that dairy matters, thought, did no convention, and it. Perth had the association of the association have a dairy send more pure than any other dairy men continent, including Dairy Commission, Chief Dairy Ins-

Perth, he said, convention and

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Eastern Dairymen's Association

The regular September meeting of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held last week in the Walker House, Toronto, at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. G. A. Putnam acted as secretary pro tem.

THOSE PRESENT

The directors present were the president, Henry Glendinning, of Manilla; G. A. Putnam, Toronto, Director of Dairy Instruction; Chief Instructor G. G. Publow, Kingston; Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View; J. A. McGregor, Alexandria; E. Kidd, M.P., North Gower; J. H. Singleton, Smiths Falls; A. Hyne, Menno, Lac Whitton, Wellman's Corners; J. B. Wilson, Gananoque; J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Station; T. A. Thompson, Almonte.

PERTH GOT THE CONVENTION

Deputations were present from Perth and Kingston to urge that the next convention should be held in their respective towns. The speakers for Perth were T. A. Thompson, Almonte; Mayor W. Hall and Leeser C. J. Foy; and for Kingston, Jos. McGrath, F. Vallean, A. Rankin, and J. A. Kerr, of Belleville.

Mr. McGrath stated that he had heard Chief Instructor Publow state more than once that no place needed the dairymen's convention more than admitted that while Frontenac county was admirably adapted for dairying, the farmers of the county were not taking the interest in dairying that they might and that their product was not, on that account, as high class as it might be.

Reeve Foy countered hard on behalf of Perth, by pointing out that it was not to the credit of the people of Frontenac county that they had not made greater progress. They had had the convention before, they had the Dairy School, which should mean much to the county, and yet they admitted that they were behind in dairy matters. Such a statement, he thought, did not deserve to get the convention, and would not appreciate it. Perth had never had a convention of the association and it did not have a dairy school and yet it had sent more pupils to the dairy school than any other county. It had produced dairymen famous all over the continent, including such men as Dairy Commissioner J. A. Redlick, Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow, and Dairy Instructor J. Echlin. Perth, he said, would appreciate the convention and the people would at-

tend in large numbers. He promised \$100 towards the expenses of the convention from the county and town, which could be doubled from other sources. Mr. Rankin stated that \$700 had already been subscribed by the Kingston district to the funds of the association.

Mr. Kidd moved, seconded by Mr. Sanderson, that the next convention be held in Perth. Mr. Hume moved, seconded by Mr. McGregor that the next convention be held in Kingston. Mr. Singleton suggested that the convention go to Kingston first and to Perth next.

On being put to vote it was decided to hold the next convention in Perth on Jan. 6, 7 and 8. The directors decided that they could not fetter the next board of directors in



A Desirable Location for a Milk Stand

Too many milk stands are situated close to the barnyard where dust and bad odors prevail. Milk left in the stand illustrated does not suffer from such contamination—photo by R. S. Hamer, showing a typical milk stand in Lanark Co., Ont.

the selection of a convention point by promoting the next convention for Kingston.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Messrs. Mayor Hall, Reeve Foy, W. A. Moore of Perth and T. A. Thompson, Almonte were appointed a committee to make the local arrangements for the convention.

Messrs. Glendinning, Putnam, Publow, and the secretary were appointed a committee to prepare the program and look after the general arrangements for the convention and also to make arrangements for the regular district fall meetings for the election of directors. Mr. Cowan, Editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy suggested that some new features should be added to the program for the next convention. In this connection he suggested that an example set by the British Columbia Dairymen's Association should be followed by arranging to have some cows affected with tuberculosis present at the convention and to have one of them opened for the audience to see. The suggestion seemed to meet with approval and the program committee will deal with it.

INSTRUCTOR PUBLOW'S REPORT

Chief Instructor G. G. Publow reported that during the first part of the season the cheese manufactured was the best ever made. Not only was this true of the cheese he had inspected but it was borne out by the reports of the buyers. August cheese was not so good, due largely to the poor condition in which much of the milk was delivered at the factories. On the whole, however, the quality of the cheese this year has been superior to that made in any other year.

FARMERS FINED

There had been considerable adulteration of milk by farmers. The official prosecutors had secured 22 convictions, the offending patrons

having been fined from \$5 to \$50. The magistrates in most cases were inclined to be severe with the offenders. There were still 15 cases to be tried. The total number of offences was about the same as in 1909. The total fines imposed amounted to \$565.00.

MR. MURPHY'S RESIGNATION

General regret was expressed when a letter was read from Secretary R. G. Murphy of Brockville, tendering his resignation as secretary on account of poor health. Mr. Murphy's health has been failing for many months. He has been secretary of the association for some 15 years.

Messrs. Kidd, Singleton, Hume and Thompson all spoke expressing their appreciation of the valuable work accomplished by the association by Mr. Murphy and of his worth as a man. Those present were grieved to hear of his poor health. Under the circumstances Mr. Murphy's resignation was accepted. As an evidence of their deep appreciation of his services the board, on motion of Mr. Kidd, seconded by Mr. Singleton, decided to vote \$75 to Mr. Murphy.

THE NEW SECRETARY

On motion of Mr. Kidd, seconded by Mr. Singleton, Mr. T. A. Thompson of Almonte was appointed secretary of the association for the unexpired portion of the year. In selecting Mr. Thompson as secretary the directors were guided somewhat by the fact that Mr. Thompson is a farmer. Great things are expected of the next convention at Perth.

The believers in waxed cheese allow no opportunity to escape without advocating this method to prevent shrinkage and depreciate the loss that ensues when cheese not so treated does not weigh up to the marks on the boxes. The complaint is made that the trade allowance of 1/2 lb. a box over bramage is not sufficient, and

when this deficiency is exceeded, it is difficult to obtain allowance from the consignee. No fault is found with the quality or packing of the cheese arriving on the old country markets this season.

WHY Do They Pretend?

Why do makers or agents of common cream separators pretend that such machines are modern? They know that disks or other arrangements are not needed in properly built machines. They know that centrifugals are precise mechanisms that cover up lack of skimming force resulting from wrong construction. They know that

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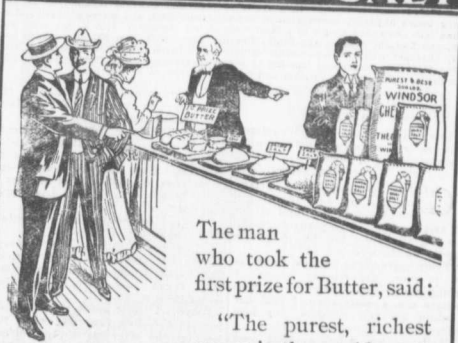
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Of course, I know how to make good butter and I am careful to use the best cream—but I consider Windsor Dairy Salt the biggest help that we dairymen have.

Practically every butter prize awarded at the Fairs last summer, went to those who like myself, used Windsor Dairy Salt". 40



DISAPPOINTMENT should always be taken as a stimulant and never viewed as a discouragement.

Newcomb.



A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVISS

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(Continued from last week)

SYNOPSIS OF FOREGOING INSTALLMENTS

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

CHAPTER VI.

A FIN AND A PROSAL

"Don't you know every woman's heart is soft towards courting whether she's in it or not?"

—Miss Selina Lue.

"GOOD morning, Miss Seliny Lue! I jest run in to get some nutmeg, a pound of sugar and a quart of kerosene to make up some apple-pies for Mr. Kinney's supper; he do love 'em so."

There never was such a hand as you fer pies, Miss Kinney, honey. I recommended you about it to Miss Cynthia not a week ago. I told her I would git you to show her how—"

"Well, we was a-talking that over last night, me and Mary Ellen Dobbs," interrupted Mrs. Kinney, "and we think it is fine fer Miss Cynthia ter marry him, even if he is a painter; 'cause when pictures is dull he can git signs and such to keep him going. When will it be, Miss Seliny Lue?" And she gathered the bundles in one arm and balanced the oil-can in the other hand, ready to hurry on as soon as she had extracted the morsel of news she had run upon.

"Why, Miss Kinney, I never heard—" Miss Selina Lue's eyes were wide with astonishment.

"Well, I think it wud to say the least, disrespectful in him and her not to have told you, him a-living in your own barn and she so appearing to be loving of you all the time. I hate to think she's a deceitful girl, but I must say I did mistrust that

flower-garden that when I seen it the other day go by with Ethel Maud and Bessie Dobbs."

"I don't know what you mean, Miss Kinney, by speaking so about Miss Cynthia. They don't nothing in this world hurt me like hearing one of my friends make light of another." And Miss Selina Lue's Irish eyes snapped.

"Law, Miss Seliny Lue, I didn't mean no harm! I—I jest—"

"I know you didn't, Miss Kinney, honey, but sometimes little criticisms by the track and run into somebody that's easy hurt," said Miss Selina Lue.

"Well, I jest seen them sitting here in the door yesterday when you was up the river with the Dobbses and they was as thick as two peas in a pod, her a-laughing and him a-talking for all he were worth. You may not know," courting when you see it, Miss Seliny Lue, not having ever been—"

"Miss Kinney, child, don't you know every woman's heart is soft towards courting, whether she's in it or not—and every man's, too, for that matter, though they tries hard to hide it? It ain't only on 'count of my pitiful history with Adoniram Millsaps or your'n with Mr. Kinney that we likes to watch the doings of young folks and talk 'em over—it's borned in women to hatch out and pour lovers' matchings and the clucking over a part of the good times of life. I was jest a-saying to—"

"Miss Seliny Lue!" screamed Bessie from the Dobbs' front stoop.

"Come quick, come quick; Ethel Maud's caught her hair in the grapevine and's hanging by it. She was eating 'em! Ma's sick!"

Miss Selina Lue hurried with all the speed possible to the relief of the young Absalom, and Mrs. Kinney called after her, "Be sure and rub camphire on the roots," whether of the vine or Ethel Maud's hair she did not say.

When she returned to the grocery half an hour later Miss Selina Lue found Miss Cynthia smiling at her from the back door. Miss Cynthia's approach had been guarded, and instead of coming down the public street, she had slipped through the garden and the chicken yard. Miss Cynthia risked no encounters with her erstwhile victim, and her movements were stealthy when approaching her haunts.

"Well, if that ain't plumb back-like, to be thinking about you and then turn round and find you a-smiling at me!" exclaimed Miss Selina Lue delightedly. "It was skeered you was clear wore out with your snack of store-keeping and baby-tending, but you put me in mind of that pink morning-glory there, always fresher and fresher every sun-up."

"And you are the sweet, warm sun that comes every morning to cheer up the little morning-glory that droops until she answers her friend, Miss Cynthia with a smiling blush. 'Are you rested from your trip?'"

"That I am, honey-bunch! One day's tired never lasts me overnight. I get up every morning feeling like I have jest been cut offen the bolt. You see I'm all muscle and a heap of it, but poor Miss Dobbs has to lift two hundred pounds out of bed every day before she can tell how she feels. But she enjoyed the trip mighty."

"Tell me all about it," said Miss Cynthia as she sat down on her favorite place on the steps, with a cautious eye looking out for possible invasion. "Did you have a good time?"

"Yes, indeed, we did," answered Miss Selina Lue happily. "And I'm a-locking fer results in Mr. Dobbs too. Course that kinder meeting was sorter confusing to me, as was raised a question of the twin Creek Circuit religion. The drum and the horn and the tammerine, with the

held him while she was a-running over to where she sat on the bank waiting for the down boat. She were jest so glad to see us and made us all so to home, with laughing and joking with Bessie and Ethel Maud. We all had a good time fer most o' the hour. She let Bessie ride her horse with Ethel Maud on in front of the man, and Mary Ellen was tickled plumb to death with her Honey, she jest downright deserves to be your friend; she is so nice and sochul. It's a mighty good thing to pass one friend on to another and I thank you right here for passing that child ter me, and I'm going to hold her to me tender."

"Well, I know it gave her the greatest pleasure to see you. I wish I had been there."

"We all wished fer you and we told her all the news about you. Then we told her about Mr. Alan's pictures at a picture show. She come out to-morrow evening and see 'em and have Mr. Alan explain 'em to her. We can have one of 'em kind if thought about making up some buckets of lemonade and having some of Miss Kinney's apple-pies. Won't you be glad to see her?" Miss Selina's delight was something wonderful to behold as she unfolded her plan to the paralysed young woman beside her.

"What did she say?" Miss Cynthia at last managed to ask. "She said she would be delighted to come and she was sure you would be glad to have her. And, Miss Cynthia, what do you think? She knows Mr. Alan—got 'quainted' with him somewhere last winter. Now won't he be pleased to meet a old friend? Maybe she'll invite him to a party over to her house. I am a-afraid he brags lonely sometimes with jest us."

"I am sure she will be—kind to him," answered Miss Cynthia with great self-composure. "His meritorious badinage already sounded in her ears. Why, on why, had she withheld that information about the lair of the lion on the morning of Friday the thirteenth?"

"I know she will too," Miss Selina Lue broke in on her criticisms of herself. "'cause we all give him such a good name. Mr. Dobbs was some mortified at first and got red and horned but he wouldn't answer when spoke

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rocking of the boat seemed a folk to her. But if it suits some miles to go marching along the narrow road to the tune of a brass band, why others can follow to their salvation quieter by a pipe organ. It's the right direction and the keeping going that counts, to my mind. Salvation Army is a good name for them, I think, and I don't hold it agin them that they sung hymns to some dance-sounding tunes."

"You are not one bit strait-laced, Miss Selina Lue, said Miss Cynthia with an appreciative smile.

"Dearie me, child, they's a lot of trails ter Heaven, I say. But who do you think we saw up on the river road a-horseback? You had't ter come home so yesterday after I got here that I didn't git er chance to tell you. It was that sweet child, Miss Evelyn. She jumped offen her horse, and the hired man in top-boots, what was riding behind her to keep care,

to, but he forgot himself when he started a-talking fer about you. Alan and he told her how high thought of he is among the men up here, always ready to sit by the front doors and smoke a pipe with them of an evening. I was so glad to see you fer a sheriff he would git the Bluff votes to a man, and he would too!"

"Then what did she say?" Miss Cynthia was feverishly eager to get at the attitude of her friend on the discovery of the whereabouts of the hunted one.

"You are not one bit strait-laced, Miss Selina Lue, said Miss Cynthia with an appreciative smile. "Dearie me, child, they's a lot of trails ter Heaven, I say. But who do you think we saw up on the river road a-horseback? You had't ter come home so yesterday after I got here that I didn't git er chance to tell you. It was that sweet child, Miss Evelyn. She jumped offen her horse, and the hired man in top-boots, what was riding behind her to keep care,

(Continued next week.)

Watch for our special Household Magazine issue, October 6.

The

Who

For I the right hand not, I will

The chief consists in kindness with us. He hand and with upon me in deliver these me." (Psalm

It was on God was with the courage promised land with the nation had been told in number.

"As I was with these, I forsake thee, and very curious observe to do which Moses these turn me hand to or the prosper where

Have not I strong and of afraid, neither the Lord the crosever thou

Joshua believed trusted Him to When the one seemed irresist



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The Upward Look

Who It Is with Us

For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee: Fear not, I will help thee. (Isaiah 41, 13). The chief joy in being a Christian consists in knowing that the Infinite God is with us. No matter where we may be, or what the conditions are that surround us, still our God is with us. He it is who holds our right hand and who has said unto us: "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me." (Psalm 50, 1).

It was only the knowledge that God was with him that gave Joshua the courage he needed to enter the promised land and engage in battle with the nations that the Israelites had been told were giants and great in number. God had said unto him: "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee. I will not fail thee nor forsake thee. Only let thou stand strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper wheresoever thou goest. Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." (Joshua 1, 5-9).

Joshua believed in his God and trusted Him to keep all His promises. When the enemy who confronted him seemed irresistible in their number

and strength Joshua remembered that that was the time when he must be strong and very courageous and that he must not be dismayed for the Lord his God was with him. Because Joshua trusted in God, God was with him and led him from victory to victory.

As Christians, we know that Joshua's God is our God and that He is with us as He was with Joshua. This knowledge gives us a strength and confidence and peace that can be obtained in no other way. How trivial our troubles and difficulties become as we talk them over with God and ask Him for the strength and aid we need! How glorious it is to know that with God all things are possible and that like Paul, we can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us. (Philippians 4, 13). How thankful and grateful we feel to God for all his blessings. Even our troubles, when we trust in Him serve in the end but to draw us closer to Him. As long as we look to God for help and strength He will continue to hold our hand and nothing need fright us.—I.H.N.

The Proper Way to Make Tea

By Olive Brown Sore

(Continued from last week.)

GREEN TEA SHOULD BE SMOOTH AND OILY.

In making green tea bear in mind that the thing to be desired is an oily beverage; not an astringent, but one that is very smooth. Water beyond 120 degrees Fahrenheit tends to destroy the flavor and aroma by driving off the very volatile oil. Let hot water stand in the cups to be served in order that they may be thoroughly heated, so as not to cool the tea afterward poured into them.

Pour fresh hot water, cooled enough to put your finger in, over the green leaves and let it stand in a porcelain pot for two minutes and a half. Then pour a little into each cup, and then a little more, and so on, in order to make each cup of like quality. As with black tea, only enough water to fill the cups to be immediately served should be put into the pot.

No sugar or milk is needed if the water is of the right temperature. Japanese tea made in this way should have a greenish-amber color, with a true tea bush aroma and an oily taste.

Another very important consideration in making tea is the kind of water used. Soft water always makes better tea than hard water. The Japanese go further and prefer brook water over spring or well water, because they say water that has flowed many miles, eddying and dashed against rocks, is beaten soft. It has more air in it than well or spring water.

THE WAY TO MAKE COLD TEA

A very aesthetic tea expert gave me the following directions for making cold tea: "On your leaves place several small pieces of ice. If they are of the right size they will melt in six minutes" (observe the precision and detail of the Oriental mind). "Then let it stand for one minute more and pour off your infusion and you have a most refreshing drink for a hot day."

This same gentleman—winnom Count Inouye has described as a great mind in an ugly body—also told me that when he journeyed to Manchuria he carried with him tea from his own favorite garden, and he added, "During my trip of two months I drank my tea but once." I, foreigner-like, with my obvious failure to grasp the finer points of Japanese pleasures, said something to the effect that it was unfortunate; and I asked if he had lost or spoiled a portion of it.

Whereupon he answered: "No. I wanted the pleasure of the memory of that one exquisite drink during my long journey."

Renew your subscription now.

Gourlay Pianos

CAN BE DEPENDED UPON AT ALL TIMES

If you possess a GOURLAY Piano there's no need to send for a tuner whenever you expect company, nor apologize for your piano's shortcomings when a friend sits down to play.

The GOURLAY Non-varying end-wood **pearl-block** system of construction provides a bearing from the tuning pin right to the iron plate that is non-varying sectional end-wood. Hence the need for tuning even under severe climatic changes is reduced to a minimum, and your certain pleasure in its exceptional tone quality assured.

Write for Booklet 6, which gives the names of 2500 Gourlay Piano Purchasers.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE ST., TORONTO

HECLA FURNACE

—And The Little Things That Mean So Much to You

We are not going to talk about the big features of the "Hecla"—the FUSED JOINTS, that keep the house free of gas and smoke—or the STEEL RIBBED FIREPOT, that saves one ton of coal in seven.

The talk is of little things that our 30 years experience has perfected.

A LARGE DOOR, big enough to take the biggest shovel of coal or chunk of wood.

A DUST FLUE, that actually carries off all dust so that you don't look as if you had fallen in the flour barrel after you shake the furnace.

A DAMPER REGULATOR, by which you can regulate the drafts and checks without going into the cellar.

A FURNACE DOOR that really locks, and locks airtight. INDIVIDUAL GRATE BARS that enable you to clean your fire without getting down on your knees with a poker.

There are many other big and little things about the "Hecla" that should be familiar to every man who is going to put in a new furnace this year.

They are all illustrated and described in our new furnace book, "Hecla Heated Homes."

Let us send you a free copy.

106

CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, Ont.

Home DYING
The way to Save Money and Dress Well
Try it!
Simple as Washing with
DYOLA
ONE OIL FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool Cotton, Silks or Mixtures Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistakes—Fast and Beautiful Colors in cents. From your Grocer or Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY Booklet 75 The I. G. Thomson Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

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No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" Churn.
You can churn by hand, but by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter.
Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—light cover.
8 sizes, to churn from 1/4 to 30 gallons of cream.
"Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine.

If your dealer does not handle them, write us.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH **NEW FALL PATTERNS** NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

For the next four or five issues, we have arranged to give our readers a full page of patterns, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments, for fall and winter. Watch these special pages carefully, as they are sure to contain many things that you will be anxious to secure. Ten Cents for each pattern, no more.

Send name, address, size and number of pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 days required for filling of all orders. Write information plainly. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

GIRL'S DRESS 6547



The little dress thus closed invisibly at the back is a favorite of the season and this one includes that feature as well as a becoming arrangement at the front of the body portion. The side portions are cut with extensions that are lapped over on to the centre, and this centre can be made from tuckings, as in this instance, or from a pretty contrasting material.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 32, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. of all-over lace 1/2 yd. of piping and trimming.

The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10, and 12 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DRESS 6547



The little dress thus closed invisibly at the back is a favorite of the season and this one includes that feature as well as a becoming arrangement at the front of the body portion. The side portions are cut with extensions that are lapped over on to the centre, and this centre can be made from tuckings, as in this instance, or from a pretty contrasting material.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 32, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. of all-over lace 1/2 yd. of piping and trimming.

The pattern is cut for girls of 4, 6, and 8 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

BOY'S SUIT 6548



There is no suit better adapted to the small boy than this one. Made in blouse style with the big becoming sailor collar. It will be found appropriate for linen and for galatea, for madras and for similar materials, and it is also well adapted to the suit of cooler weather made from serge, shepherd's check, and similar materials.

Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. material 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 4 1/2 yds. of braid.

The pattern is cut for boys of 2, 4, and 6 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

NEGLIGE WITH FANCY COLLAR 6547



The negligee made with a big fancy collar is always becoming and attractive. This also can be made with plain sleeves or with plain ones as liked. It extends well below the hips, but it is very slender and flimsy at the waist line being confined by ribbon or a cord.

Material required for medium size is 6 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 4 yds. of insertion and 5 1/2 yds. of edging.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE 6572



The blouse of this material in color to match the coat suit is the smartest just now. Here is one that can be utilized in that way or for the entire gown as liked, and it will be equally serviceable put to both uses. These lines are exceptionally becoming and graceful and the blouse is one of the prettiest possible yet simple. It is closed invisibly at the back and it can be finished as illustrated or with a collar and without the yoke-making it half low.

Tracing in this way it would be pretty with a little lace tucker at the neck edge.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. of all-over lace, 1/2 yd. of net.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, and 44 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

TUCKED OVER BLOUSE 6584



The tucked over blouse cut in one with the sleeves is the new and prettiest and it serves so many practical uses that it is as well deserved a favorite. This one can be closed at the back or at the left of the front from many points of view. As there is women find the front closing satisfactory from many points of view. As there is trimming arranged over the left of the front, the closing is concealed, while the advantage of slipping on and off with greater ease is always to be considered.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 1 1/2 yds. 32 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 2 1/2 yds. of banding.

The pattern is cut for 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

NINE GORED SKIRT 6578



The simple plain 9 gored skirt is always needed. It is admirable for wool materials. It provides the long lines that give an effect of slenderness and it is altogether so smart as well as practical. The skirt can be made in round length, however, and consequently it is adapted to more elaborate costumes as well as the simple ones.

The pattern 6568 is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

TUNIC SKIRT 6668



Tunic skirts are constantly growing in favor and this one is exceptionally graceful. There is a straight plaited blouse attached to a smoothly fitted portion, and the tunic falls over both, being perfectly smooth over the hips while it carries pretty folds at the lower edge.

Material required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 6 1/2 yds. 32, 5 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

PLAID BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 6661



Shirt waists made with moderate fullness are much in vogue just now and are generally becoming. This one is laid in a succession of plaits, but all except the outermost are stitched for full length, so there is only a limited amount of fullness.

The blouse is adapted both to the odd waist and the entire gown.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32, or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2 yd. 24 in. wide for the bands.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

HOUSE GOWN OR WRAPPER 6548



The simple plain house gown is always practical. This model is graceful and becoming, yet simple. It can be made either with full sleeves or plain and it will be found the most valuable addition to your wardrobe.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32, or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. 24 in. wide, when it has not.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS 6576



Semi-princess gowns are much in demand and are always pretty and attractive. This one includes a novel flat bertha and sleeves that are among the newest and prettiest.

Material required for medium size is 10 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 9 yds. 32 or 6 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. 24 in. wide for the yoke, 1 1/2 yd. if long sleeves are used, 1 1/2 yds. of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

EIGHT GORED SKIRT 6544



The skirt made in sections or to give a panel effect is exceedingly smart and is constantly growing in favor. This model is graceful, yet quite simple. It will be found adapted to all seasons materials and also to those of the incoming season. One of the prettiest novelties woven to give a suggestion of a check is material illustrated, and it is trimmed with buttons.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DRESS 6584



Simple little frocks such as this are always attractive. This one is distinctly charming, and the same model made from cashmere or serge with trimming portions of plaid silk would be exceedingly smart for the present and for between seasons wear.

Material required for medium size is 5 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. 27 for trimming.

The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

MISSIE'S' DRESS 6549



Such a dainty, pretty dress as this is sure to find favor with every girl. It can be made either with the pretty round neck and short sleeves illustrated or as shown in the back view, and it can consequently be utilized both for the evening and daytime wear. It will be found particularly light and soft fashionable materials that tuck sleeves there is still a number—J. M.

Material required for 16 yr. is 9 1/2 yds. 24, 7 1/2 yds. 32 or 5 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1 1/2 yds. of banding, 1 1/2 yds. of ribbon, 1 1/2 yds. of all-over lace for yoke and long sleeves.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

EMPIRE HOUSE GOWN 6286

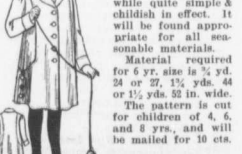


Empire house gowns are always as attractive. The sleeves and the side portions of the body are cut in one in conformity with the latest style and the trimming is arranged to exceptional advantage. This one is a novelty and is very attractive. The house gown of the body are cut in one in conformity with the latest style and the trimming is arranged to exceptional advantage.

Material required for medium size is 9 yds. 24 or 27, 7 yds. 32 or 5 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. of all-over lace for the yoke, 1 1/2 yds. of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

CHILD'S SINGLE BREASTED COAT 6759



The coat that is made with a panel effect is a novelty of the season. This one has that feature in altogether smart while quite simple and childish in effect. It will be found appropriate for all seasons materials.

The pattern is required for 6 yr. size is 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 1 1/2 yds. 44 or 1 1/2 yds. 32 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for children of 4, 6, and 8 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

OUR F...
N...
TRURO, Sep...
favorable for...
milk for the...
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L. M. B.

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number—J. M.

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C. A. W.

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HUGGESSVILLE...
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So much for agr...
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three times. Mos...
interest in their...
have done before...
trunks of their...
great improve...
chads—W. C. S.

WELLING...
ELORA, Sept. 3...
the crop nearly...
sprouted in the...
season rains and...
Pasture is abund...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited.

NOVA SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N.S.
TRURO, Sept. 5.—Weather has been very favorable for pastures and the supply of milk for the condenser is large for this season of the year. Farmers are busy digging potatoes for market, a great many of which are grown. Turnips and mangels are splendid crops. Milch cows are scarce and high priced. E. F. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK

WESTMORELAND CO., N.B.
SACKVILLE, Sept. 5.—We have had plenty of rain. After feed on the marshes is extra good. Milch cows are very scarce, and some farmers are putting in stockers. Large quantities of hay will be shipped this year, as there is not sufficient stock to consume it all on the farm. Fall plowing is well along, as the land is in splendid shape for this operation. As most of the milk is shipped to nearby towns, winter dairying is becoming more common.—L. M. B.

ONTARIO

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, Sept. 5.—Harvesting beaver has finished last week. The crop on the whole was a fair one, particularly where the meadows are flooded in the spring. Some are fall plowing. The late rain has brought the corn on wonderfully. The frost has stayed off well this fall. Usually we feel its effects before this time seeded meadows that were sown early. Several cars of cattle and sheep have been shipped. A number of the farmers have visited the Toronto exhibition.—J. A. T. I.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 8.—Prospects for the fruit crop, particularly apples, are poor. Most of the orchards, composed largely of winter apples, will be an absolute failure on. Fall varieties are not so bad, but nevertheless light. Corn harvest will soon be on with prospects of a bumper crop. The number of silos is increasing, but this is still room for a much greater number.—J. M.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

KIRKVALE, Sept. 5.—The weather is still wet. Quite a large acreage of wheat is to be sown. Several farmers have sown their wheat. Others think they will wait until the middle of the month. Potatoes are excellent. Stock raising is doing well. Corn and roots are a splendid crop. There will be an abundance of winter beef cattle, and scarce and high priced. Young pigs are selling from \$8 to \$10 a pair, and fat hogs about \$27.5 a ewt. Seed wheat is selling at \$1.65 a bushel, and at the rate 95c to 97c a bushel.—C. A. W.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLESPIE, Sept. 7.—Harvest is finished. Some have threshed. Harvest was tedious, so much of the grain was badly lodged. Much had to be cut one way. Fall wheat and oats were a very good crop. Early peas are fairly good. Late peas are a failure. Barley is a good crop, and very heavy. Corn is a splendid crop. I never saw so many fields of good corn as this year.—A. McD.

NOBOWICHT, Sept. 6.

Nearby all the dairy farmers have silos, and the best of the ranks with the grain harvest as one of the best operations of the year. Prospects point this year to the largest crop of ensilage for which we have harvested for years. This means a large supply of cheap feed for our dairy cattle. Quite a large acreage of fall wheat will be put in this year. Abundant rains make the preparation of the land easy.—N. S.

BURGESSVILLE, Sept. 8.

Apples are half a crop. Two or three orchards have a full crop, but lots of others not half a crop. One man told me that he never had nicer apples than they had this year, hardly a spot on them. He belongs to Burgessville Fruit Growers Association. So much for spraying. Those that belong to the Association are supposed to spray three times. Most people are taking more interest in their orchards than they have done before. Some have scraped the trunks of their trees, which makes a great improvement in the looks of the orchards.—W. C. S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA, Sept. 3.—Harvest is ended and the crop nearly all in. Some oats have been in the shocks, due to the continued rains and warm growing weather. Pasture is abundant, with a brisk demand

for cattle to prepare for stall feeding. Good feeders are worth \$c a lb., and over. This will mean dear beef for some time to come, or the farmer who feeds will have small profits. Turnips are improving fast. The threatened attack of the aphid has been largely prevented by the moisture prevailing. Feeding grain is of good quality and fairly abundant. Rape feeds are coming on the farm, the reason why in the present season should not prove so unmineral to the intelligent farmer.—G. P. W.

GREY CO., ONT.

PRICEVILLE, Sept. 8.—Apples, etc., are scarce—not nearly as plentiful as last year. Harvest is about over, and everyone seems to be satisfied. Some are complaining of a small pea crop.—W. V.

MANITOBA

MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.

KELLOE, Sept. 5.—Some of the farmers have finished cutting, but a lot remains to be cut yet. As one drives through the country he wonders why some are so far behind. It is too bad to see such large fields of ripe grain, which will not be cut for some days. The weather is cool, cloudy and damp. Although it retards the cutting it is very favorable for the ripe grain. If the weather should turn cloudy and windy, there will be heavy losses through shelling. Some expect to be threshing the first of next week. We hope to be able to tell you by the next report what the grain is yielding.—L. J. N.

SASKATCHEWAN

QU'APPALLE DIST., SASK.

CHICKNEY, Sept. 6.—Talk of government ownership of elevators and the chance for better trade relations with the United States, is dividing attention with the interest which is always taken in the price of wheat. While it is admitted that the wheat crop will not be as large as last year, prospects are not so gloomy as at first reported, and we are optimistic.—A. B.

COSSIP

GRAIN EXHIBIT AT TORONTO
The awards in the grain and stock exhibit at Toronto in connection with the Field Crops Competition, are as follows:

GRAIN IN BAGS

Oats—W. G. McKinnon, Ellsmer; 2nd, J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle; 3rd, D. E. Coon, Frankford; 4th, C. J. Smith, Madoc; 5th, (Owing to loss of shag tag name of exhibitor not ascertained.) H. C. John, Mc Dermid, Lucknow; Com. W. Chalmers, Parkersville.

Spring Wheat—1st, W. J. Oates, Queen's Line.

Fall Wheat—1, Jas. McConnell, Randolph; 2, W. T. Sparling, Anderson; 3, Wesley Shier, Woodham; 4, R. J. Robertson, Onondaga; 5, Neil McPherson, Galt; H. C. Shaw, Hespeler.

Goose Wheat—1, J. A. Rennie, Milliken; 2, J. McLean, Richmond Hill.

BARLEY—1, Alex. Morrison, Smithville.

SHEAF EXHIBIT

Oats—1, Rev. J. A. Leucyver, Verrier; 2, W. Chalmers, Parkersville; 3, Thomas Nicholson, Warren; 4, Julius Wurm, Magnetawan; 5, Angus Galbraith, Emsdale; H. Com. F. J. Marshall, Barrie's Falls; Com. James A. Bell, P. A. Anderson; Div. II.—1, W. Lewis, Dunstford; 2, Thos. Gosh, Bobcaygeon; 3, George Boyce, Thorvalds; 4, J. W. Taylor, Bobcaygeon; 5, S.

G. Gourlay, Diamond; H. Com. J. J. Kennedy, Maxville; Com. J. J. Gibbons, Northcot.
Div. III.—1, W. G. Rennie, Ellsmer; 2, Alex. McKague, Trewwater; 3, John McDermid, Lucknow; 4, A. Greer, Perm; 5, Piles, Baldson; Com. And. Schmidt, Mill may.

Spring Wheat—W. J. Oates, Queen's Line; 2, Malcolm McLaren, Colton.

Fall Wheat—1, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler; 2, Isaiiah Hilborn, Roseville; 3, Wesley Shier, Woodham; 4, W. T. Sparling, Anderson; 5, D. E. Hutchinson, N. Durham; H. C. R. J. Robertson, Onondaga.
Goose Wheat—1, J. A. Rennie, Milliken; Barley—1, Alex. Morrison, Smithville.

A. O'Neil & Son, Birt, Ont., who feature an illustrated advertisement in this issue of Farm and Dairy, and who are the pioneer breeders and importers of Hampshire hogs—the white belted breed—are making a special offering of young stock, six to eight weeks old. Those who intend purchasing some good breed of hogs should ring delay in sending their order for a pair of this breed, as the Hampshire is a very quick maturing hog. In color they are a black hog with a white belt extending around the body, including the fore legs. The sows of the breed are uniformly good sows to produce from nine to 11 well developed pigs. Look up the ad. of A. O'Neil & Son in this issue.

Their winnings at the recent exhibition, Toronto, were: Boar, over two years, 4th; Boar, one year and under two, 1st and 2nd; Boar, six months and under one year, 3rd and 4th; Boar, under 6 months, 1st and 4th. Sow, over two years, 2nd; Sow, under one year, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Sow, 15 months and under two years, 1st; Sow, over six months, and under one year, 4th.

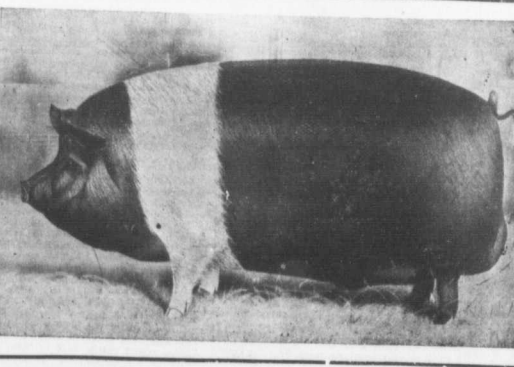
Barn Roofing
Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and Ornamental
Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.
Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.
Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all lameness.
Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.
It leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

Every Medicine Shelf
should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling how you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 80

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



CANADA'S GREATEST HERD OF HAMPSHIRE HOGS
The first and largest established herd in Canada. We are making a special offering of young stock, six to eight weeks old, at a low price. No kin raised by above illustrated boar and two other boars, imported from the factory, return at all inspection, and if not satisfactory, return at all inspection. Have stock of all ages for sale at all times, and your order early and state nearest express office.
A. O'Neil & Son
BIRT, Ont., Can.
MIDDLESEX CO.
Bell Phone Connection at Lucan, Ont.

Russell, Sept. 8-400 cheese boarded. All sold 10 1/2c.

Ottawa, Sept. 9-874 cheese boarded; 355 white and 519 colored. Practically all sold at 10 1/2c.

Napanee, Sept. 9-790 colored and 325 white offered; 200 colored sold at 10 1/2c and 250 at 10 1/2c, the balance selling on the 10th at 10 1/2c.

Pictou, Sept. 9-50 factories boarded 1643 boxes, all colored; highest bid, 10 1/2c; sold at 10 1/2c; balance at 10 1/2c.

Kempville, Sept. 9-588 cheese boarded, of which 415 sold for 10 1/2c.

London, Ont., Sept. 10-Seven factories of 600 cases, all colored. Bidding 10c to 10 1/2c; no sales.

Conwall, Sept. 10-Offered 1869, all sold. 715 white at 10 1/2c, 387 colored at 10 1/2c.

Causton, N.Y., Sept. 11-1600 tubs of butter sold at 20c; 1200 boxes of cheese at 14c.

Quebec, Sept. 10-413 cheese, all colored, sold at 10c cents.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 10-320 packages of butter, 291 cents; 330 boxes of cheese, 19c cents.

Waterbury, N.Y., Sept. 10-Cheese sales, 5,000 at 11c.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association...

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS DINE

The annual banquet of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association took place last week at Sherbrooke...

General Wood gave an inspiring address. He strided the front of the hall made up by Holstein cattle all over the continent...

The President of the Quebec branch, Dr. L. Harwood of Yaudreuil, made an acceptable chairman...

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 25 insertions during twelve months.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUEBEC. - Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales, a specialty. Special importations will be made.-DUNCAN McEACHRAN.

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

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

ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion Light Forward, Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Barron Bess, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that great sire, Ace. Indulm. mostly all from imported mares. Three (Imp.) 2 year old fillies just received. -R. M. HOLTYR, Manchester P. O., and G. T. R. Station; Myrtle C. P. R. L. D. Plains.

CHEERY BARK STOCK FARM.-The home of High Class Record of Performance (or C. O. P.) Cows and Heifers. The average test of the herd is 412-P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.-Young stock, all ages.-J. M. MONTLE & SON, Stanstead, Quebec.

Rock Island: Mr. Morse, President Sherbrooke Exhibition; Jas. Bowden of Yaudreuil; Mr. Hates of Black Rapids; G. Marshall, of St. Lamberts, and others.

NEW YORK: Mr. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and General C. W. Wood, of Worcester, Mass., the President of the American Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association, have both consented to be present and speak at the annual convention of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association.

HOLSTEINS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE IN JULY. Helton Spaulding (2971), mature class, 12,475 lb. milk, 425.23 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.39; number of days in milk, 358. Owned by A. L. Linton, London, Ont.

Pauline Teal (2640), two year old class, 13,282 lbs. milk; 422.60 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.18; number of days in milk, 355. Owned by E. Leidlau & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Sally Snow (6995), three year old class, 9882.2 lbs. milk; 356.78 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.015; number of days in milk, 362. Owned by N. Sangster, Ormstown, Ont.

Fairly (4623), mature class, 14,544.25 lbs. milk; 425.26 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.96; number of days in milk, 304. Owned by O. G. Bales, Ormstown, Ont.

Winnie Calamity Poch (6592), three year old class, 9205 lbs. milk; 311.96 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.37; number of days in milk, 319. Owned by Robert J. Miller, Fonthill, Ont.

Centre View's Gem 2nd (5245), mature class, 11,145 lbs. milk; 320 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.2; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Robert J. Miller, Fonthill, Ont.

Lady Grey of Ormstown (7617), three year old class, 9335.5 lbs. milk; 303.78 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.25; number of days in milk, 273. Owned by N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.

JOHN BARRERS ORMSBY (8216), two year old class, 10,480.18 lbs. milk; 362.33 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.45; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Col. D. P. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

Seymour Rose De Kol (8975), two year old class, 8900 lbs. milk; 374.75 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.21; number of days in milk, 355. Owned by Wm. E. Hermiston, Millgrove, Ont.

De Kol Pines (10753), mature class, 22,304 lbs. milk; 764.94 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.43; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. J. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Countess Calamity Clay A. (4971), mature class, 14,815 lbs. milk; 324.9 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.56; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. J. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Gracie (3780), three year old class, 12,697.5 lbs. milk; 391.19 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.09; number of days in milk, 329. Owned by A. Johnston, Stratfordville, Ont.

De Kol (5853), two year old class, 10,142.63 lbs. milk; 333.3 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.28; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. J. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

H. A. MOYER, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they" (in feed in one winter). Send address for specifications of inexpensive feed.

WALLACE H. HERRICK, 219 Parkville, Mo., U.S.A. All correspondence should be addressed to the home office, held in English or French in French or English.

per cent. of fat, 3.30; number of days in milk, 315. Owned by Rev. Joan Chasson, Rapallo, P. E. I.

Mr. G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, Ont., first president of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association has purchased a farm of 350 acres, near Lacombe, Alta., having

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS. This makes a horse Whose, Rear have a Wink or Choke-down, can be removed with

ASORBINE. Any Bunch or Swelling No matter how long, gone, and horse kept at work. 6-10c bottles. Livered. Book 3 D free.

Mr. Robert Jones, Sr., Marston, Ont., writes April 6, 1907 "I had a valuable cow with a big lump and used one bottle of ASORBINE, and it cured him completely."

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonders cures kidneys. The inflammation of lungs, bowels and bladder entirely removed. Agents wanted in every county. Write for a free trial B. Book. This offer only good for 30 days. Limited to go both sides.

DR. BELL, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS. TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE.-Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Rif

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE. Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams of Gallow's Choice, Canada's champion hogs, 1883 and '85, recently sold to young stock hog. Also a few un-matured sows. A few very choice yearling and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcaston, Ont.

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE. A few nice young Hampshire pigs for sale at a reasonable price. If sold soon, to make room.

J.H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONT.

AYRSHIRES. CHOICE AYRSHIRES. A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.

P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station on G. T. Ry. Que.

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm. Here have kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YRSHIRES of the best bacon types. WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINDSOR DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

HON. L. J. FORGET, Proprietor, Manager E-5-711 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES. Imported and home bred stock of a few choice young heifers, with great success at all the leading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS. Long Distance Phone. Naville, Ont. E-5-711

AYRSHIRES. Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality. Write for prices. O-12-250

R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES. Fresh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls I have ever landed, from the best herds in Scotland, each of the purest strains, viz. Netherburn, Bargnoch, Barr of Holoband and Mitchell of Lochgerlach all fit for service. Also in female cows, one year olds, 2 year olds, and 30 chee 1 year old heifers. Correspondence solicited. Write R. WESLEY, Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

broad frontage on Black Falls Lake. He is taking out 10 head of pure-bred Holstein cattle to the west, which he has already sold, and expects to take out more. Mr. Gilroy is still working his farm near Brockville, Ont., and will continue to manage the two farms for some time.

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS! At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write:

GORDON H. MANHARD, MANHARD, Ont., Leeds Co., 3-11-10

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby Beads our herd. Dam, Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion rated Cow. Sirs, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the winners of his champion 2 year old heifer.

TF. J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD. Headed by the great young sire, Dutch Land Colanisha Sir Abovark.

Dam, Tity Pauline De Kol, butter 7 days, 25.4. Tity's dam, Colanisha 4th's Johanna, butter 7 days, 25.2. Average of dam and sire's dam, 21.5 lbs.

Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 25c; lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS. 17-2-11 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD. Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sired by a son of King of the Pontiac, dam grand sire of King's Heifer, 19.37 lbs. butter, 7 days, as Jr. 3 year old.

P. J. SALLEY. E-10-10 Lachine Rapids, Que.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS. We are now offering for sale a 13 mo. old son of "Count D. Kol Presteritz Plan" of 10 lb. dam; also a son of Barn Hengerveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service. Write BROWN BROS., LYR., ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS. Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol., and one ready for service, sired by Brightest Canary. These calves are out of A. B. cows and are big and strong. Write for catalogue or come and see them.

E. F. OSLER, Bronto, Ont.

BULL CALF, handsome and straight, his dam, sire's dam and grand dam, have records over 25 lbs., testing over 4 per cent. Also seven Females, including a daughter of Victor De Kol, sire of the sire, and grand daughter of Bontjoe J. Paterije, record 20.73 lbs. milk and 20c. The rest well bred and first-class stock.

Will be priced right for anyone taking the lot before October 31st.

Wm. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.

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"They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.

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Owing to making changes in our business we have decided to sell our entire herd of 35 head of Holstein cattle. The lot consists of advanced registry and B. O. M. cows. Also choice heifers bred to noted bulls as Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of our best cows, and 2 year olds, and 30 chee 1 year old heifers. Correspondence solicited. Write R. WESLEY, Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

A. E. SMITH & Sons, Millgrove, Ont. HAMILTON or DUNDAS STATIONS

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