

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Dairy Commissioner
Dec. 11

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 12

1911.



FLOCKS SUCH AS THIS ARE BECOMING ALL TOO RARE

Sheep on the farms of the older provinces of Canada have been steadily decreasing. The dog nuisance, lack of proper fencing, and recently, discouragingly low prices, have all been advanced as factors contributing to the unpopularity of the sheep. A truer explanation is that farmers have been keeping such small flocks and giving the sheep such poor care that their value has not been realized. Many farmers, too, have almost forgotten how to care for them. We believe that the next few years will see a great advance in sheep values. Then fortunate will be those farmers each having a flock such as may be seen in the illustration.

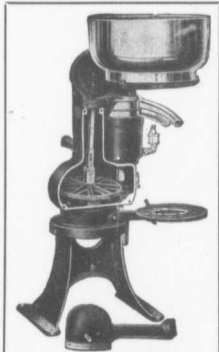
—Photo courtesy G.T.B.

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BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE

Every Separator is "Weighed in the Balance" and most of them are "found wanting."

Not so with the "Simplex" Link Blade with the Self-Balancing Bowl.



The supply can is out of the way of the separator. The oil-drip-pan between base and body, catches all draining.

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O. K. Canadian U-Bar Patent Steel Stanchions



Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. Throwing bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened by the cattle. Write for our prices and circulars on sanitary Stall and Stanchions.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited
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SOUTHEASTERN FARM LANDS

Fertile land in the Southern States from \$15 to \$25 an acre with abundant rain and most favorable conditions for diversified farming. Good soil produced from 1 to 4 cents per bushel. Long growing season and diversity of crops make this possible. Cheapest for dry-farmers. **Special**—Acre or more pay from \$100 to \$500 an acre. It's your chance to invest—invest these many opportunities. Write, M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 1320 Post, Ave., Washington, D. C.

Record of Performance Tests

During the year ending March 31, 1911, there have been entered in the Record of Performance test, 250 Ayrshires, 245 Holsteins, 12 Guernseys, 52 Jerseys and 86 French Canadian cattle. Those that have qualified for registration during the same period number 145, the entries for which were recorded in the last report. None of the animals entered in the fiscal year of 1910-11 have yet completed their test.

Official tests are now being conducted in all the provinces of the Dominion except Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At present over 100 herds are represented in the Record of Performance work by the entry of one or more individuals. Breeders of pure bred live stock have shown their appreciation of this test by their action in entering cows in the test, and many have written to the Department at Ottawa expressing their appreciation of the work done and asking that it be continued and extended. A report of the Records made by all cows can be had free on application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Report of Dairy Commissioner

The annual report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, contains information of value to every dairyman and fruit grower in Canada. The various features of the dairy industry in Canada for the last year are summed up in a most complete and comprehensive manner by the Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Rudwick. Twenty-five reasons why the dairy farmer should go in for cow testing are given by Mr. C. F. Whitely. Letters from dairy farmers testifying to the advantages that scores of them have received through cow testing, will make interesting reading for all farmers who keep dairy cows.

Market conditions and prices in various countries, and more particularly in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, are dealt with by W. W. Moore, Chief of the Markets Division. Of interest to fruit men will be the report of McNeill of the Fruit Division. A post card to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, will bring this report to you free of charge.

What is Good Hay?

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ott. Ont.

While the hay crop was, generally speaking, a light one in Western Ontario this year, it was as generally a good one in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys. It might be classed almost as a "bumper crop" in the latter section. There is, however, more feed value in the Western Ontario hay crop, light as it is, than there is in the Eastern crop under the conditions of harvesting that prevailed.

Both Eastern and Western farmers had good weather for making first-class hay. Most of the Western men start having early enough to save it at its best. Especially is this true in handling the clovers. Unfortunately, there wasn't much to handle. In the East, however, both the clover and timothy came in well. The Eastern farmers seem to be so conservative in their methods that most of them would think it a "sin"—I was going to say "sin"—to start having before the "Glories" of July no matter how the season shaped in maturing it. The result is that about half the timothy had gone to seed before it was cut for hay, and plenty of it is worth more for seed than for hay.

I met a hay buyer in June this year who told me that he had paid demurrage dues on a car of hay for a

day or so in order that the farmers of the district where he was buying might see what first-class hay looked like when baled and ready for shipment to "Uncle Sam's" dairy sections. He pointed out why he could pay more for such hay if they would make it that way than for the hay they were making.

Items of Interest

The biggest single premium ever offered for live stock will be given at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 20th to November 24th, to the breeder who can show the best five cows of one of the dairy breeds. This prize is \$1,000. It is not necessary that the breeder exhibiting them own all the cows in his exhibit. In the same class there will be a prize to the second placing of \$250, and to the third of \$100. All entries must be in by October 15th.

The Forest Branch of the Department of the Interior is making a study of the methods followed in the national forests of Montana. A new interest is being evidenced in reforestation and before Forest Branch will be able to advise their correspondents as to reforesting it will be necessary to make a study of various kinds of woods and find out to which they are suited. The United States has already spent immense sums of money in such investigations and it is proposed to take advantage of their expenditure.

"Government Assistance to Agriculture in Certain Countries of Europe," is the subject of a new bulletin by H. S. Arkell, B.S.A., Assistant Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa. This bulletin contains much useful and valuable information regarding the methods followed in European countries in the dissemination of useful knowledge and otherwise assisting in this country the production of those countries. This bulletin will be of interest and profit to Canadian farmers. It can be secured on application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

We must feed our cows more. We must prepare to feed them in summer. If we will dairy in the summer only let us raise enough feed for the year then.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Manure should not be used on grain crops, as it will produce weeds. It should be put on the hoed crop, where the weeds can be killed.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont.

The poor cow is a loss of cash, time and energy. Suppose there were only three cows in each average herd of 14 that were causing a loss to their owners. This would mean 160,000 losing cows in the Province of Quebec alone, and that 90 hours of time was being wasted on each cow each year. In a 200 cow every untested herd there are several losing cows that should be made into beef.—C. F. Whitely, Chief of Records, Ottawa, Ont.

THERE IS TIME YET

Yes, there is time yet! If you want to get one of the pure-bred pigs, either sex, Yorkshire, Tamworth or Berkshire, that we offer in return for the small club of only six new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, each \$1.00, get after it now. Write Farm and Dairy at once that you will start to get your friends and neighbors to be new subscribers. If we hear from you by Monday, October 16, we will give you extra time to get your club of six. Remember, we usually require nine in a club for this popular and valuable premium. For a list of more six new subscribers will oblige you to a pig. Now is your time! Get busy!

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FARM AND DAIRY

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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1911

No. 41

PROFITABLE MILK PRODUCTION ON A LARGE SCALE ON A PRIZE FARM

Over One Hundred Cows Kept. Certified Milk, the Money Maker. Corn Silage and Alfalfa the Standbys in Feeding. The Farming Methods and System of Management of R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont., Described by One of the Editors of Farm and Dairy

An excellent adaptation of crops to milk production, a large use of machinery in solving the labor problem, a high quality of cattle considering the number kept, and above all, excellent business management; these are outstanding features of the farm of R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont., the first prize farm in District No. 3, of the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Things are done on a big scale on this farm, comprising 500 acres, almost all of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Gunn keeps over 100 milking cows. His crops and equipment are insured for almost \$50,000. The system of farming which enables Mr. Gunn, not only to pay interest on this great investment, but to show a good profit as well, has many features that are worthy of emulation on smaller farms. His success bears strong testimony to the value of business methods in conjunction with up-to-date farm practice. Some of the leading features of this farm were taken note of by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, who visited Mr. Gunn's place last June as one of the judges in the competition, and these features are now set forth for the benefit of our readers.

Dunrobin Stock Farm, as Mr. Gunn's place is known, is situated a short distance outside of the town of Beaverton. The soil varies from a sandy to a clay loam. Part of the farm is well drained naturally. The rest is covered by a system of tile drains, the laterals being 150 feet apart. Mr. Gunn has made great improvements in the farm in the few years he has managed it. Old fences have been removed and replaced by wire ones. Many of the cross fences are being taken out altogether and the fields made larger.

CERTIFIED MILK AT SIX CENTS A QUART

Mr. Gunn makes a speciality of certified milk. Most of the milk is sold at six cents a quart to the Gravenhurst Sanitarium. The rest of it is shipped to Toronto. To get this price for his milk Mr. Gunn has to guarantee his herd free of tuberculosis and take many precautions not usually practised even by those who make a speciality of milk for the retail trade. His dairy building, an illustration of which is shown on page four of this issue, is equipped with all modern appliances for handling milk in a strictly sanitary manner.

At the time the judges visited the farm, Mr. Gunn's herd consisted of 156 head, as follows: 78 grade Holstein cows, 15 pure bred Holstein cows, 10 pure bred Guernseys, two pure bred Ayrshires, eight mongrels, 12 yearling and two-year-old Holsteins, 29 calves, all grade Holsteins, and two bulls. Seventy-two cows were milking; 28 had been sold a few days previously. Mr. Gunn is gradually working into pure bred Holsteins, but he finds that for a fancy milk trade the milk from a few Guernseys gives the milk of the whole herd a more desirable color. The production of each individual cow is weighed once a week and none are retained that when four years old will not make 7,000 lbs. of milk



A Barn With Stable Accommodation for over 100 Cows

The farm buildings at Dunrobin stock farm, the home of R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont., are on a large scale as are the farming operations. The dairy cattle barn here illustrated is 135 feet by 60 feet. Read a description of this farm in the adjoining article.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

a year. Heifers must give 4,000 to 6,000 lbs. at the start.

HEIFERS TO BE RAISED AT HOME

Practically all of Mr. Gunn's milch cows have been bought, but from now on he plans to raise on the home farm enough heifers to take the place of the cows that from old age or some other reason have to be disposed of from time to time. Also when Mr. Gunn has perfected his rotation and increased the productivity of the farm as he believes it can be increased by proper management, he proposes to increase the size of the herd in the same proportion.

The milk cows are fed in the stable every day in the year. A small, well watered and shady pasture near the stable is provided for the cows, but is regarded only as an exercise ground. Corn ensilage and green alfalfa are the basis of the summer ration, in addition to which is fed a

grain mixture of bran, chop, and cotton seed meal. The young stuff and dry cows are kept on a 150 acre pasture at the back of the farm. The cows freshen at such times as to give a uniform supply of milk the year round.

HORSE BREEDING IS PROFITABLE

Next in importance to the cows as money makers come the horses. The horse stock consists of 17 head. Nine work horses of heavy draft type do the most of the farm work. Five pure bred Clydesdale brood mares are kept, three of them usually being available for spring work. There are two drivers; the rest are colts. Mr. Gunn believes that there is money in breeding heavy draft horses.

In the piggeries were 40 pure bred Yorkshires, five being brood sows. As most of the milk is sold, however, hogs are not popular with Mr. Gunn. The poultry consisted of 150 pure bred Barred Rocks.

Mr. Gunn is a great believer in corn and alfalfa, and he

has planned his rotations so as to have the most of his arable lands producing these two crops. The buildings being in one corner of the farm are inconveniently located for hauling in crops. To reduce the expense of hauling, the farm has been divided into two portions and two separate rotations are practised. On the 100 acres immediately surrounding the barns a two-year rotation of corn and red clover is practised, the clover being seeded at the last cultivation of the corn. The expense of hauling the corn a long distance at silo filling time is thus avoided.

Mr. Gunn is getting the rest of the farm down to alfalfa as fast as he can. This year, new seeding and all, he had 80 acres of alfalfa, and inside a couple of years he expects to have twice as much. Mr. Gunn has been particularly successful with alfalfa. Although the season had been very dry the new seeding had gotten a splendid start when inspected in July, and old fields that had been down six and seven years were just ready to yield a second crop, which will be quite as large as the main crop of red clover or timothy, both of which were a very short crop this year.

The grain crops consisted of 56 acres of oats, 54 acres of barley, 25 acres of fall wheat; 67 acres were in hay. The fall wheat had been almost completely winter-killed and had been seeded to barley. One of the weakest points in Mr. Gunn's farm was the prevalence of noxious weeds in the grain fields. Canada thistles were particularly bad, and in some parts of the farm sow thistles had secured a strong hold. Otherwise the grain crops were in excellent condition, considering the dryness of the season.

The main barn, which is given over entirely to dairy cows, is 135 by 60 feet. The basement is divided into two stables, one 60 feet square and the other 75 by 60 feet. There are cement floors, swinging stanchions, and individual water basins throughout. The stables are white-washed frequently and kept very clean, as would be ex-

To keep things running smoothly on a farm such as this requires good business management, and Mr. Gunn's management is a system—nothing hit or miss about it. By a complete system of books, which he keeps himself, Mr. Gunn knows every cent that comes in or goes out as a result of his farming operations. Moreover, he knows just which departments of his farm are most profitable and how profitable they are.

HOW THE WORK IS DIRECTED

The farming operations are directed from a small office near the barns. In this office are kept the farm accounts, the time of the men, and a daily record of the farm work. On the wall is a large map of the farm, on which every field has a number. In giving directions for a day's work, the teamsters are instructed to go to field two, five, or seven, as the case may be, and plow, harrow, or cultivate. In this way there is no confusion, and it is comparatively easy to keep track of the amount of work put on each field.

Mr. Gunn naturally finds his time almost all taken up with directing the operations on his farm and almost all of the work is done by help. Mr. Gunn regards his farm as a busi-

Farm and Dairy's Circulation Campaign

August 21 the circulation of Farm and Dairy was	9,263
August 28 it was	9,267
Sept. 4 it was	9,334
Sept. 11 it was	9,401
Sept. 18 it was	9,512
Sept. 25 it was	9,737
Oct. 2 it was	9,896
Oct. 9 it was	10,007

Are you watching our circulation grow? Are you doing your part to help us to have 10,500 subscribers to Farm and Dairy by Oct. 15. Notice that we have still 493 subscriptions to obtain, and have only about one week in which to obtain them. Have you not a friend or neighbor whom you could induce to subscribe for Farm and Dairy. Read our very liberal premium offers as given elsewhere in this issue.

ness proposition, runs it on business lines, and is making a success of it. Previous to taking over the old homestead he had taken a three year course at Guelph, a year at Veterinary College, and had been connected with his father's business in Toronto. Trained, therefore, in the principles of both agriculture and business, Mr. Gunn is excellently equipped to run his extensive farm successfully.—F.E.E.

Fitting Horses a Good Business

J. T. O'Rielly, Huron Co., Ont.

I have found that buying up horses when in a thin condition and feeding them until in good flesh before selling again is a profitable business. The profit that will be made depends a good deal on the quality of the horses. I always aim to buy first-class horses and usually have a profit of \$50 to \$75 each.

As an example of how a horse may be improved by feeding, let me tell you of one I bought last year that weighed 1,600 lbs. I fed him five months and he weighed 2,100. A horse improved in weight and appearance to this extent is worth a great deal more money, particularly for the western trade, than one in ordinary working condition. I recently had a horse gain 170 pounds in six weeks. I usually feed from 10 to 12. Their grain ration consists of boiled feed only. I lay particular importance on giving them their meals regularly.

Only once have I made lutter for exhibition, and when I saw the array up for competition I was sure there was no chance for me. I was quite surprised and pleased to capture second prize.—Mrs. O. L. Churchill, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

Maritime Winter Dairy Methods

Fred W. Taylor, Antigonish Co., N.S.

Success in winter dairying depends on having good cows in comfortable quarters and feeding them well. When regular cold weather sets in our cows are let out only on fine days. Our stable is warmly built and has accommodation for 26 head of cattle. Eight windows, three feet square, furnish light. There should be more light than this, however.

The stable is ventilated by means of a cow, which forces the air down into boxes that run along the floor in front of each row of cows. The air passes out into the stable through small holes at intervals of 18 inches. The bad air is removed by flues. We also have some of the windows hinged at the bottom, and keep them drawn in about six inches at the top except in extremely cold weather. By using dampers in both the intake and outlet boxes, the temperature can be kept regular.

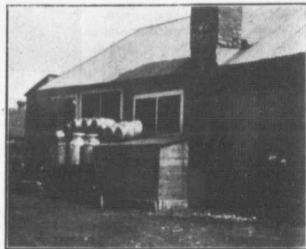
The stable floor is of concrete. The water is pumped by a windmill from a spring in the root cellar and stored in a tank over the cows. This tank is covered with hay to prevent freezing of the water. Water is supplied to the cows in individual basins.

THE FEED RATION

The bulky portion of the winter ration consists of about 20 lbs. of hay, mostly clover, and 30 lbs. turnips; or as many as we can afford to feed. We feed one pound of mill feed to each four pounds of milk produced. Bran is our chief stand-by, but we find that oil cake gives good results when it can be bought right. We feed twice daily. Hay is first given at six o'clock. After milking grain and roots are fed and oat straw to pick over at leisure. At four in the afternoon they get the same except that the straw is not fed.

Our cows freshen at all times. We prefer, however, to have the majority calve in the fall and early winter. We find that both cows and calves do better then than when they freshen in the spring.

Noxious weeds are a source of great loss to the farmers of this country. They shade and crowd out useful plants and appropriate plant food that should go to produce the crop for which the land is intended. The labor of har-



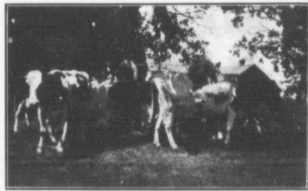
Where "Certified" Milk is Handled

The milkhouse at Dunrobin Farm, here illustrated, is equipped with modern devices for handling milk in the most sanitary method. All milk vessels used are sterilized with live steam. Mr. Gunn, the proprietor, receives an advanced price for milk handled with such care.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

vesting and cleaning the grain is greatly increased by the prevalence of weeds. They are not of very much value for food, and they frequently interfere with the regular crop rotations.—Jas. Laughland, B.S.A., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Scales do not make the cow give more milk, but they let the farmer know which cow is fit to keep and which he should sell.—C. F. Whitely, in Charge of Records, Ottawa, Ont.



Where Shade is More Appreciated Than Feed

The milch cows on the farm of B. E. Gunn, Ontario, Ont., a few of which may be seen in the illustration, are fed in the stable the year round. A few acres of pasture are provided near the stables as exercise ground for the large herd. The feed value of pasture is not considered.

pected where certified milk is produced. The muslin cloth system of ventilation is used, the upper portion of the doors being cut out and a strip of muslin tacked over the opening. Two flues extend to the ventilators in the roof. Mr. Gunn states that this system of ventilation is giving him good satisfaction. The manure is taken out daily to the fields and spread. Kiln dried sawdust is used as an absorbent.

In the horse stable, which is situated in a wing off the cow stable, are eleven stalls and several box stalls. Enclosing the third side of the barnyard is a building given over to bull stalls, and large open stalls for the young cattle. The barnyard, sheltered on three sides, is thoroughly tile-drained, and therefore clean and dry. On the side next to the stable the yard is paved with concrete, which is easily kept clean and keeps much dirt from tracking into the stable.

THE SILOS ARE FILLED TWICE

Two circular concrete silos, 32½ feet high, one 14 feet in diameter, the other 16, do not begin to hold all the corn ground. These silos are filled in the fall and what corn will not go in then is stooked close at hand, and when a soft spell comes late in the winter the silos are again filled, lots of water being used to moisten the corn. Mr. Gunn says that excellent silage may be made in this way.

A notable feature of the farm is the large use made of machinery, electricity being the favorite power. An electric motor supplies the power for cutting feed, chopping grain, sawing wood, filling the silo, and even for threshing. The cows are milked by the machine milker, run also by electric power. The machine milker has given perfect satisfaction with Mr. Gunn.

The water is pumped by a hydraulic ram. In the fields up-to-date and wide working machinery only are used. Mr. Gunn's experiences with farm power will be dealt with more fully in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

COTTAGES FOR THE MEN

Mr. Gunn has found the labor problem one of the most difficult of solution. He has found that the only way to keep efficient hired help is by erecting cottages and giving them an opportunity to live by themselves. Two semi-detached houses were erected at a total cost of \$1,300. A married man lives in each of these houses and they are obliged to give sleeping accommodation to the other men. In the third house the men take their meals. Mr. Gunn employing a housekeeper and cook at a fixed wage, and buying all supplies for the house in wholesale quantities. Five men are kept the year round, and in the busy season 12 or 14 men are employed.

Farming

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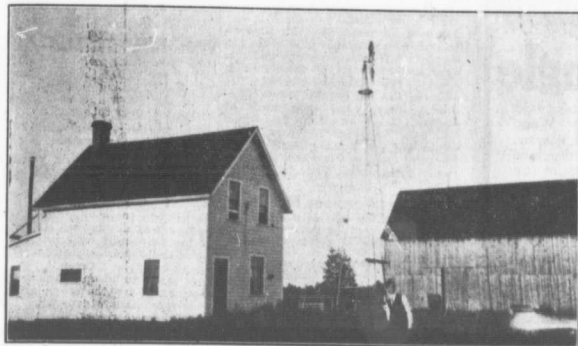
Tempted by the nearby cities, fa of selling most of hay and grain,

Farming West of Thunder Bay

Any part of New Ontario, like any other new country, is intensely interesting. The Slate River Valley, that area of agricultural land, and the only farming district adjacent to the twin cities of Port William and Port Arthur, is full of interest. It has beauty peculiarly its own. It

the soil of its fertility. During the last two years farmers have been paying more attention to the dairy industry. Some are growing market produce, while others are engaging in the poultry industry, for which there is an excellent market and for which the soil is peculiarly adapted.

Many of the farmers in the Slate River Valley



One of the Better Farm Houses in the Slate River Valley

The farm home of J. R. Hutchinson, B.S.A., who owns and manages an extensive farm in the Valley. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

has prospects of a glorious future that even now are budding into reality and upon which the settlers build in a spirit truly western.

It comes as a surprise to those who have travelled past the twin cities of Canada to learn that they have agricultural land in close proximity. Travellers who go by the Canadian Pacific Railway never see this land. The Slate River Valley is situated almost directly west of the city of Port William. The valley proper is made up almost entirely of the township of Paipoonze, though it takes in a small portion of the northern part of the valley.

Kakabeka Falls are on the "Kam," ten miles west of the C.N.R. Slate River Station. These falls produce the electric power for the twin cities.

Men who know, who have seen great cities grow, promptly on their arrival at the head of Lake Superior become enthusiastic as to the future of Port William and Port Arthur. They are bound to be great cities. Their location at the head of great lakes navigation, their miles and miles of the best of natural harbor, their situation on three transcontinental railway lines, are advantages which will make them great cities in the future. Even now they are cities of no mean scale.

These cities must be fed. Whence are they to get their food—their farm produce supply? The long haul by rail, the distant source of supply that can be reached by water, heighten the price of perishable food products. The twin cities must look to the Slate River Valley for these products, and right well the farmers of these products are remunerated for what they have to sell.

The valley soil is fertile and free from stone. It varies from light sand to heaviest clay. Much of it is of clay sub-soil covered with sandy loam. The township of Paipoonze alone contains 40,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture. Of this area about 3,000 acres is under cultivation. Much of the land is not difficult to clear. The more easily cleared and the best located parts, however, are held by speculators who do not reside in the locality.

Tempted by the high prices prevailing in the nearby cities, farmers have made the practice of selling most of their farm produce, such as hay and grains, from the farms, thus robbing

are persons who previously have been engaged in occupations other than farming. Many of them are people with exceedingly limited capital; hence they have not made the progress that their natural opportunities permitted. They are rapidly getting on their feet, however, and why should they not, with milk in the nearby cities retailing at 10 cents per quart in summer and 60 cents a gallon in winter, and other farm produce correspondingly high?—C.C.N.

Alfalfa may be too rich when fed alone to cattle. When fed with corn, the two are a valuable combination.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Every farmer should have a few sheep on his

Dehorned Cattle Preferred

Malcolm H. Gardiner, Delevan, Wis.

Since Pietertje Maid Ormsby, the Holstein cow holding the 30-day world's record, had her picture so widely published, several breeders have written me as to her lack of horns, one or two commenting unfavorably. As an individual proposition, a neat pair of short, nicely curved, waxy horns on a cow's head may be something to be admired. As a general proposition the cow of to-day has no need of such weapons, and if she has them will surely use them on her mates in the herd and cause more or less loss to the owner. Ages ago when the ancestors of Pietertje Maid Ormsby ran half wild in the forests of Europe it was necessary for the cow to protect her calf from the depredations of wolves and other beasts of prey, and the horns which nature had provided for that purpose were a necessity; but such conditions no longer exist, and our breeders may well ask themselves as to what useful purpose can be served by horns on the head of a cow.

Cows are more quiet and gentle, more companionable with each other in every way when deprived of these weapons; such is readily admitted by all who have seen such cows standing quietly in the barn yard or bunched in drinking at the water tank. While the removal of horns from dairy herds is, in most cases, warranted, the process causes much severe pain to the animals which might be avoided. Pietertje Maid Ormsby never had any horns, because their growth was prevented. When a calf of about three weeks old, as soon as slight swellings showed where the horns were to be, she was laid on her side and the hair closely clipped from both swellings. Then the swellings were moistened with water and carefully rubbed with a stick of caustic potash, and the work was done.

I am greatly in favor of careful selection of seed of any kind. I believe that by careful selection of seed and a regular rotation of crops one can continue to grow the same kind of crop on the same land continually.—E. B. Tole, Kent Co., Ont.

Two varieties of winter rye for test were distributed in the autumn of 1910. The results



A Typical New Country Farm House

The house and some of the effects owned by Mr. Chas. Moody, who may be seen in the illustration, are here shown. Mr. Moody has a homestead besides this farm in the Slate River Valley.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

farm. There are no other animals that will trim weeds in a pasture so effectually. It is almost impossible for weeds such as sow thistle and burdock to get any headway where sheep pasture. They will keep them trimmed to the ground and the weeds therefore do not get a chance to go to seed.—A. Stevenson, Perth Co., Ont.

show that the Mammoth White variety came at the head of the list in yield of grain, with an average of 24.8 bushels per acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for the last five years, the Mammoth White has surpassed the Common rye by an annual average of about four bushels per acre.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.



The purpose of a roof on your barn is to protect it and its contents from rain, snow, storms, lightning and fire, isn't it? Wood shingles can't do this. They warp, crack, curl and rot, leak, and blow off. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles on the other hand give you the protection you want—protection from rain snow and storm as well as from fire and lightning. The patented locks fit so perfectly that not even a ray of light can penetrate the joints. Wind can't loosen them because they're locked all round and nailed on two sides as well—they stand rough weather like a stone wall.

Don't spend a cent on roofing for new or old barns—until you have investigated "Galt" Steel Shingles. Do it now. The whole story is told in our book "Roofing Economy" which we will send you free if you write us today.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.
Watch for the advertisements with the K&B's from Galt.

The B-T LITTER CARRIER

Has splendid features not found on other makes that are well worth noting. Its construction is simpler than any other.

Its parts are stronger and more heavily built. Only the best of materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the B-T Carrier.

In Lifting we use double purchase. The bucket can be tipped either way to discharge and can be wound up three inches closer to the track than any other carrier.

The windlass shaft is made of cold rolled steel, no gas pipe being used in the construction of the B-T.

The above are only a few of the points that have made the B-T Litter Carrier so popular and if you will let us send you a copy of our new catalogue, you will learn a great many more. It is free and will interest you. Write to-day to

BEATTY BROS. - FERGUS, ONT.
We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

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Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY GATE. We have tried five men on a 12 ft. CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

HERE IS A REASON FOR IT

Write for circulars and particulars of our sixty day free trial offer to

CANADIAN GATE CO., Ltd.
29 Morris St., GUELPH, ONT.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Life of an Alfalfa Sod

How long can a field of alfalfa be kept in sod and continue to yield good crops?—C. L., Oxford Co., Ont.

The longest period that we have allowed our alfalfa to remain in sod has been six years. By this time we find that considerable blue grass has crept in. We then pasture it for a year and break it up the following spring. This is not the maximum life of an alfalfa sod by any means, however. Some time ago, north of Goderich, I saw an alfalfa field which had been down for 15 years. The owner was just getting ready to out the third crop, and it was a dandy.—Henry Glendinning, Victoria Co., Ont.

Lime for Worn-out Meadows

Will you kindly tell me if an application of lime would be beneficial for old run-out meadows if plowed up and reseeded to clover? If so, what amount should be supplied, and at what time?—Albert Wetmore, Digby Co., N.S.

The probable value of lime on an old meadow depends on the physical condition of the soil, and the amount of food locked up in the soil in available forms. If the soil is a heavy clay and inclined to bake, lime would have a tendency to make the soil more friable, and hence more suited to plant growth. Lime is also secured as evidenced by the growth of such plants as sheep sorrel, or horse tail, an application of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of lime per acre would be decidedly beneficial. Lime also acts to a certain extent on the unavailable plant food of the soil making it available for the use of the plants, but the result of this action of lime in the long run is still a greater improvement of the soil.

As a direct fertilizer, lime is of particular value for clover. In fact, clover cannot be grown successfully in a soil deficient in lime. But lime cannot take the place of the other fertilizing elements in which old meadows are usually deficient.

We would advise plowing up as much of the meadow as can be given a good coating of manure, plant to some hoe crop next spring, and follow that with grain seeded down to clover. Follow the first crop of clover with pasture one year and then plow up again following a four-year rotation. If the meadows are intended to be permanent, other grasses would need to be mixed with the clover, which is a biennial, and disappears in two years.

Points About Storing Roots

J. H. Grisdale, Director, Exp. Farms.

The first point in ensuring good keeping qualities in roots is to get the roots as clean as possible and to get them into the root house when cool. I have seen roots come into the root house when very warm, and such roots keep badly, but when we put them in cool they almost invariably keep exceedingly well.

It is important, further, to ventilate the root house; especially is this the case if we have a low-lying warm root house, where the walls are, for the most part, under ground. Under such conditions it is almost essential to have some method of introducing air into the lower part of the house. The air passes up and out through the top. A good way to ventilate is by holes in the sides of the walls, through which pipes lead. You do not want the warm air to escape too rapidly or the cold air to enter too freely.

Turnips do not keep quite as well as mangels. Turnips require a little more attention in storing. We have found it best to hand power as cool as possible. If the turnips freeze a little bit on the surface there is no harm

done. Frozen turnips are quite acceptable to almost all classes of cattle, especially sheep, cows, steers, and more or less to swine. We object to putting turnips in the bin frozen if the temperature in the root house is apt to be high.

To enable the air to penetrate through the roots I would take a shaft about a foot in diameter and join it to a box of boards running along the bottom of the root house. In this lower shaft I would bore two inches in diameter along the side and have this perforated shaft go out to the end of the root house and up to the ceiling and out there. Then the air will come in and fall down the first tube and then work along.—Extract from an address.

Prepare Roads for Winter

W. C. Palmer, N. Dak. Agr. College.

A little attention given the roads now may save the necessity of driving over rough roads in winter. Ruts, and even small ones, will at this time of the year easily work into bad mud holes and leave the road in very bad shape for a long time.

It is well to fill up the centre of the road and have the crown graded so that the wheels cannot form ruts or places where water can stand. The road drag or road scraper can be used to good advantage in filling the centre of the road. Observe the difference in the road when crowned and where ruts exist. There will be a big difference in the ease of hauling over the two; especially in fall and spring.

Wood-Lot Inspection by Government

Increasing difficulty is being found in obtaining an adequate supply of hardwood lumber for the industries of Canada. Timber from the hardwood tracts of the eastern provinces has not been able for a long time to give an output of 60 per cent. of the hardwood used in Canada was imported from the United States. The United States, although with a much larger supply of hardwood on hand, is also seeing that the annual consumption far exceeds the annual growth, and that the virgin supply is being rapidly reduced.

By practical demonstration it has been proven that waste land if planted in young hardwoods, will prove a profitable investment at the end of 25 years or more, and will improve the productiveness of the surrounding farm land. In the eastern provinces of Canada, and in Ontario particularly, are large tracts of such lands, covered at present with an unprofitable tree growth, which through being sandy, rocky or low lying, cannot be treated as agricultural lands.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is taking a practical interest in the farmer's woodlots of Ontario, in an effort to make otherwise useless land supply hardwood lumber to an eager market, with profitable returns to the wood lot owner. Parties interested in this matter should correspond with the Department at Ottawa. Foresters will be supplied by the Department to look over tracts of timbered lands, estimate the quantity of timber, advise as to what species to encourage or general conditions, and suggest a general working plan. Advice based on scientific knowledge will be of great benefit to private owners.

We use the Hoover potato digger, which enables us to harvest our large crop (eight to 10 acres) in a short time. The use of horse power is the secret of profitable potato growing on large areas.—Geo. W. Sharp, Carleton Co., N.B.

The Feeder

The Feeder use of our erected areas, 27 ft. long, 12 ft. wide. All questions answered.

Ration for

What is a good alfalfa hay, giving from 40 lbs. What is gluten?

If you have alfalfa hay to root and ensilage not be giving from 40 lbs. On straw consisting of 30 lbs. of alfalfa, 10 lbs. of bran and 10 lbs. of oat meal. The meal ration milk flow decrease from 20 to 25 lbs. ration of alfalfa additional grain feeding is essential. fed in larger feed such as glued to the ration.

On examining will be found to the under husk bran, under very rich in protein. interior, and the meal. Gluten is layer referred to portion of the very rich in protein, and is digestible. Carbo-hydrates, Gluten meal, we have for milk be prepared at. Like all other and be fed in and in a mixture such as bran. no more than gluten should be

Corn, the

Corn was the in Ontario this of Ontario, corn and Dairy's supply of fair to good record crops have been as adverse weather as others farmer this year a good acreage Eastern Ontario ports from Peter crop ahead of 1910. Mr. P. that the crop is good, the years. In Eastern S. Russell, of O. that the crop is preceding years, ed better than in the decision of Elgin county.

All of the reports. Mr. P. county, report crop, the whole average. Mr. P. Nipissing Dist., crop, and two of ponders report erage of reports, dicate a crop of

up to the average. Manley and P. crop. Many fields and even then it went the roots. Many fields of germinate on account of seed sown.

of our correspond

The Feeders' Corner

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

Ration for Cows—Gluten Meal

What is a good grain ration to feed with alfalfa hay, roots and ensilage to cows giving from 40 to 50 lbs. of milk a day? What is gluten meal?—W. A. B., Middlesex Co., Ont.

If you have abundance of good alfalfa hay to feed along with corn, roots and ensilage, the grain ration need not be heavy, even for cows giving from 40 to 50 lbs. of milk. We would suggest that a ration consisting of 30 lbs. ensilage, 20 lbs. roots, 16 lbs. of alfalfa for roughage, three lbs. bran and four lbs. gluten meal or oil cake would make a good ration. The meal ration can be reduced as milk flow decreases until cows giving from 20 to 25 lbs. if fed a liberal ration of alfalfa hay would not need additional grain food. When grain feeding is started the bran should be fed in larger proportion. A heavy feed such as gluten meal must be added to the ration gradually.

On examining a kernel of corn it will be found to consist of four parts, the outer husk which goes into corn bran, under this a hard layer of cells very rich in protein, which is the gluten, while starchy matter in the interior, and the germ, sold as germ meal. Gluten meal is made up of the layer referred to together with a small portion of the starchy matter. It is very rich in protein testing 20 per cent. digestible protein, 43.4 per cent. carbohydrates, and 8.8 per cent. fat.

Gluten meal is one of the best foods we have for milk production if it can be procured at a reasonable price. Like all other heavy feeds, it should not be fed in too great quantities, and in a mixture with lighter meals, such as bran. For an ordinary cow not more than four to five lbs. of gluten should be fed in a day.—E.

Corn, the Best Crop of All

Corn was the best crop harvested in Ontario this year. From all parts of Ontario come reports from Farm and Dairy's special correspondents of fair to good, and in some cases, record crops of corn. Corn has not been as adversely affected by dry weather as other crops, and the lucky farmer this year is the one who has a good acreage of corn planted. In Eastern Ontario, Mr. A. Shearer reports from Peterboro county a year crop ahead of the banner year of 1910. Mr. P. B. St. John reports that the crop in Ontario county is good, the best he has seen for years. In Eastern Ontario, Mr. W. S. Russell, of Oxford county, reports that the crop is fully as good as in preceding years. "Corn never looked better than it does this year," is the decision of Mr. D. H. Price, of Elgin county.

All of the reports are not so optimistic. Mr. M. Harro, from Glengary county, reports a failure to a fair crop, the whole not being up to the average. Mr. Patrick Rochefort from Nipissing Dist., reports corn half a crop, and two or three other correspondents report poor crops. An average of reports, however, would indicate a crop of corn that is at least up to the average and will compare favorably with the crop of 1910.

Mangels and turnips will be a poor crop. Many fields had to be resown, and even then the dry weather prevented the roots getting a good start. Many fields of mangels failed to get on an account of poor quality of seed sown. The reports of some of our correspondents follow:

"The corn crop is a failure to a fair crop. Roots are almost a failure."—M. Munro, Glengary Co.
 "Corn crop is half of last year. Mangels, carrots and turnips are very poor."—G. W. Fortier, Russell Co.
 "Corn on loams and lime is good; on clay, poor. Turnips and mangels are only fair."—George Owens, Carleton Co.

"Corn will be three-quarters of an average crop. A larger area was planted both for husking and fodder. Roots will be a little short."—A. J. F., Prince Edward Co.

BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

"The corn crop is excellent, better than last year. Prospects for roots are not good."—A. Shearer, Peterboro Co.

"Corn for husking is an average crop; for the silo it will be fair. Roots are away below the average."—Thomas Hoskin, Northumberland Co.

"The corn crop is good, the best I have seen in years: With favorable weather turnips may be a good average crop."—P. B. St. John, Ontario Co.

"Corn is a very good crop. Root crops will be below the average."—Wm. Keith, York Co.

ROOTS VERY POOR

"The corn crop is very good. The root crop will be the poorest in years."—E. C. Guild, Simcoe Co.

"The corn crop is up to the average. The dry season did not seem to hurt it."—K. J. Watson, Dufferin Co.
 "Roots and corn will be an average crop."—George J. Meldrum, Wellington Co.

"We never had better corn. Roots are doing well and will be an average crop."—J. H. Houser, Haldimand Co.
 "The corn crop is considerably better than last year. The root crop is almost a failure, poor seed being the cause."—M. H. Rutherford, Norfolk Co.

"The corn crop is as good as on any previous year. Turnip prospects are not so good."—W. S. Russell, Oxford Co.

MANY NEW SILOS

"Corn never looked better and never before was there as much of it. Roots will be a good average. Many new silos are going up."—D. H. Price, Elgin Co.

"Corn is as good as in previous years. Turnips and mangels are doing well but the crop will not be as heavy as last year."—F. Zuben, Perth Co.

"Corn crop is average but not up to the bumper crop of 1910. Roots are doing well."—N. J. Kearney, Lambton Co.

THE RESULT OF CULTIVATION

"The weather was too dry for corn and roots, but there are some fine fields of corn, due to constant cultivation. We are just awakening to the benefits of silos."—A. Dewar, Lambton Co.

"Corn has ripened well and will be a good crop. Husking corn will yield 75 to 100 bushels to the acre."—W. G. Campbell, Essex Co.

"Corn and roots will be fairly good, considering the season, which was too dry."—Chas. Frith, Grey Co.

"Corn is average, roots poor."—W. M. Chisholm, Grey Co.
 "Mangels and turnips are good. Corn is fair."—F. D. Stubbs, Muskoka Dist.

"Corn and roots are short."—Patrick Rochefort, Nipissing Dist.

The pig that is kept over winter and in the spring can jump through the same hole that he did last fall is making no profit for his owner. All the feeder has for his trouble is the squeal.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

80 CHOICE HOLSTEINS 80
 WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE
MANHARD SALE



MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM
 MANHARD, ONT.

Seven miles north of Brockville, on C. P. R., Clark's Station

ALL TRAINS STOP DAY OF SALE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17
 1911, at 12 noon, sharp

The EIGHTY (80) head of choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle to be offered at this sale includes:

More Officially Tested Cows than have ever been offered in one sale in Canada before.

Cows with records from 18 to 25 lbs. butter each. Three and Four-year-olds with records from 16 to 22 lbs. each.

Two-year-olds with records from 12 to 16 lbs. each.

TWENTY-ONE (21) YEARLING HEIFERS

Thirteen (13) of these yearling heifers are by one sire, Lord Carl DeKol, son of Lord Netherland DeKol, sire of over 100 official Daughters.

FOURTEEN (14) HEIFER CALVES

These heifer calves are sired by the choicest bulls of the breed.

FIVE HIGH BRED BULLS, FIT for SERVICE

These bulls are from dams having records of from 24 to 26 lbs. each

Twenty (20) of the females offered are bred to the two greatest bulls in Canada, King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, Mr. Manhard's recently imported bull, and to King Pontiac Artis Canada, belonging to A. C. HARDY, of Avondale Farm. The first is by King Segis Pontiac (whose dam has record of 37.21-lbs.) out of a 21-lb. two-year daughter of "King of the Pontiacs." The Avondale Bull is a son of the great King of the Pontiacs, out of Pontiac Artis, with record of 31.71-lbs., and the second largest yearly record made 1076-lbs. This will be the only chance to buy cows in calf to these two richly bred bulls.

The Sale Will be held under cover rain or shine

THOSE WISHING CATALOGUES WRITE

GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

Auctioneers:

B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y., W. M. BISSELL, Algonquin, Ont.

T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Clerk of Sale

NOW

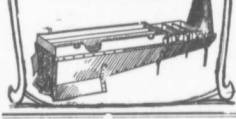
Is the time to think about your Maple Syrup Business

Consult any of your neighbors who have used the "Champion" Evaporator, and they will tell you to install yours before the snow is on the ground. Costs no more to buy now than in March.

Write for Free Booklet

THE GRIMM MFG. CO.

58 Wellington St.
MONTREAL, QUE.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-agency for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain lands by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—Five months residence upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Five months residence in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

W. W. OORT.

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

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

HORTICULTURE

Poor Packing Depreciates Value

J. A. Ruddick, Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa

A shipment of Bartlett pears from Cobourg, Ontario, packed in barrels, was sold by auction in Montreal recently at 50 cts. to \$2.00 a barrel. The fruit was bruised and very badly damaged. Californian Bartlett pears in boxes were sold at the same time and place at \$2.00 a box. The Ontario fruit was packed was superior in quality to the Californian, the difference being almost wholly a question of packing. Some allowance must be made for the superior packing quality of the drier Californian fruit, but on the other hand the advantage is with the Canadian shipper in point of time and distance, so that he lost the difference between \$2.00 a barrel and \$2.00 a box by not observing proper methods in packing.

It is useless to expect good returns from Bartlett pears packed in barrels. The matter would not be worth noticing if it affected only the grower or packer who is responsible, but such methods are an injury to every fruit grower in Canada because they depress the market for Canadian fruit.

Dairying and Orcharding

F. W. Foster, Kings Co., N. S.

At no time in the history of Nova Scotia have the prospects for these two industries, dairying and orcharding, been so bright as at the present. A visit to the farms held in the various parts of the province would convince one that apples can be successfully grown in nearly every county. At the Windsor Horticultural Show in 1910 there were as fine apples as could be produced in the world, not only a few plates, but thousands of them, besides a great number of boxes and barrels packed ready for export. There was also a good display of the more delicate fruits, such as pears, plums, peaches and grapes, all of which can be grown to maturity in the open. There were also to be seen all kinds of grain and vegetables, and one of the largest exhibits of dairy and creamery butter ever shown in this province. This all goes to show that dairying and orcharding are two of the greatest industries in Nova Scotia to-day.

But why couple the two? Because the writer has been successful in both. Starting in a small way, some 16 years ago, on a small farm of 60 acres, with

400 young apple trees, set but a few years, and giving only a few apples a year, I had to make a living as best I could. I soon found that the cows gave a good profit when properly housed and fed. The herd was gradually increased, until at present I am milking 17 cows, the butter being made on the farm milk. There is no culvating or weed pulling in my raspberry patch.

Right here is where dairying fits into orcharding, and the milk is made for the cull apples. A large quantity of manure is made from the cows and hogs, which is returned to the soil. The stable manure is not good for bearing orchards, but it certainly makes young trees grow, and builds up the farm generally, for in selling butter and pork practically no fertilizer is returned from the farm. While we are waiting for the young orchards to grow to the bearing age, the cow helps pay the bills. Then, by raising some cash crops, such as small fruits and vegetables, and by not making a fair living, and when the trees begin to bear the apples seem to come as a present to one. Getting but few apples at first, I now raise 500 barrels a year. The yield has been increasing from year to year, and everything being favorable I expect 800 barrels in 1911, as my orchard is growing and the yield has been increasing very rapidly. One lot of 500 trees, set eight years ago, is doubling in crop annually.

I have now 10 acres of orchard in bearing, five acres being 22 years old and five eight years, just coming into bearing. I maintain the fertility of the orchard soil by the use of both stable manure and commercial fertilizers. I apply 10 tons per acre annually, and of the latter, 300 pounds of muriate of potash and 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre each year. The five-acre orchard is in full bearing, and until 1910, had any other fertilizer than stable manure, and I have raised hood crops in it annually, chiefly corn, and the trees have made good growth, and are a very healthy lot.

GIVES STEADY EMPLOYMENT

My plan is to carry on the two industries of orcharding and dairying jointly, giving them as great care as if I were making a specialty of each. It enables me to furnish steady employment for men the 12 months in the year, solving, in a measure, the labor question, for it is when men are idle in the winter months that they become restless, and wish to get away to some other county. But if the average man or boy is kept employed at a job that he likes, he will generally stay with the man who uses his rights as long as he has his wants.

I have great faith in dairying as well as in orcharding. I have 900 trees, and if I had more land suitable, I would set more trees. But as I have not, I will strive to take good care of what I have, and keep both cows and orchard up to the highest standard possible.—N. S. Report.

Fall Work Among Raspberries

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Practically all of the work that we do in our raspberry plantations consists of picking the fruit is done between now and winter. The most important part of the work is the removal of all old canes. They will not again bear fruit and we have found that if they are left until next spring, the raspberries do not do as well as when the canes are removed in the fall. Any of the old canes that are long and straggly are snipped back with a pair of pruning shears. Any suckers that come up between the rows are cut out with a spud.

We practice the most dandy pruning system with our raspberries—it reduces work to a minimum. A few years ago, we scattered about 10 inches of straw be-

tween the canes and in the clear space between the rows. Under the pressure of the snow the straw settled into place and the first winter the weeds were seen for a couple of years. The straw also conserves soil moisture and we have crops such as we do not see elsewhere. Each fall more straw is added to the firm mat. This is no culvating or weed pulling in my raspberry patch.

Canadian Fruit in England

J. M. Musson, Trade Commissioner, Leeds

The crop of English apples has turned out larger than was at one time expected and liberal supplies are now on sale in the local markets. The fruit is of varied character, some being exceedingly small in size, while on the other hand, arrivals from certain districts are of satisfactory quality. It is expected that these supplies will be finishing about the time the Canadian apples begin to arrive.

Some local firms have already concluded arrangements with Canadian apple exporters for shipments this season, and others are now in correspondence with exporters on information furnished by this office. Canadian shippers who have been increasing their business on this side should correspond with this office, giving particulars as to the quantities which they wish to send and other details, which information will be placed before reputable firms.

Local merchants are also looking forward to a continuance this season of the shipments of dessert pears from Canada. The trade in this class of fruit, so far as this district is concerned, was initiated last year, when a number of boxes of fine looking fruit were sent direct to Leeds and disposed of with results which were regarded as entirely satisfactory to the shippers and receivers interested.

Fall or Winter Varieties?

I. F. Metcalf, York Co., Ont.

I have been asked if it is advisable in setting out an orchard to plant a fair proportion of the summer and early fall varieties. There is one place in orchard management where early varieties are decidedly profitable—that is as fillers. Standard varieties, such as Spys and Greenings, take many years to come to a profitable stage. Early varieties, such as Ontario and Wagner, could be set out at the same time as the standard varieties as fillers. In a few years they will bear profitable crops, and when they interfere with the growth of the standards they can be cut out.

When we are going into early apples as a business, it would be advisable to plant large quantities, and plant them in one solid block. I have no use for mixing early varieties with late ones promiscuously through the orchard. It is well to have a large quantity of early apples, but rather handling them, as special facilities are needed in packing them in baskets or boxes, and they must be shipped in large quantities to get the advantage of low rates. It is very farmers in a section go in for early apples it is an advantage to all in that they will get good shipping facilities.

There is quite a large and profitable market for early apples in Canada, and we are this year making the experiment of sending a carload of Duchess to the Old County. In some previous years our apples have been shipped with good success to the Canadian West.

Send us one new subscription card at only \$1.00 a year, and we will send you a dandy pruning shears, or a pruning knife, either of which will be most useful to you in your garden and orchard.

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IMPERIAL PE
\$35 per pair
Joseph Calk

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POULTRY YARD

Turkeys Have Roup

Young turkeys swelled around the head, especially between the eyes and bill, which had a reddish appearance and discharging matter. In two or three weeks they became dumphy and died. What is the trouble?—R. M. Lanark Co., Ont.

These turkeys have what in common parlance is known as roup, a very dangerous and very difficult ailment to deal with. The sick birds should

be separated from the well ones. The sick ones should have their heads bathed in coal oil twice a day, allowing a few drops to penetrate the nostrils. Or, if this is not strong enough, try peroxide of iron applied to the swollen parts with a small brush. At the same time give the sick and well birds Conkey's

Cockerel Had Black Comb

A young cockerel went off its feet, was mopey, and stupid, and the top part of his comb turned black. We killed and buried it. Is there any contagious disease answering these symptoms?—N. Mead, Bruce Co., Ont.

The dark color of the comb was a sign of liver complaint or pneumonia, most likely the former. The stupid and off-feed conditions were signs of digestive or intestinal trouble. I should have felt inclined to give the bird a liver pallet for three or four nights and put him on light and nourishing soft feed for a little time and not fed in too great quantity. If the bird was not a valuable one, perhaps it was just as well to kill him. It saved a lot of trouble. There was no danger of contagion from the symptoms described.—A. G. Gilbert.

Correction.—Due to a typographical error, it was announced in Farm and Dairy of September 14 that two pure bred fowls of any standard breed will be given free as a premium to anyone securing two new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, which, heretofore, we have required four new subscribers. The announcement should have said that for three new subscribers we would give two pure bred fowls.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Over 10,000 last Monday! And if our friends will each put forth an effort we shall have 10,500 by Monday next!

Last week the result of our circulation campaign continued to be most encouraging. A number of new clubs came in; letters of enquiry and communications from others who were starting to canvass their friends were all very gratifying, but we will require more workers,—we will require a little effort on your part. We will require that you will send us at least one new subscription right away within the next few days, if we are to reach the grand number which we have worked in our special circulation campaign.

SOME OF THE WINNERS

Amongst those who last week sent in new subscribers and claimed their reward in one or more of our special premiums were the following: Wm. Duncan, of Moffat, Sask., four new subscribers; Elmer R. Fife, Talbotville, Ont., two new subscribers, for which he selected one of our elegant pearl-mounted 14-Kt. gold point fountain pens; Ralph Wheeler, Lyndedock, Ont., sent us seven new subscriptions in return for which he selected one of our special cameras.

A pair of pruning shears were selected by E. McCredie, Lyons, Ont., in return for one new subscription that he sent. Chas. Young, Hillier

Ont., and Demster Lyon, of Nennacher, each sent in one new subscription.

Mrs. Chas. Gressell, Annan, Ont., and Miss Mamie Geddes, Ormstown, Que., each sent in one new subscription, and each selected one of our 14-Kt. gold point pens (worth \$1.) M. A. Eagles, Mellanso, N.S., sent in two new subscribers, and has selected one of our better quality fountain pens with the pearl mounting, as did also Rufus Earl, Algonquin, who also sent in two new subscriptions. Mr. H. J. Windley, Bedford Mills, Ont., too, gets one of these fountain pens for the two new subscriptions he sent in.

Other new subscriptions, which came in last week, were sent by W. J. Stephenson, Oshawa, who sent one new subscription and gets a cash commission of 50 cents; Mrs. Robert Twiss, Campbellville, six new subscriptions for a Tamworth sow pig; C. M. Davidson, Elgin, N.B., three new subscribers, and takes a Woman's Kitchen Friend, an alarm clock; Quincy D. Whale, Ealdston, three new subscriptions; he selects a pair of Barred Rock fowl; M. E. Watson, of Pine Grove, sent in two subscriptions, while Mr. Morrison, who is working on our grand prize of \$1,500 for 1,000 new subscriptions, each taken at only \$1 a year, sent us nearly 700 new subscriptions.

A PERSONAL WORD TO YOU

We trust that our people will rally to our assistance during the next few days, and through each placing his hand or her shoulder to the wheel, place our total paid-in-advance subscriptions to well over the 10,500 mark. Will you assist? Kindly consider this a personal appeal written directly to

you, and remember we stand ready to reward you most amply for the little effort it will require on your part to get us one or more new subscribers. See your friends right away and send their subscriptions into Peterboro on or before Saturday night.

FARM FOR SALE.

150 Acres. West half of lot 16, Con. 2, Smith township, adjoining the town-dairy farm for 20 years. Good state of cultivation. For price and terms apply to R. R. No. 4, JAMES STOTHART, Peterboro, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns

The DAVIES Co. Ltd. TORONTO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

100 selected one-year-old S. C. White Leghorns Hens for sale. Hardy and in best condition, having finished moulting. Brood from heavy laying strain. For quick sale will sell at \$1.00 each.

Lewis M. Clark, Port Hope, Ont.

Barred Rock Cockerels

Thoroughbred and from a GOOD LAYING STRAIN. Buyer to pay express charges. \$1.00 each.

Mrs. William Hadroll, - Bayville, Ont.

Amatite ROOFING

A Modern View of the Roofing Question

Tin makes a good roof if you paint it.
Canvas makes a good roof if you paint it.
Any felt makes a good roof if you paint it.
Even paper makes a good roof if you paint it.
But Amatite makes a good roof if you DON'T paint it.

On a painted roof, the paint is what gives the real protection. The rest of it has no function except to provide a smooth unbroken surface with no seams or cracks, to which the paint can be applied. Anything which has strength enough to keep the wind from blowing it away or the rain from beating it in, will be waterproof if you use paint enough.

Amatite Roofing, however, needs no painting. It is a real roofing—

a roofing that can be left out in the rain without the slightest damage.

The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

We shall be glad to send you a sample of Amatite free of charge if you will send a postal request for it to our nearest office. The sample will show you what the mineral surface is like.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—best of all kinds of metal and wood work.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
St. JOHN'S, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

How to Sell Your Poultry

Right now for the next few weeks is the time that progressive farmers are ready to buy pure bred poultry. They are ready to buy new cockerels and new stock to use next season.

Poultry of merit, of first quality and of the popular breeds, can be sold to fine advantage by advertising it in the display columns of this poultry page in Farm and Dairy.

Our low flat rate of 98 cents an inch enables you to advertise in Farm and Dairy for a minimum expenditure. Over 95 per cent. of our readers keep poultry so you ought to get splendid results from your ad. in Farm and Dairy.

We have bargain counter space at 2 cents a word in our classified columns.

Don't hold your poultry too long. It costs "like sixty" to hold them when they are bringing in no returns. Start selling it now by placing an ad. in these columns.

FOR SALE AND WANT COLUMN

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, Pure Breed, \$3.95 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Cabaan, Veroville, Ontario.

WINDMILLS

Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
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ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels, Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, etc. Room 10, Peterboro, Ont.

Long Distance Phone. J. H. RUTHERFORD. Box 62. Caledon East, Ont.

Home Water Works

"Home Water Works" is the title of a new book by Carleton J. Lynde that should be invaluable to any farmer who is considering the installation of a system of running water in

his buildings. "If I lived in the country without water on tap in the house," says Dr. Jas. W. Robertson in the preface of the Canadian edition, "I would read this book with great care, use the information it contains, and provide in an economic way this one of the important aids towards satisfaction in house keeping."

The volume in its subject matter and the manner in which that is presented is a valuable guide book to anyone who is thinking of installing

a simple water system or of improving one already in existence. Any intelligent farmer by following the directions given should be able to install his own system. The book is nicely gotten out in cloth bindings. Price through Farm and Dairy, 75c.

Favors Rais

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OTHER POINTS Another point is, handled by a can better stand than one nursing a some amount of w Abortion in mus be avoided by char reason from sprin ing them up to fo Some difficulty i is getting the m enough in the fall be thin in flesh, b of there is no trou

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FALL AND WINTER 1911-12

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EVERY EFFORT will be made by us to fill your orders promptly, accurately and satisfactorily. We realize that the better we serve you, the oftener you will buy from us—and the oftener you buy from us the more you will find it to your advantage to continue.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND WE WILL MAIL YOU OUR WALL PAPER SAMPLE BOOK

SAMPLES OF OUR FULL VALUE GIVING

T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

Favors Raising Fall Colts

The raising of fall colts should receive more attention among farmers than at present, says George F. Lee, a prominent Minnesota horse breeder, and especially so where several colts are raised each year. Many mares are worked but little during the winter months and could better raise a colt than in summer, when in the harness much of the time. A warmer barn, or more room, are not needed that for the spring colt. The little fellow will get a surprisingly warm coat of hair and ought to be out in the yard every day when other horses can be out.

TIME FOR FOALING

It is best to have fall colts come between October 15th and December 1st; getting them earlier brings it into the fall work too much and getting them later makes it rather cold for the little fellows before they get their coat of hair.

We wean the colts about March 1st, which gives some time to get the mare in good shape for spring work. The colt by this time will eat oats and when grass comes let them out, but we teach them to come to the barn every night so they can be fed a little every day. If it will not do to try and carry a fall colt through the first summer on grass alone. Such a colt will start and kept growing right along can be broken to work and earn their living after two and one-half years old, which is half a year ahead of the spring colt instead of a year behind, as some claim.

OTHER POINTS FOR FALL FOALS

Another point is that a mare in foal, under a considerate driver, can better stand the work in summer than one nursing a colt and doing the same amount of work.

Abortion in mares can sometimes be avoided by changing their breeding season from spring to fall and working them up to foaling time.

Some difficulty may be experienced in getting the mares to breed late enough in the fall, especially if they are thin in flesh, but when once started there is no trouble after that.

Remedy for Hard Milking Cow

There is an element of doubt as to whether or not hard milking cows can be treated so as to get their milk more freely. Veterinarians disagree as to the advisability of treating such cows.

A noted Wisconsin veterinarian, Dr. David Roberts, is quite certain that it is worth while to treat the difficult milkers, and he writes upon the subject as follows:

Many a valuable cow and heifer have been sold at a sacrifice by the owner owing to the fact that they were bad milkers. The cause of hard milking cows is so little understood by the average stockman that the disposal of such animals is accounted for in that way, but if the stockmen knew how easy it is to overcome hard milking in both cows and heifers, I am sure that no animal would be disposed of for the lack of milk.

CAUSES OF HARD MILKERS
Hard milking is due to an abnormal contraction of the sphincter muscle, regulating the stream of milk from the point of the teat. On the other hand a cow losing her milk is due to a relaxation or an abnormal expansion of the sphincter muscle at the point of the teat.

Many a valuable, hard milking cow has been ruined owing to the fact that the milker has been compelled to use a milking tube and by the use of the milking tube the cow has become infected, oftentimes losing one or more quarters. It is not advisable to use a milking tube if one can possibly get along without it.

THE REMEDY

The proper method of handling or overcoming hard milking in cows or heifers is by the use of a test plug.

The teats should be washed with a germ killer solution and the teat plugged in the same solution, then dipped in a little healing ointment and passed into the point of the teat. The test plug being self retaining should be permitted to remain in the teats from one milking to another. This will positively overcome hard milking in cows and heifers.

This same treatment is exceedingly valuable in the treatment of sore teats where the sore is at the point of the teat, where it interferes with milking.

"Dairy Bacteriology"

The relation of bacteria to the dairy industry is dealt with in a concise, plain manner in "Dairy Bacteriology," by H. L. Russell and E. G. Hastings, of the University of Wisconsin, the ninth edition of which has just come to hand.

The ninth edition has been wholly re-written and brought up-to-date. Its aim is to furnish an outline of the subject of dairy bacteriology in sufficient detail to enable the general student of dairying to obtain as comprehensive an idea of bacteria and its effects on milk and other dairy products as is possible without the aid of laboratory practice. This book is written in a manner that will make it of value to dairymen. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$1.10 postpaid.

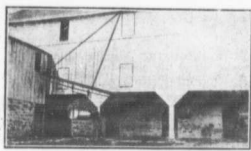
By keeping a good stock of both horses and cattle and feeding all of our coarse grains and hay to our stock, we make a lot on barnyard manure.—E. B. Tole, Kent Co., Ont.

There should be a supply of ice on every farm. It is a simple matter to build an ice-house. Any farmer could build one. Ice is made every winter, costing nothing except the cutting and hauling. This work would keep the boys out of mischief for a few days. Farmers should have this ice for their own good.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Will you show your appreciation of what Farm and Dairy is doing by getting us at least one new subscription. Get it to-day or to-morrow. Send one or more new subscriptions to us before October 15th. We yet require about 500 new subscribers to reach the total we have set for our campaign. Remember our unusually liberal premium offers are not open after Oct. 15. To-day is your opportunity.

BARN WORK NOW A SNAP

WITH the BT Litter Carrier installed in your barn you do away with hard, disagreeable, tedious work. The BT Litter Carrier saves time, trouble and expense. It carries the manure from the gutter to the shed or pile in a fraction of the time it formerly took. No matter how many cows you have, or what it costs you with the pitchfork and wheelbarrow method to clean your barn, the BT Litter Carrier will save you half the expense.



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In any business the most important step toward increasing the profits is in a reduction of expense. Farming is a business, and the BT Litter Carrier, together with the whole BT equipment, is planned to increase farm profits by reducing stable expenses.

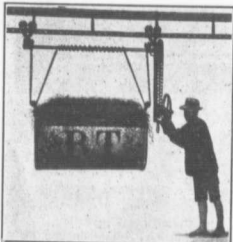
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Here are some of the reasons why:

- The BT Carrier has double purchase in lifting. It elevates easily.
- There are no worm gears to wear out.
- The Carrier is windlassed by a crank wheel. There is no noise or rattle as with a chain lift.
- The bucket is made of 18-gauge galvanized steel—four ganges heavier than other. The track is two inches in depth—the next deepest is only 1 1/2 inches. It will carry. It costs no more than others.
- There are many other reasons which you should know. Get our catalogue and learn them—it is free.

It will pay you to write us now. Fill out the coupon and mail it to-day. You will be surprised how cheaply you can put in a B T Litter Carrier.



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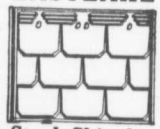


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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$4.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all others add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceeds 9,900. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who do not appear in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,000 to 17,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find that the advertiser and any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, or of proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR NEW PREMIER AND HIS POLICY

Farm and Dairy, as did the other leading agricultural papers of Canada, strongly favored during the recent election the proposal to establish free trade in natural products with the United States. We did so because we believed, as we still believe, that it would tend to increase the prosperity of our Canadian farmers by millions of dollars a year. This, however, does not blind us to the fact that while the better trade proposals were defeated, Canada stands to gain considerably in other ways by the election of the Conservative party to power. Had it not been for the reciprocity issue, Farm and Dairy would not have endorsed the Liberal party during the recent election. Aside from the fact that we are an agricultural paper, and, therefore, not justified in taking a stand except when agricultural

issues are supreme, there were evidences that the government had been over long in power and that a change of party would prove beneficial for the country.

Our new Premier, Honorable R. L. Borden, is a man of whom we may feel proud. He has been in Parliament for fifteen years, during eleven of which he has been leader of the opposition. Though lacking somewhat in personal magnetism, and as an orator, Mr. Borden has a well-balanced mind and a judicial temperament which, with his wide experience, will qualify him to fill with credit the important position he now occupies. Above all, he is a man of the highest integrity.

As far as the platform laid down by the farm organizations at Ottawa is concerned, with the one exception of free trade in natural products, which was the main plank of all, Mr. Borden has promised to grant the farmers more of their demands than did Sir Wilfred Laurier. In this connection, Mr. Borden placed himself definitely on record, when in his manifesto he gave the following pledges:

1. A thorough reorganization of methods by which public expenditure is supervised. Increase in what is known as ordinary controllable expenditure from \$21,500,000 in 1906 to nearly \$74,000,000 in 1911 is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defence.

2. Granting of their natural resources to the Prairie Provinces.

3. Construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and its operation by an independent commission.

4. Control and operation by the state of terminal elevators.

5. Necessary encouragement for establishing and carrying on the chilled meat industry.

6. The establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

7. The granting of substantial assistance towards the improving of our public highways.

8. The extension of free rural mail delivery.

9. The extension of civil service reform.

10. The granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and for the improvement of agriculture.

11. To adopt a course of policy and administration which will maintain independent control of our own affairs by the Parliament of Canada.

In addition to the foregoing, while in the west, Mr. Borden placed himself on record on the question of cooperative legislation when he made the following declaration to the farmers' organizations:

"The farmers, or any other class of people in Canada, desiring to cooperate together for a lawful and legitimate purpose, have every right to have the laws framed so that they can do so in an inexpensive manner without any red tape or undue delay, so that I am

very much in favor of your proposal in that regard."

Comparing Mr. Borden's policy with that of the late Government, it will be seen that as far as the demands of the farmers' organizations were concerned, Mr. Borden has gone further in the matter of the Hudson Bay Railway by promising that upon its completion it will be operated by an independent commission, than did Sir Wilfred Laurier. In the matter of the grain elevators also, he has gone a step further than the Liberal party did, by promising the control and operation by the Government of the terminal elevators. The Liberals only promised legislation that would give the Government supervision of the operations of the elevators.

The Liberals did not make any promise in regard to the chilled meat industry. In this respect Mr. Borden's promise is vague. It may be just as well that it is, as we doubt the advisability of the Government undertaking to operate abattoirs and to assuming the other responsibilities that would be connected with the control of a chilled meat industry.

If the establishment of a permanent tariff commission, as promised by Mr. Borden, leads to a reduction in the tariff where combines are shown to be operating or where advantage is being taken of the tariff to unduly advance prices, as in the matter of cement, and certain other products then as farmers we will have every reason to applaud Mr. Borden's action.

The promise to extend rural free mail delivery draws attention to the fact, as we have previously pointed out, that the Conservatives advocated the adoption of rural free mail delivery long before the Liberal Government accepted the proposal.

The Conservative party has frequently criticised the Dominion Government for allowing the Department of Agriculture to be directed by a deputy minister, who was a lawyer and therefore better qualified to administer the patents and census divisions than the agricultural work of the department. We may presume that the incoming Government will see that a change is made in this respect. This should lead to the work of the Department of Agriculture being placed on a better basis. Should the Government take such action it will again be deserving of the commendation of the country.

Whenever Mr. Borden and his Government pass legislation in his interest as a class, we must endorse his stand hereby. Mr. Borden will find great opposition from many of his supporters when he attempts to carry out the promises he has given. We must, therefore, stand behind him loyally while he is endeavoring to do so, and thereby show that the country supports him in his stand. In all things wherein Mr. Borden supports the interests of the masses as against those of the classes he will have our hearty support and goodwill.

ANENT PASTURING NEW ALFALFA

The first winter is the most critical period in the life of the alfalfa plant. If it survives the first winter we may be fairly certain that the field is established for several years. It is wise, therefore, to give the young alfalfa every opportunity this fall. If it has made a good growth the growth should be left as a protection to the young plants.

Inexperienced alfalfa growers are often tempted to make use of the first growth of the alfalfa. It looks to them like a waste of good feed to allow such a heavy crop to "waste." This was the view taken by one of our Peterboro county friends who recently called at the Farm and Dairy office. He said he was going to turn the cattle into his newly seeded alfalfa, and have the use of some of the fine growth it has made.

A course more detrimental to the alfalfa stand could not well be pursued. The continual tramping of the stock over the tender young growth of the plants is very injurious. If pastured sufficient protection will be left for the plants during the winter.

Leave your alfalfa undisturbed, and the apparent waste this fall will be more than returned in a stronger stand and bigger crop of alfalfa the next year, and in the crops thereafter.

ONTARIO'S OPPORTUNITY

What is going to be done to develop the resources of New Ontario? Why cannot the people of Ontario adopt a policy similar to that which has made the west so prosperous? The wonderful development of the Canadian West in the past few years has been largely the work of one man. When the Hon. Clifford Sifton first became Minister of the Interior, the West was a country little known and less appreciated. As a result of his vigorous advertising and immigration campaign, the West is what it is today—one of the best known countries in the world—a Mecca for immigrants of the best class. In New Ontario we have a country that in the fertility of its soil and the wealth of its mines and forests, is unequalled as a field for immigration. What is needed is a man of broad vision, a man of enthusiasm, and possession of the energy and wisdom to make the resources of New Ontario better known and appreciated, and to do that country what Mr. Sifton has done for the West.

Mr. Donald Sutherland has resigned his position as Director of Colonization for Ontario. The Ontario Government, in filling his position, should select a man with an eye single to his ability to develop our great north country, for on that man depends the future of New Ontario.

Housing the cows these cold nights may mean more work, but it will be well repaid by the increased milk flow.

Every acre of land plowed means that much less to do in the busy season next spring.

THE

"How do you do of cheese?" If we are frequent For the last few years in the history Receipts of date are not The high accounted tions. Was an explanation The main the make in is the gr country in the normal season that of Can the make in will be twen Zealand, which ada in the a exports to the make eight to i is estimate total make the fully behind abnormal pri

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Cooperative Societies

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THE PRICE OF CHEESE

"How do you explain the high price of cheese?" This is a question that we are frequently asked now-a-days. For the last three months cheese has been selling at a price unprecedented in the history of dairying in Canada. Receipts of cheese at Montreal to date are not much behind last year. The high price, therefore, cannot be accounted for by Canadian conditions. We must look elsewhere for an explanation.

The main factor is the shortage of the make in Great Britain. England is the greatest cheese-producing country in the world, their make in a normal season being more than twice that of Canada. Owing to drought the make in Great Britain this year will be twenty per cent. short. New Zealand, which stands second to Canada in the amount of cheese that it exports to the British market, has a make eight to ten per cent. short, and it is estimated that in Canada also the total make this year will be considerably behind that of 1910. Hence the abnormal price of cheese.

There is urgent need that fruit growers redouble their efforts in combating the disease variously known as apple canker, pear blight, and fire blight. In some sections of Canada

whole orchards have been ruined by the depredations of this disease. In many sections of Ontario fruit men have given up trying to grow pears on account of the ravages of the canker. The disease, once it gets established in an apple orchard, will depreciate the value of the orchard fifty per cent. Bacteriologists who have made a study of the disease, tell us that did all fruit growers take proper precautions, the disease could be completely stamped out in a comparatively few years. As soon as cankers are noticed, they should be cut out and burned. If such a policy were rigidly adhered to, the disease would no longer be troublesome, many thousands of dollars' worth of apple trees would be saved each year, and pear culture would again be profitable.

The experiences of fruit growers in 1910 prove conclusively the advantages of cooperative

Cooperative Fruit Packing and Shipping Societies Better markets were found and higher prices realized by the members of cooperative societies than by those who sold directly to apple buyers. It is now apparent that the season of 1911 will prove just as conclusively the advantages of cooperative enterprise in the handling of fruit. In several sections of Eastern Ontario that we have heard from where there are cooperative societies, the prices realized by members of those societies for their summer and early fall fruit have been 25 to 50 per cent. greater than those paid by apple buyers. The members of these societies all testify to the advantages of cooperative marketing. As we get a larger appreciation of the benefits

to be derived from cooperative societies more and more of them will be established.

The farmer with a silo full of good ensilage corn does not need to worry about the feed problem.

In the new Parliament there will be 76 lawyers and 33 farmers. Would this indicate that the Canadian Parliament is truly representative of the Canadian people?

If the manure will not go over all of the corn land next spring now is an excellent time to look over the field and determine which parts will need it most.

The Election Results

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

The rejection of reciprocity will mean the loss of several millions of dollars to the Western farmers this year. It will also mean a loss of at least one million dollars per year in the price of agricultural implements to the west alone. We merely point out these things that there may be a clear understanding of what the rejection of reciprocity means. We also want to drive home to every thinking man the necessity of having national questions submitted to a Referendum of the people separate and distinct from the vote of the people for the selection of their representatives. The Guide still believes that reciprocity would have been of inestimable value to the people of Canada, despite the result of the election. The offer will, no doubt, remain on the American statutes as it did on Canadian statutes, for nearly twenty years. There will yet be free trade in natural products between Canada and United States.

The result of an election cannot by any means be taken as a definite and final pronouncement upon the principle of protection. For years the manufacturers have dictated the prices the farmers must pay for what they buy, and where they must buy it, and now they have even dictated where the farmer may and may not sell his crop. We will now see how much the local manufacturers are desirous of having closer trade relations with the Mother Country. We will venture the assertion that the manufacturers will put their foot on anything that tends to lower the Canadian tariff.

A United States Opinion

(New England Homestead)

The unexpected happened. Canadian farmers and business men alike turned down reciprocity good and hard, and this lopsided measure is a dead duck. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Liberal party, which have decreed the destinies of Canada for nearly two decades, were overwhelmingly defeated by the Conservatives last week. Reciprocity was the issue, with other contributing factors like annexation, political mixups in the Government, etc., in the background.

All this is history, and farmers have read the detailed reports in their daily newspapers. As New England farmers awoke Friday morning and learned the truth, they rubbed their eyes with astonishment, for it seemed too good to be true. They are still wondering why Canada refused to take the jug of which Uncle Sam had only the handle. But they refused. That is their funeral, not ours. They are satisfied; New England farmers certainly are. The pact never would have reached Canada had American farmers decided the issue instead of having it decided for them by politicians and daily newspapers.



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Show this copy of Farm and Dairy to your friends and to your neighbors. You will do them a real good turn in getting them to take Farm and Dairy.

Will you do it? Start right in today. These unusual offers will not be open after October 15th, so start now to win the prize you want.

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to be subject for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Maker's Dept.

An Obstruction to Progress

Small factories, poorly equipped with the greatest hindrance in the way of improvement is that has been pointed out by the dairy instructors of the most easterly counties of Ontario. It is now that we urge the installation of improved facilities for making cheese. We keep the cheese after it has been made when the cheese makers are barely making a living as it is," said Mr. J. B. Larry, Dairy Instructor in Prescott county, to an editor of Farm and Dairy. "I had one factory that last season made only a few tons of cheese. A few made six tons and the majority of them made about 100 tons of cheese the season. A factory with an output of 30 to 40 tons is the exception. Such small factories as these kill improvement. The small township in my district has about 19 factories.

The patrons all draw their own milk and therefore insist on having the factories close at hand. It seems to me that large factories will be had only when the patrons find that it is not profitable for them to draw their own milk and adopt the system of milk drawers as practised in the Belleville district, which I along with the other instructors visited this summer.

All of my factories, however, do not fall into the small class, as one has an output of 150 tons and another of 250. There has been a big improvement also in the small factories, particularly in sanitation. These are things as had as they were. The first went into the district as a dairy instructor, there were 44 factories, and now there are only 36. This is slow improvement, however, and any scheme whereby small factories could be induced to combine into a few large ones would be well worth trying.

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ROCK TESTER FOR SALE, \$5.—Eight-hole tester in excellent condition. Sells regularly for \$12.00. Test bottles complete and acid with it.—Box 10, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED—Working foreman for dairy farm. Married, who thoroughly understands all farm work. Good milk producer. Steady situation to good man.—Apply to Box 438, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED—Competent farm hand for dairy stock farm. Best wages, with comfortable home, etc., for steady man wanting permanent place.—Apply Box 98, Brookville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balis, Chain Wire, Fencing, Iron Pails, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, giving what you want. The Imperial Patent Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

MAKES, to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; shorter fat per cow. Two medals valued at \$10 will be given as sweepstakes prizes.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE for work in your locality. Will guarantee you \$2.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required.—International Sales Press, Toronto, Ont.

comed by myself and the other dairy instructors who have similar conditions to cope with."

A Good Use for Old Wells

Many of the cheese factory patrons in the Belleville district of Ontario who have the reputation of always sending good milk to the factory, have their milk stands built over a well.



An Old Well Used to Advantage

The milk house here illustrated is built over a well in which the milk is cooled. The house is owned by Mr. T. H. Ketcheson, Hastings Co., Ont. Mr. G. W. Bulow, Chief Dairy Instructor for E. Ontario, may be seen in the doorway.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

and the evening's milk is cooled by lowering the milk can into the well. Many such milk houses were noticed by an editor of Farm and Dairy who visited the Belleville district recently. The milk house illustrated on this page is of this variety, and is typical of many similar stands in the neighborhood.

The front of the house is of slats to permit of good ventilation, and near the back is a well 15 or 20 feet deep. Thirty-gallon cans are lowered into this well by block and tackle. Mr. T. H. Ketcheson, the owner, says that this method of cooling the milk gives perfect satisfaction. His house was erected at a cost of about \$55.

The most serious objection to this style of milk house is that should any milk be spilt in the well, it would be several months before the well would be pure again, and the odor produced would cause bad flavors in the milk. The cheese makers of the district assured our editor, however, that it is very seldom that the wells are contaminated by spilt milk.

Herd Competition in Western Ontario

Among the valuable prizes to be distributed at the Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario to be held at Ingersoll, January 10 and 11, 1912, will be that of an annual contest for the dairy herd competition. Western Ontario dairymen whose cows have made good records this past year are advised to enter their herds in the competition.

There are special prizes for patrons of cheese factories and patrons of creameries. To the patrons who furnish the first, second, third, and fourth largest amounts of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1st to October 31st, 1911, from herds containing eight to 14 cows, will be given prizes of \$10, \$7, \$5, and \$3 respectively. Similar prizes will be given to patrons with herds of 15 cows or more. Two similar classes are provided for patrons of creameries, except that the prizes are given to those patrons supplying the largest amount of butter fat per cow. Two medals valued at \$10 will be given as sweepstakes prizes.

Full information regarding this competition and application forms can be had from Mr. Frank Hearn, London, Ont.

I have no wife to bother my life, but I have Farm and Dairy to brighten it.—A. C. Yule, Carleton Co., Ont.

All Endorse Cool Curing

All of our cheese makers endorse the wisdom and economy of installing cool curing facilities in cheese factories. There is not a cheese buyer anywhere but will say a good word for the superior flavor and texture of cheese that has been kept a reasonable length of time in a good cool curing room. Cool curing rooms are not more common because their advantages are not commonly known among cheese factory patrons, and because at privately owned factories the cheese maker cannot see that the returns to himself are sufficient to make the investment in a cool curing room profitable.

At a meeting of the cheese makers of Western Ontario the cool curing of cheese was discussed, and we here give some of the opinions advanced by western cheese makers.

"We must have cool curing rooms. A room that will go up to 80 degrees cannot give good cheese."—W. Waddell, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"During the very hot weather, I find that cool cured cheese has a different texture than that taken from the ordinary curing room. It is almost like September cheese. The texture is fine. The milk received at the factories with cool curing rooms, however, is not better than that received at other factories, so the difference must be due to cool curing."—A. D. Bell, Oxford Co., Ont.

"Since we have gotten our cool curing room our yields are much better than in neighboring factories without cool curing facilities. With a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees, the cheese cannot be good in texture. We always get that smooth, silky texture even from July milk, and this we credit to cool curing."—A. D. Bell, Oxford Co., Ont.

"Our average make is higher than with cool curing facilities is higher than

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A regular Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a live to eight cow dairy. Here is the record. It proves that

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Tubular Cream Separators

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Size of machine, No. 4 Tubular
Capacity per hour, 500 pounds
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Total cost of repairs, 40 cents
Time used in oiling, 15 minutes
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This wonderful record was made by a regular Tubular—just like Tubulars that are rapidly replacing all others. Write for illustrated account telling all about it and showing how the parts of this Tubular resisted wear.

You will finally have a Dairy Tubular because it contains no disks, has twice the skimming force of others, skims faster and twice as clean. Repeatedly you save for itself by saving what others lose. Wears a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Our local representative will gladly show you a Tubular.

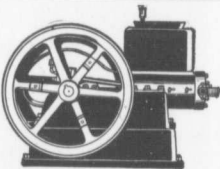
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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Wintipeg, Man.

last without them."—J. T. Humphrey, Perth Co., Ont.

"Heavy salting spoils the texture of cheese. Here are some advantages of cool curing—we know what conditions we are up against, save salt and make a finer cheese."—Geo. H. Barr, Ottawa, Ont.



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NEVER bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

—K. E. Hae

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a C. P. R. section man living in Milford, Man., receives a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman who had married when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unkind blessing. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests moving the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. We are introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, in a game of shindy, intentionally strikes with his club Libby Anne Cavers, for which he is thrashed by Bud Perkins. Libby Anne does not care to say the blow was intentional, as her father owns Mr. Steadman money. Bud Perkins is angry, but forgives Libby Anne as he understands the circumstances. In the meantime the Watsons are getting established on their farm. The Watson family begin to attend the country school.

SO Mr. Steadman desired Bill to be a sober man, and to this end had a very straight talk with him on the subject of total abstinence.

Bill Cavers was a very poor farmer, as one look at his abandoned homestead would show; but that he was not a success as a husband no one would doubt after seeing Mrs. Cavers; and that he was a conspicuous failure as a father, Elizabeth Anne Cavers, his daughter, with her frightened eyes and sad mouth, would abundantly testify. But there was one capacity in which William Cavers was a spectacular success, and that was in maintaining the country's revenue from malt and distilled liquors, for Bill was possessed of a thirst that never faltered.

Bill was quite different from the drunkard who consumes and never produces, for he would work and work hard; and he was strictly honest with every one except himself and his family. Sandy Braden was not afraid to trust Bill with all the whiskey he wanted, for Bill would surely pay. His wife might not have respectable clothes to come to town in, and Libby Anne knew what it was like more than once to go hungry to bed, but Bill always paid what was chucked up against him at the Grand Pacific without question. All the neighbours called Bill Cavers a good, straight fellow.

When Bill was sober, he bitterly regretted the way he had wasted his money, and he often made solemn protestations as to his future conduct, the strange part of it being that at such times he fully believed that he would never drink again, and his wife was always sure that he would not.

In this way life was harder for her than it would have been for a less sanguine woman, who would have long ago given up all hope, but Mrs. Cavers always saw her husband as he had been in his good days; his drinking had never ceased to be a shock to her; she never could accept it as the inevitable, but constantly looked for better days to come.

Mrs. Cavers often told Libby Anne about the lovely home she had when

she was a little girl, and showed her just how the flower beds were laid out and where the seat was put in the big elm tree outside her mother's window, and where she often sat and read and dreamed; and so it was no wonder that her mother's old home in Ontario, where her grandmother and



Where Will You Find a Home Like This in the City?

The farm home of R. E. Gunn, Ontario Co., Ont., situated among great silver poplars and fronted by an old-fashioned English garden, presents a most pleasing appearance. A further description of this home is given in an article on page 19 of this issue.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Aunt Edith still lived, became to Libby Anne a sort of Paradise Valley, the delectable country of her dreams, and through all her colourless childhood here ran a hope like a thread of gold that some time she and her mother would go back.

The last summer that they had been on their own farm this hope had been very real, for her father had said one day, when he was in his best mood, that if the crop turned out well they would all go down east for three months.

Then what a busy, hopeful time began for Libby Anne and her mother. Everything was bent toward this one end.

Mrs. Cavers made butter and sold it. Libby Anne looked faithfully after the eggs, and made every

old hen give an account of herself each night. By getting the neighbours to subscribe to a magazine, Mrs. Cavers was able to add a few dollars to her savings. The kind-hearted neighbours, who knew of the projected visit, were all ready to help.

Martha Perkins gave Libby Anne ten fine young turkeys, half-grown, to help to buy new clothes for herself, and the thought of the lovely red curly cloth coat that she would be able to buy when she sold her turkeys comforted her not a little when, tired out with her other work, she came to gather them in for the night, and they obstinately would scamper away into the trees; as unconcerned as if there was never a wolf or a mink or a weasel in the world.

No crop was ever watched with greater hope and fear than that one. Every bank of cloud that gathered in the west seemed to sit like a dead weight on Libby Anne's heart, for it might bring hail, and a hailed-out crop meant that they could not go home, and that was—outward darkness. Perhaps it was the child's wordless prayers that stayed the hail and the frost and the rust, for certain it is that none came, and the crop was most abundant.

Libby Anne and Mrs. Cavers worked in the field to save a hired man's wages. Libby Anne was a tireless little worker, and though many, many times her thin arms must have ached, she never complained, because every sheaf that she carried brought her nearer the Promised Land.

People driving past looked with pity at the tired-looking woman and the little girl in the faded derry dress carrying sheaves almost as big as herself, and one day Mrs. Burrell, the minister's wife, spoke to them sympathizingly. Libby Anne flashed back at her almost scornfully. "Don't you know we are going home?" she

standing solid for their own man. The bar could not be opened until after five o'clock, when the volume was over, but after that there was nothing to prevent good fellowship abounding.

It did abound all night. There was a bonfire in front of the hotel while the returns were being in for the night. Sandy was winning easily, and Sandy certainly showed his gratitude for the way the boys had stood by him.

Mrs. Cavers and Libby Anne wanted all the long night. They tried to keep up each other's courage, but Mrs. Cavers' absence. Mrs. Cavers knew but she did not tell Libby Anne, that he was going to cash the wheat tickets that he had saved for the night for the train went so early in the morning he was afraid he might not have time then.

Libby Anne went again and again to the little bedroom to look at the trunk already strapped. Sandy and people always went if the trunk was strapped, and she tried and tried to feel what it was like yesterday.

Just as the sun was rising on the first day of December, the morning of the first day of the winter excursion they heard him coming. He was going with the Thomas boys, who were often his companions on similar excursions. Some one had loaded them up and started them for home, trusting to a drunken man's luck not to be killed.

Round the turn of the road came the cage singing, and Libby Anne and her mother listened with beating hearts as the sound came nearer and nearer.

"Who's the best man in the town?" Sandy Braden, Sandy Braden! they sang, putting the words to the good old rollicking Scotch tune of "Highland Laddie."

Bill fell out of the wagon at the door. He was covered with dirt, his clothes were torn, and his face was blackened, but he was in a good mood, and tried to dance on the dash step. They got him in at last and put him to bed, where he slept profoundly until the next afternoon. He brought home out of his wheat forty-five cents and the half of a dollar bill—the other half was gone away!

Libby Anne did not shed a tear until she saw her mother unstrap the trunk to get out something, and she suddenly all her strength went out of the little little arms that had carried the sheaves so bravely, and she fell in a little heap on the floor, sobbing out strangely.

Her mother gathered her up in her arms and rocked her for a long time in the rocking-chair, crooning over her queer little rambling tunes without meaning; only her mother's unstrap the trunk to get out something, and she suddenly all her strength went out of the little little arms that had carried the sheaves so bravely, and she fell in a little heap on the floor, sobbing out strangely.

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(To be continued)

October 12, 1911
The Upv

Strength
That will keep
you, whose mind
because he trusts
20:3.

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The Upward Look

Strength of Purpose

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee.—Isaiah 26:3.

The great need with many of us is that we should have a more definite purpose in our lives. We are not overcoming the difficulties that confront us because we allow them to overcome us. As long as Peter kept his eyes on Christ he was enabled to walk on the waters towards Christ. The moment he took his eyes off from our Saviour and looked at the storm around him his fears triumphed, and he began to sink. The instant he cried, "Lord, save me," the Lord did so.

The Lord desires that we shall live the triumphant life. If we are not doing so it is because we have taken our eyes from off Him. Our minds are not stayed on Him. Because they are not we are buffeted around by our misgivings, our doubts, our fears, our sins.

As long as we pay heed to those voices within us that tell us that we lack the strength or ability to do those things that we would like to do and we do not know what it is to have peace in our minds. Peace will come only with the consciousness that because we are working in harmony with God's will nothing, absolutely nothing, can prevent us from overcoming our sins and our material difficulties as well. Paul said, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." The same Christ which strengthened Paul is willing and ready to strengthen us. All that

is necessary is that we shall do our part.

This means that we must examine ourselves to find if our minds are stayed on Him. If they are not, then we must banish the thoughts that hold us back. We must dispel them from our minds as soon and as often as Satan presents them. We must firm in our mind a definite conception of what we feel that God desires us to become. In this connection we need have no fear that we shall desire for ourselves more than God desires for us. When our desires are clear before us we are sure that they are not for something that is purely or mainly selfish in character. We may rest our minds in perfect peace that God will grant them to us when we are ready to receive them.

This, however, does not mean that we can sit down, fold our hands and expect God to drop the desired blessings in our laps. Not at all. We must "get busy." We must not only recognize the difficulties that stand between us and the accomplishment of our aims, but we must set to work to remove them, trusting, like Paul, that our strength will be renewed according to our need. We may stumble and fall often, but if our eyes are on the mark and our trust is in God, a stumble or fall will be forward and the things we will learn from them will help us to do better in the future. If we doubt this, then we are like the unfaithful servant, who wrapped his talent in a napkin and buried it through fear that he might lose it. He let his fears govern him. Our Lord has warned us that we will be condemned, as he was, if we do as he did. Instead we must "trust in God and do the right." When we do and as long as we do we will find our lives growing in influence and in power. Soon we will realize that difficulties which at one time appalled us have lost their power to influence us. Then we will rejoice and we will run with patience and with joy the course that is set before us.—I.H.N.



The Real Farmer Defined

"The farmer breaks clods and sprinkles himself with hayseed." The shallow town man thinks he has expressed it cleverly. Farming is not breaking clods; farming is not moving soil; farming is not plowing. These are little bits of the inevitable labor—but farming is gathering sunshine. It is preparing the soil and the seed that the plant may come and spreading its leaves gather in sunshine—strength of Old Mother Earth up through the roots and strength of Old Father Sun down through the leaves. Then when the man eats the bread and butter, the old sun lets go and runs the man. That is gathering wealth out of chaos. That is gathering and humanizing into wealth for the service of the race the great unused powers of nature. It is use of the great fundamental occupations, and therefore the interests of the men who follow it are worth conserving.

We have laid out our school system—that is our rural public schools that we boast so much about—to train a boy to read and write and figure as the essential means of conserving and training for use his God-given powers and obligations to gather sunshine. Maybe the preparation does not qualify for the job, and maybe the boy goes to town, where he will find some job to suit his training. Farming is a great fundamental occupation and somewhat like Old Mother Earth nourish and lumbering and fishing and gathering the strength of the sun again through water powers. These are occupations whereby the intelligence of human labor makes Old Mother Earth nourish and bless and rejoice the hearts of her children—the nurture all the rest.—Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, in "Conservation of Life in Rural Districts."

Brief But Important

Apples cut in irregular blocks will bake more quickly in a pie than thin slices. When piled in a pie there is more opportunity for the heated air to come in contact with the fruit than when it is packed closely together in thin slices.

One-fourth teaspoon of soda added to the water in which cabbage or onions are cooking will, in a great measure, prevent disagreeable odors. Cook them uncovered. By this method they will retain their natural color.

In salting almonds use a tablespoon of olive oil instead of butter and note the improved flavor.

In baking a cake in a round tin, it is not necessary to cover the whole bottom of the tin with an oiled paper. Cut a small round of paper for the center and oil the rest of the pan. This saves the measuring and fitting of the paper and the cake comes out perfect.

A well floured cloth of duck or canvas is better than a board for handling soft doughs. The dough does

not stick so easily and thus requires much less flour.

Polish the lamp chimneys with print or gingham cloths. Goods which have been dyed will leave no lint or the glass.

Bake cookies on the bottom of inverted dripping pans. This prevents them from burning on the bottom and they are much easier to remove from the dripping tins.

Use chopped dates instead of the customary raisins in the next rice pudding. It is a delicious change, though simple.

A BARCAIN

Think of it—any ten (10) patterns as shown in Farm and Dairy in return for one new subscription to this paper, subscription to be sent to Peterboro by Monday morning next! Will you claim the ten patterns? Get us one new subscriber. Remember, it must be taken at \$1.00 for a year, and the patterns are yours if we hear from you by Monday morning.



Buy Farm and Dairy Patterns.

Try the flour that holds the confidence of thousands of home-cooks

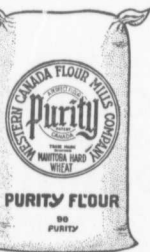
THE present huge demand for PURITY FLOUR shows the confidence in which it is held by thousands of home-cooks.

Those who have used PURITY FLOUR have come to believe in it. They look on PURITY as a friend. They feel they can trust it implicitly, because each and every lot of PURITY FLOUR has always been uniform—always up to the high standard of quality that has made it famous.

Wouldn't you, too, like to use a flour you could always rely on? Wouldn't you like to feel certain that your bread, cakes, and pies were going to turn out exactly right? That's just how you'll feel when you become a user of PURITY FLOUR—the confidence-creating flour.

PURITY FLOUR gives high-class results, because it consists exclusively of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat.

On account of the extra strength of PURITY FLOUR please remember, when making pastry, to add more shortening than an ordinary flour requires.



PURITY FLOUR

PURITY FLOUR gives high-class results, because it consists exclusively of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat.

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Make your next flour order spell P-U-R-I-T-Y F-L-O-U-R. It costs slightly more, but it's worth the difference. Add PURITY FLOUR to grocery list right now.

10 Latest Patterns FREE

Any ten (10) patterns that have been shown in Farm and Dairy, or that we will publish before January 1st, 1912, will be sent free and postpaid to any reader of Farm and Dairy who will send us one new subscription to this paper. The subscription to be taken at our regular low price rate of only \$1 00 a year.

ONLY ONE CONDITION

We make only one condition beyond that the subscriber must be bona fide, and pay \$1.00—we must hear from you by Monday, Oct. 16, enclosing the subscription, or a notification from you to the effect that you will send the new subscription soon.

This opportunity will not come your way again. Act promptly! If you cannot use all of the patterns in your family you will have them for your friends.

The little trouble of getting one person to take Farm and Dairy for a year will be as nothing to you. And the reward—Well, the new subscriber will be pleased and helped by Farm and Dairy each week for the next year, and you will have ten new, right up-to-the-minute patterns,—the best that are to be had.

Remember, this offer will not be made again. Now is the accepted time. Act to-day!

Circulation Department
FARM & DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR HOME CLUB

Keep the Best at Home

I fear that I shall be getting a reputation as a "knecker." I can almost hear some worthy farmer saying:

Well, Well!



THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and 5 CENTS Booklet for The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

SEND US \$1.50

SEND US \$1.50—Receive by return-mail postpaid this handsome velvet dress for a girl age two to eight, made of heavy rich velvet in dark red-golden brown, dark green and navy, trimmed in fine fancy white braid. Same age 10 and 12 \$2.25, add the four-poster—Standard Garment Co., 26 Standard Building, London, Ont.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving weekly. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 30 Pembroke St., Toronto.

"Dey an' den quick"
Just Satisfy

More than half the time required to wash is saved by using a New Century Washer. Starting at 8 o'clock, an ordinary wash will be on the line by 10, with the kitchen cleaned up and the balance of the day free for other duties.

New Century Washer

has no peer among hand-washing machines. It is backed with 25 years' experience, will wash sweet and clean the daintiest fabrics or heaviest textiles without injuring, and will outwear any other make. Thousands of women know it and will have no other.

"Aunt Bellina's Wash Day Philosophy"
is a book full of secrets and hints on washing waists, blouses, necks, collars, aprons, gingham, etc., without acids and without hardening the fabric. FREE for a postal.

JUMMER DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

"That fellow is never satisfied. He is just like all the rest of the bunch; nothing is good enough for the hired man." Well, I am going to "knock" again anyway. The incident that was the starting point of this particular "knock" was something like this: A lady from the city had been visiting a man for whom I worked a couple of summers ago, and when she had been there several weeks, another lady joined the party.

"Well, how do you like life on the farm?" asked the new comer. "There would be no place like the farm," said the lady who had tried it, "it were not that the very best of everything is sold. Why, we can scarcely get cream for our coffee in the morning. All the cream goes to the cheese factory."

Of course all farmers do not sell the best that they raise. I have worked with farmers whose tables were of the best. Nothing was too good to be used at home. It happened in order that the best might be sold to add a few dollars to their precious bank account. Roast chicken was never found on the table when the cheaper salt pork was available. It was a sure guess that if a steer was butchered it was the cheaper parts that remained at home.

Now I do not wish Farm and Dairy readers who read this to think that I am "sore" on farmers. The monotony, however, of the lives of many who sacrifice all the little pleasures of life, and I am animal enough to consider good eating one of these pleasures, in order that they may pile up a bank account for somebody else to spend after they have gone is one of the large factors in rendering country life unattractive to country boys and girls. The best is none too good for the farmer, and when some of us have learned this fact we will be in a fair way to have a more enjoyable and a more successful life. Also, I might add, it would go not a little towards solving the labor problem of many farmers—"Another Hired Man."

The Parson Believes in Old Ontario

The depopulation of older Ontario still goes on. Individuals and whole families fall under the lure of new Ontario and North-West prairies. They hence remove to one or other of those parts. Their exodus leaves vacancies that are not filled. Thus churches that are not filled, and social intercourse is less frequent.

It seems to me that a primary cause of this migration lies in the lack of

appreciation of the palpable advantages of the localities whences they depart. If people would look around them and seriously consider the situation fewer would pull up stakes and go forth in quest of the new.

In most parts of old Ontario there are good roads, and near-by markets. Churches and schools are within easy reach. There is a daily mail, and the telephone is a familiar institution. The climate is temperate—neither the cold of winter nor the heat of summer being excessive. The seasons are such, in the elements favorable to vegetable growth, that crop failure is rare. The soil is, in most parts, rich and capable of producing greater harvests. Indeed, the possibilities of larger yields is only beginning to be seen by a few people. When more realize this, and act on it, it will be found that older Ontario, so far from having too many people, has too few.

Once this conclusion is reached we must expect that the present exodus, discouraging in many ways to those who remain, will cease, and the boys



"The Simple Life"

and girls brought up on the farms will look forward to spending their days near the locality where they were born. Families will hence multiply, churches and schools will be better attended and supported, and social life will be more of a kind it should be—"The Parson."

Conveniences Outside, But—

The day has gone by when it is necessary for all the members of a prosperous farmer's family to pull down the shades and take a bath (?) in the wash tub or mop pail by the sink and stove in the kitchen. And yet there are plenty who do this very thing, while around the capacious barns and out in the fields are many hundreds of dollars worth of farm machinery lying exposed to the elements even during midwinter days. And the annual deterioration of all this machinery in the fields and fence corners would almost install the bathroom and water pressure supply equipment.

And there are fine dairy barns that I have visited, with pumps, tanks and water supply arranged so that each cow can drink from her own water bucket in front of her stall. The dairy farms have to wade out in the snow in wintry weather to an old out-house, when a \$50 expense incurred would have installed a water flush seat bowl in one of the small rooms of the house where there would be no danger of contracting colds, if not pneumonia. It is a shame that so many modern improvements on the farms have been entirely for the farmer's convenience, while the wife has to drudge along in the house in the same old way that her mother and grandmother did before her.—J. H. Brown, Michigan, in Successful Farming.

A Womens Practical Dairy Pointers

Mrs. Alex. McArthur, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Any one who has ever used a separator would not again be without one. When we separate the milk the cream is set in cold water and cooled. It is not added to the old cream until cold, and the two are then stirred together.

Perfect cleanliness is one secret of success in handling cream. Keep it cool, is the other.

We make good, sweet butter and we find that we have no trouble in disposing of it. We have customers send for butter before it is made.

Too many butter makers are fond of packing butter in tubs. We can get two or three cents a pound more for butter in pound prints, wrapped in printed parchment.

In salting, we go according to the taste of our consumers. Some prefer

The Home on

Pleasantly situated Lake Simcoe, shadecovered poplars and ornamental garden, and in old English style. R. E. Gunn, who has been re-located elsewhere in this most pleasing apartment is old, being nearly 80, and was anxious and rough, but has been re-located (most effect) in this up-to-date city. The house is heated by electric light, a central bath, hot and cold water, and the rural "phonograph" and "radio" experiences found in the house is better than most. Most of the plumbing Mr. Gunn himself, have been done by himself. "I would not," said Mr. Gunn, "could have these done otherwise."

To the rear of the kitchen garden, with a view of the lake, is not large, but is a great variety of great quantities for the winter. The manner in which the interprovincial Division bears testimony to the fact that Mr. Gunn has the idea of entering into an account of the. When he was absent, he was absent, however, M. the farm herself. first prize.

A Plea For Co-operation

The day of the ancient history, we are obliged to go to the homes of their grandmothers' wife should be some of those grand old houses of the past, of daintiness about the home, which the eager to copy. The closest sympathy be if the greatest amount of pleasure should be obtained. People are not satisfied with a farm merely to support the family, but to have a beautiful thing to show to their friends. How many a person, a silent, fair, shirking at hard work, privation, and anxiety, and the penalty of the Statistics give us figures on this, even of the western States, where success comes at the price of what it is to give, and with it the city for enjoyment that makes life worth living.

Renew your Subscription now.

The Home on a Prize Farm

Plausantly situated, overlooking Lake Simcoe, shaded by immense silver poplars and surrounded by a fine old-fashioned garden and lawn planted by Mr. Gunn, whose name is described elsewhere in this issue, presents a most pleasing appearance. The house itself is old, being built almost 100 years ago. The walls are of logs, plastered and rough cast. The old-fashioned effect has been retained.

Most of the conveniences found in an up-to-date city residence are in evidence in this country home. Electric lighting, a completely equipped bathroom, hot and cold water on tap, and the rural 'phone, are a few of the conveniences found in the Gunn home. The house is heated with hot air. Most of the plumbing was done by Mr. Gunn himself, and it could not have been done better by an expert plumber. "It would not live in the country," said Mr. Gunn, "unless it could have these conveniences in my home."

To the rear of the house is a small kitchen garden, which is the special eye of Mrs. Gunn. Although the garden is not large, Mrs. Gunn had the greatest variety of vegetables in sufficient quantities for her small family.

The manner in which Dunnington farm happened to be located in the Metropolitan Dairy Farms Combination bears testimony of the interest that Mrs. Gunn takes in the farm work. Mr. Gunn had almost given up the idea of entering the competition in account of the scarcity of labor. When he was absent in Quebec buying cattle, however, Mrs. Gunn entered the farm herself. And it captured the prize too.

A Plea For Cooperation in the Home

Mrs. John J. Burns

The day of the pioneer should be distant history. Women should not be obliged to go through the privations of their grandmothers. The farmer's wife should be able to retain some of those graces which attracted the husband at first, those little habits of neatness about the person and in the home, which the daughters will be eager to copy. There must be the closest sympathy between the partners in the greatest amount of success to be obtained. People should not go on a farm merely to make money, although the almighty dollar seems to be such a shining spot in the horizon of many a farmer that fails to see the beautiful things along the way.

How many a patient woman, too long a silent, faithful drudge, not thinking at hard work, enduring sorrow, privation, and, above all, loneliness, through the life, has paid the penalty of the insane asylum? Statistics give us some astonishing figures on this, especially among women of the western states. What is the reason behind such a life, if it is possible to have a life, if it is possible to be miserable for a long time, if it is possible to be such a slave to the great

REAL RECOGNITION
If real cooperation existed on the farm, if real accounts were kept, when finances permitted the purchase of a new implement for the farm work, a washing machine or similar labor saving device would at the same time be purchased for the house. If the men only realized with what willing steps and hands the necessary duties would be performed by the lesser half, if they were made to feel that she was a partner in the true sense of the word and her counsel asked and sometimes taken in matters pertaining to the management of the farm, they would take advantage more often than they do of the sometimes superior in-

sight of the woman; also there would grow into his plans an asset, the value of which he had never dreamed of, for some women are better managers than men; and it takes a wise man indeed to recognize the fact in his own home.

We may talk about the advanced theories of agriculture forever, but until there has been aroused in the hearts of the women the necessity for a different status, for ideals which will revolutionize their own lives, little betterment can be hoped for in the home.

A Beautiful Prayer for a Child

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—So often do I get hints of value from the Home Club and other departments of Farm and Dairy I feel that I should pass at least one good thing along for the benefit of others who read your paper. I recently came across that to me is a real gem. Here it is:
Now I lay me down to sleep,
I know that God His child will keep;
I know that God, my life is nigh,
I live in Him, I cannot die;
God is my health, it will endure,
God is my strength, unfailing, sure,
God is my all; I know no fear,
Since God and Love and Truth are here.

For a first prayer to teach a little child this is a beautiful one. It will awaken in the child's mind only thoughts of trust in the Heavenly Father. It arouses no thought of fear.
—Mrs. H. P., Oxford Co., Ont.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

PUMPKIN PIE
One quart of cream, two pumpkins, two quarts rich milk, one teaspoon of salt and two of ginger cooked with the pumpkins; six well beaten eggs, and one and a half teacups of sugar.

TO STEW MUSHROOMS
Peel them and put them to stew in some milk till tender, when sufficiently done, add to them some butter and flour mixed together, a little cayenne, and some salt; part cream instead of milk will improve them.

FICKLED CABBAGE
Select solid heads, slice very fine, put in a jar, then cover with boiling water; when cold, drain off the water, and season with grated horse-radish, salt, equal parts of black and red pepper, cinnamon, and clove whole; cover with strong vinegar. This is convenient and always good.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE
Cut half peck of green tomatoes and six large onions into thin slices; let them remain in salt and water overnight; then pour off the brine and put them in a preserving kettle with four tablespoonsful of sugar, four of the best mustard, two tablespoonsful of ground cloves, two of cinnamon, one of cayenne pepper, and one of curry powder, and let them simmer for one hour; then put them in stone or glass jars.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD
Three ounces Baker's chocolate, three pints milk, four tablespoons white sugar, two tablespoons brown sugar; prepare a soft custard of the milk and the yolks of five eggs and the white of one; dissolve the chocolate in a cup of water and heat it to rolling point; when cool, sweeten it with brown sugar and flavor with the extract of vanilla; pour the whole into a dish and cover with the whites of the five eggs beaten stiff, with a little sugar; brown slightly and serve cold.

NEW FALL PATTERNS

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH NEW AND UP-TO-DATE
For the next three or four issues, we have arranged to give our readers extra pattern space, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments for fall and winter. Send name, address, size and number of pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 days required for filling all orders. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

INFANT'S SACQUE, 719.
Every mother knows the convenience of just such a little sacque as this one. It can be made from flannel or from washable silk lined with albatros, or it can be made from cashmere or from soft finished pique material.

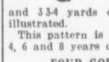


To make the sacque will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27, or 7/8 yard 36 inches wide.
This pattern is cut in one size. For the embroidery will be needed May Manton's pattern, No. 563.

BOY'S SAILOR SUIT, 716.
This boy's suit made in sailor style is a becoming and satisfactory one. This one can be made as illustrated or without the yoke facing. It will be found appropriate for all materials used for little boys' suits.



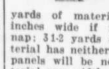
For a boy of 6 years of age will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the sailor collar, 1 1/2 yard for the shield and 3/4 yard of banding to trim as illustrated.
This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.



FOUR GORED SKIRT, 718.
The panel skirt unquestionably is a favorite one. Here is one that also includes a very red pique at front and back which provide comfortable flares for walking without interfering with the long slender effect. The panels are quite separate, attached only at the upper edge, although they can be tacked into place below.



For the medium size will be required, for the skirt 4 1/2 yards of material 34 inches wide if material has figure or nap; 3 1/2 yards 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 if material has neither figure nor nap; for the panels will be needed 1 1/4 yards of material any width. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards or 2 1/4 yards when plaited as here illustrated.
This pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.



GIRL'S ONE-PIECE NIGHT GOWN, 751.
The one-piece night gown is so simple and easy to make that it is a favorite for all ages. This one is designed for little girls. There is the slightly low neck that is always pretty, and the sleeves can be left loose, or cut a little longer and finished with bands.



For the 8 year size will be required 2 3/8 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide, 1 yard of insertion, 1 1/4 yards of banding and 2 1/4 yards of edging to trim as illustrated.



This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

BOY'S BLOUSE SUIT, 715.
The blouse suit is always a good one for the younger boys. This one is quite simple and will be found appropriate for many materials. For school wear, serge and wool checked are favorites.



For the 6 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 3/8 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.
This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 4 and 6 years of age.



CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS, 717.
The long waisted, or French dress is one of the prettiest for very little children. This one can be made with skirt of embroidery, or in plain material as preferred.



For the 4 year size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 3/8 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of embroidery 10 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard of banding 10 inches wide and 3/4 yard of narrow banding to make as illustrated.



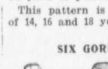
This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

TUCKED BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 716.

The waist that is trimmed with a frill yet closed at the back makes one of the latest fancies of fashion. This one is designed for small women and for young girls and is exceedingly dainty and attractive.



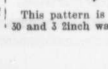
For the 16 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 7/8 yards 36 or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards of banding and 3/4 yard of lace 2 inches wide to make as illustrated, 1 1/2 yard of plaiting for the frill.



This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

SIX GORED SKIRT, 717.

The skirt that gives a panel effect at front and back yet is all in one, is eminently desirable. Here is a model that includes an inverted plait at the sides which provide comfortable flares for walking while the straight slender effect is preserved. The front and back gores can be stitched to each other.



This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, Sept. 30.—The equinoctial storm has been quite severe; with some snow and a plentiful supply of rain, which ensures a good supply of water for the winter. Crops are about all harvested, except roots, and returns are good on the whole. Butter is slightly higher, but the dairyman has not made as good profits as usual this year. Election excitement is dying out, and much regret is expressed

amongst the farmers at the failure to get reciprocal trade.—H. McF.

ONTARIO.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

EDVILLE, Oct. 2.—We had the first frost of any consequence of the season on Sept. 28. We have not had much rain so far this fall, and we have had good roads in consequence. On Oct. 1 we had an all-day rain.—S. H.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

SIMCOE, October 5.—Our county fair will be held here from October 17th to 19th. We expect it to be bigger and better than ever. The fruit men of Norfolk County have proved to the world that they appreciate the value of wider markets. Our only regret is that other counties did not show the same foresight. If they had we

would be enabled to make use of the United States markets this fall.—C. E.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

CLUNY, Oct. 4.—Rain is needed to make the ground plough good. Silos are being filled. The corn crop is not much more than half what it was last year. Grain sells as follows: Wheat, 80c; peas, 85c; oats, 55c; barley, 55c; potatoes, 81 a bush; butter, 25c; eggs, 25c; hay, 810. During the fall wheat that was sowing in the apple crop is light. Threshing is almost completed.—J. McK.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN, Sept. 28.—Fall wheat seeding is completed, but is coming very uneven owing to continued dry weather. Silos are filled, though nearly all corn suffered from

the heavy frost of the 14th. Some fields were well ripened, some not well matured. Prospects are for plenty of feed if well cared for. Hay is very scarce, as is also spring grain. Roughage is plentiful, but the high price of bran and shorts is going to make winter feeding costly. Much of the fall wheat is moving out at 81c to 81c a bush.—C. M. M.

We have a liberal reward for you in return for securing us one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy. Have you seen your friends about getting them to subscribe? Get them to subscribe to-day and let us know at what premium or premiums you have selected.



THE above illustration shows one of our Standard Type of Telephones for Rural Party Line Service. Our Telephones are the clearest-talking and loudest-ringing telephones on the market.

They are made in Canada, and have many exclusive features—many improvements that add to their efficiency. They are the result of careful study, by our expert engineers, of Canadian telephone requirements. Given the severest tests and examined part by part, by men of wide experience in telephone construction, they have been pronounced the highest-class, the most efficient, telephones yet constructed.

Your system requires the highest-class telephones that money can buy—telephones that will give the best and longest service—that will save repair expenses—that will cost the least for maintenance; in short, Canadian Independent Telephones.

You may require the services of our Staff of Qualified Telephone Engineers to assist in planning construction or

Get the highest-class telephones for your system

They will give better and longer service

Save maintenance cost. 10 years' guarantee

solving operating problems. Their wide experience and knowledge are at your service without cost to you.

Our large investment in the Independent Telephone business makes us directly interested in seeing that every municipal or local company enters the telephone field along the best and safest lines. A failure would injure directly the independent telephone development and indirectly our business, so that it is to our benefit to lend our strongest assistance to make every independent telephone company a success.

The very fact that our business doubled in volume last year, and is doubling again this year, is surely sufficient proof that the QUALITY of our telephones, and the SERVICE we render, is above par.

There are inferior and cheaper telephones on the market, but we are not competing with them for your business. We want your business on the basis of SUPERIOR QUALITY and VALUE.

FREE TRIAL

And to eliminate all chance, all possibility of dissatisfaction, we offer to send our telephones for FREE TRIAL.

In addition, we GUARANTEE them for 10 years against defects in material and workmanship. That shows our confidence in our telephones.

A NEW BOOK

Write and ask us all about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, also for No. 3 Bulletin, which is just off the printing press. It is the latest book on telephones. Profusely illustrated, and contains correct information on the

most improved methods of building lines, operating, selection of materials, etc.

With our No. 3 Bulletin, if requested, we will include a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone"—an exceedingly interesting book, graphically illustrated by a leading artist. It gives the history of the Canadian Independent Telephone Movement and shows the advantages of rural telephones.

WRITE FOR PRICES

If construction materials are required in a hurry, we can supply them promptly. We carry a large stock of all kinds, and handle nothing but first grade. Write for Price List.



Packed in most up-to-date style. Every telephone in separate case, as shown. Note that the transmitter, receiver and shelf are attached ready for service.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.
24 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO
Limited

MARKET

Monday, Oct. 9.—Wheat market has been estimated on basis of business reported. The market for farm products is all that could be desired and some are bringing advanced prices. Their deliveries to the market have been decided in advance. Hard wheat has been light, due to delay in moving crop and at 6 per cent.

WHEAT

That the American crop is safe, interest in Argentine, and South American wheat prices. This feature is between Turkey and wet weather in the west, to the bulls. The market had an influence advanced one cent, at \$1.05 1/2; No. 2 Country millers for Ontario wheat, Toronto dealer, (ask shipping points).
COARSE GRAIN
Corn, rye and barley their quotations. The advance in oats

English Semi-Porc Winner

95 PIECE FREE

We have an elegant set, and will give each and every subscriber this advertisement, October 16, and she will secure for only six (6) new subscribers and Dairy, each regular low rate per year.

The new subscribers in to us by Tuesday.

Hitherto we have had subscriptions for again require nine of the girls and the you to get them. Perhaps, "Father," to then think how we have this elegant set so little trouble, and me to you! How can be when you are occupied with a lot of extra work!

If you would have a list of subscribers to Farm we will require to then gather in to. To-day is the day. Will you be a part of this reward!

Circulation Department
FARM & DAIRY
PETERBORO,

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Monday, October 9.—Cooler weather has stimulated trade, and the market for farm produce shows an unusual feature. Prices for cattle and sheep delivered in prices of coarse wheat have decided improvement this week. Hard wheat has also advanced...

but barley is ruling unusually strong, due to the competition of United States malts. Quotations are as follows: 46c; Ontario Western No. 2, 47c; No. 3, 46c; Ontario No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 43c to 46c on track here; peas, 75c to 80c; corn, 75c; rye, 75c to 78c; barley, 75c to 80c for feed, and 55c for feed; and buckwheat, 55c to 54c. At Montreal the market is firm and prices unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 47.15c; No. 3, 45.15c; No. 2, local white, 46c; No. 3, 45.15c; No. 4, 44c; corn, 74c to 74.25c; peas, 80c; rye, 75c to 75.25c; barley, 85c to 94c; feed, 65c to 66c; and buckwheat, 60c.

MILL STUFFS

Mill stuffs are normal this week. Quotations at Toronto are: Manitoba bran, 83c; shorts, 82c; Ontario bran, 82c; shorts, 81c. Montreal prices are: Manitoba shorts, 82c; Ontario bran, 83c to 82.4, shorts, 82.7.

HAY AND STRAW

Not for years has the demand for hay been so strong as this year. The English demand figures most largely in maintaining prices at the present level. Shipments are still going forward to United States points. The local market is steady, the demand principally for export. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$14 to \$15 on track here and inferior hay \$9 to \$11. The retail price for No. 1 timothy for export, No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$10 to \$13. Straw is quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 in wholesale lots.

HIDES

An average of prices being paid for hides of country origin is about as follows: Cured, 11c to 12c; green, 10c to 11c; lambs and pups, 35c to 60c; calf skins, 11c to 14c; horse hides, 35c; and horse hair, 30c to 35c. Quotations of the market here are as follows: No. 1, 12.10c; No. 2, 11.35c; No. 3, 10.15c; calf skins, 13c to 14c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Receipts of fruit and vegetables on the market are ample. The following are the ruling prices: Grapes, 6 qt. bkt., 20c; 11 qt. bkt., 35c; pears, best, 60c to 75c; common, 30c to 50c; apples, 25c to 30c; peaches, 11 qt. bkt., 25c to 35c; cucumbers, bkt., 20c to 25c; wax beans, bkt., 25c to 35c; cabbage, crate, 82.25; cauliflower, box, 81.25; celery, box, 15c to 20c; do.; peaches, fancy, 75c to 81c; medium, 50c to 70c; potatoes, bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained clover honey is 15c to 16c in 10-lb. tins, 11c to 12c in 5 to 10-lb. tins; buckwheat honey, 16c to 17c in tins, 6.50c in barrels. No. 1 comb honey is \$2 to \$2.50 a dx.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Strictly new laid eggs are hard to get, and quotations have advanced one cent. There is a good steady demand for fresh chickens in case lots at prices one-half cent to one cent below last week. Strictly new laid are quoted at 20c to 25c and fresh gathered at 15c to 20c. At Montreal the market is firm at last week's quotations. Receipts have fallen off. The price paid at country points is 20.75c to 21c; No. 1 stock commands 21.5c; selected stock, 25c.

The trade in dressed poultry here is active. Chickens are quoted at 14c to 15c; ducks, 15c to 16c; and fowl, 12c to 14c. Retail prices are: Chickens, 15c to 18c; ducks, 15c to 16c; and fowls, 12c to 14c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The market for all grades of butter is steady. Receipts are fair; liberal and are meeting with a good demand. The export trade in butter is quiet. Last week the market has been much in excess of the trade at the same time last year. This accounts for the good demand on our markets. Dairy products are quoted at 20c to 22c; creamery prices, 25c to 27c; solids, 24c to 25c and inferior, 15c to 16c. Cheese is quoted at 15.14c for twins and 15c for large.

HORSES

Horses are in strong demand at last week's quotations. There is a ready market for everything of good quality, particularly for choice heavy drafters. Heavy drafters are quoted at \$300 to \$350; medium weight quoted at \$160 to \$275. Agricultural horses are quoted at \$150 to \$350 for good, and \$100 to \$150 for poor. For horses change hands at \$150 to \$220; drivers, \$130 to \$270; and saddlers, \$160 to \$220.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle of every grade are down in price 15c to 25c from last week's quotations. It would seem that Ontario farmers are doing their best to get rid of all surplus stock, no matter what condition it may be in, due to the shortage of feed over the greater part of the province. Unusually large numbers of unfinished bullocks have been delivered this past week, and the demand for feeders has not been good. Such a condition has occurred in previous years following short crops and without exception the prices have prevailed the following spring and summer. If prices next year follow the regular order we may look for higher quotations in a few months.

The drop in prices started on the Monday market. Weaker cables from Liverpool held all grades of cattle suffered but more particularly those that were long on rough stuff. There were sufficient good cattle to meet the demand and little interest was shown in the lower grades. The low prices ruled throughout the week, and the deliveries were of poorer quality. The week was taken up readily, but not at last week's prices. There was little change on the Thursday market from the prices prevailing throughout the week, choice export cattle being sold at 86c to 86.5c; medium, 85.75 to 85.90; and bulls, 84.70 to 85.25. There was a good demand for choice butcher cattle at 85.75 to 86.10; good quality, 85.50 to 85.70; and common to medium, 84.50 to 85.25; common to medium, 83 to 84.75; and bulls, 83.50 to 85. Feeders are 84.65 to 85, and stockers 83.50 to 84.70.

Milk cows have been in better demand, although prices are unchanged. Choice milners are 860 to 870 and from that down to 830; springers, 835 to 850.

Unusually heavy deliveries of sheep and lambs have again depressed prices. Heavy ewes are quoted at 83 to 83.50; light ewes, 83.50 to 85; and lambs, 80.20 to 85.40. Bucks and culs go at 83 to 83.50.

Hogs have dropped seriously since week, and the price is now almost a dollar below the top price of August. Receipts have been heavy, and packers have not shown any great interest. Bacon pigs at country points are quoted at 85.50 to

WIN NIE SLE SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM IF COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY TO WIN A SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE. To any person who can supply the correct names of the winners of the puzzle, we will send a \$100.00 Lady's Solid Gold Watch. Only one winner. The puzzle is free. Prize is a solid gold watch. The puzzle is free. Prize is a solid gold watch. The puzzle is free. Prize is a solid gold watch.

\$6.50 and on the market 86.75 to 86.85 fed and watered.

The Montreal cattle market is dull. Local butchers consider the prices demanded by drovers as being too high, and they are only buying for immediate use. Northwestern steers figure largely in the transactions, choice ones selling at \$5.75 to \$6.25 and cows \$4.75 to \$5. Choice eastern steers are quoted at 86 to 85.10; good, 85.50 to 85.75; and fair, 85 to 85.25. Best butchers cows go at 84.75 to 85.20, 84 to 84.25; and poor to medium, 83.50 to 83.75; canners, 82 to 83. The market for sheep is steady. Old sheep sell at 85.50 to 94 and lambs, 85.50 to 85.65.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 7.—The market here for live hogs is easy, owing to the heavy supplies, the receipts this week showing a further increase over the figures of the previous week. Prices declined from 10c to 25c a cwt., and selected lots were sold at from 85.75 to 87.00 a cwt. weighed off cars. Dressed hogs were also lower in price, quotations ranging from 89.75 to 91.00 a cwt. for fresh killed and export stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 7.—The market for cheese has suffered another decline this week, owing to the falling off in the demand from Great Britain, and as a result the demand at other foreign points on the country boards was very slow, and in many cases the meetings were adjourned and no meeting of the cheese was not held until after the board, the factory men at some of the markets being obliged to take less money for their

English Semi-Porcelain 95 PIECES FREE

We have an elegant 95 piece dinner set, and will reserve it for each and every woman who orders this advertisement before Monday, October 16, to the effect that she will secure for us a club of six (6) new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, each taken at the regular low rate of only \$1.00 per year. The new subscriptions are to be made in us by Tuesday, October 17. Hitherto we have required nine subscriptions for this set. We again require nine. The girls and the boys will assist you to get the new subscribers. "Father," too, will help, then think how nice it will be to have this elegant dinner set, all so little trouble, and at no expense to you! How convenient it will be when you have company, when you are caught unexpectedly with a lot of extra people for dinner! You would have this grand dinner for a club of only six new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. We will require to write to-day, then gather in the new subscribers. To-day is the harvest time. Will you be a reaper and get this reward!

Circulation Department FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN A WHEELBARROW LOUDEN'S Litter Carrier has a box 46 inches long, 24 inches wide and 22 inches deep, made of heavy galvanized steel without a particle of wood about it. The edges and corners throughout are reinforced and strengthened with angle iron. The hoisting gear is simple and very easily operated. The box is raised and lowered by means of an endless chain working on a screw gear. By pulling the chain one way the box is raised, while by pulling in the opposite direction it is lowered. The dumping device is perfect. There is a latch at each end of the box, the two being connected by a rod, and releasing another device the contents are carried after dumping there is no possibility of its going right over again, or swaying backward and forward several times before locking. A light touch of the handle will return it to its proper position. For free catalogue and full particulars write LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONT.

REGISTERED 20 HOLSTEIN CATTLE 20 Will be Sold by Public Auction FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th 1911, at 1 p.m. Having rented my farm I will sell by public auction at 1 p.m. Friday, October 20th, my 20 head of Registered Holstein Cattle, these being selected producers. The animals are mostly young cows and are of the following breeding: Pontiac, Francy, Ormsby, Hungerveld, Sylvia and Tidy Abbecker. Certificates and Pedigrees will be read at the Sale. I will also sell 6 horses, 40 tons of hay, grain, potatoes, roots, etc. As I am going West to join my wife, who is out West for her health, all stock and everything will be sold without reserve. Sale One Mile from Bell's Flag Station, C. P. R., between Smith's Falls and Brockville MORT. GIFFIN, WHITEHORSE, ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper...

THE MANHARD SALE OF HOLSTEIN

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—On Oct. 17th I shall sell, by auction, to the highest bidder 80 head of Holstein cattle...

This is not a sale to sell a few culls, as I am selling every animal but one cow, and my present stock bull King Segis Pontiac Duplicate...

King Pontiac Duplicate is the largest and most perfect two-year-old bull I have ever seen...

Another beautiful animal is Ganary Queen, with a 24 four-year-old record made shortly after coming off grass...

There are also offered, for sale, a pair of two-year-old heifers sired by Count Hengerveld De Kol, a son of that noted champion cow of Canada...

Among the animals offered at Mr. G. Manhard's sale is a small consignment from A. C. H. herd of Avondale Farm, Brookville...

Another beautiful animal is Ganary Queen, with a 24 four-year-old record made shortly after coming off grass...

There are also offered, for sale, a pair of two-year-old heifers sired by Count Hengerveld De Kol...

Among the animals offered at Mr. G. Manhard's sale is a small consignment from A. C. H. herd of Avondale Farm, Brookville...

Another beautiful animal is Ganary Queen, with a 24 four-year-old record made shortly after coming off grass...

daughter of this cow will also be sold. Several other cows have records around 20 lbs.

There are very few aged cows; nearly all are young. Fifteen two-year-olds with records as high as 15 lbs., others due to freshen in Fall 41 yearlings, 13 heifers...

In their pedigrees is a strong combination of the Clothilde, Abekirk and De Kol Burke blood. These heifers are being sold for \$1,000 each...

Anyone wishing a high class bull for service could do better than buy Madoclad Pietje, born Feb. 1914, 1914, a remarkably fine bull...

I am safe in saying that there are more high record cows than were ever offered to the public before in this sale...

Are you going to get us at least one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy? Better get it right away!

*NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS

Included in the Manhard sale of Holsteins to be held on Oct. 17th is a consignment of 15 head from the well-known North Star herd of W. C. L. J. Jans...

Another four-months-old son of this same cow in the sale is sired by Oakland Sir Maids, whose dam has a record of over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days...

Another foundation cow of the herd is Daisy 2nd of Lyn, with a record of 15.50 lbs. butter in 7 days at 1 yr. 11 mths. of age...

ter, Daisy 2nd of Lyn, with a record of 15.50 lbs. butter in 7 days at 1 yr. 11 mths. of age also offered.

Another particularly fine pair of two-year-old heifers sired by Count Hengerveld De Kol...

THE AVONDALE CONSIGNMENT

Among the animals offered at Mr. G. Manhard's sale is a small consignment from A. C. H. herd of Avondale Farm, Brookville...

Another beautiful animal is Ganary Queen, with a 24 four-year-old record made shortly after coming off grass...

Are you going to get us at least one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy? Better get it right away!

*BREEDERS' 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.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Todd, Corlath, Ont., R.F.D. No. 1. SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS—Young Stock all age—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

HOLSTEINS CAN BEAT IT

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of August 31st I notice a cut of the Ayrshire being Milkmaid 7th. This heifer is there spoken of as the champion two-year-old of the world for any breed...

We are not knocking the McRae heifer, as she is a good one, but there are lots of Holsteins with records of from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk as two-year-olds...

Hunters and Trappers

Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens...

Mount Birds and Animals

also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc. We are now taking easily-quickly-perfectly in your own home by mail...

Special for Canadian Students

For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly! Write for our free literature...

MORE MILK

from cows that enjoy the freedom and comfort of our Champion Cow Stanchions

Champion Cow Stanchions

Best you can buy. Self-locking—yet can't work loose. Won't blister or break. Interesting information in our free catalogue. Write for it.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

*BREEDERS' 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.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Todd, Corlath, Ont., R.F.D. No. 1. SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS—Young Stock all age—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Ross head-handers. Ross three non-pars and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

CYDESDALES—Home of Amm. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Segis Clothilde, nearest dams of 7 lbs. butter per week and a 20 lbs. butter cow.

CYDESDALES—Home of Amm. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Segis Clothilde, nearest dams of 7 lbs. butter per week and a 20 lbs. butter cow.

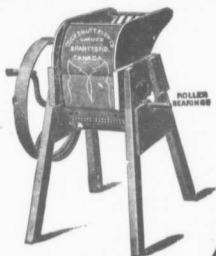
CYDESDALES—Home of Amm. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Segis Clothilde, nearest dams of 7 lbs. butter per week and a 20 lbs. butter cow.

Advertisement for Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. featuring Champion Cow Stanchions and Breeder's Directory.

ABSORBENT STOPS LAMENESS From a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, etc.

COCKSHUTT

Why Buy Two Machines? One Cockshutt Pulper Does the Work of both Slicing and Pulping. The Change Can be Made in a Minute.



**COCKSHUTT
Cylinder Pulper**

This machine is built with the one object of giving to you a pulper that you can rely on at all times to do the work you want it to do and do it well. Built with an extra strong frame it will last for years. The heavy drive wheel, with shaft set on roller bearings, gives ease of operation. The roots are held tight up against the knives so that there is no rolling round and this means no lost energy. This machine is coming more and more into favor as its merits are recognized. The hopper is of good size and the high clearance allows of a large catch box. A pulley may be attached if desired to run the machine by power.

Let us tell you why every Farmer should have a copy of The **COCKSHUTT** Catalogue.



**COCKSHUTT
Single Hopper**

This machine is fitted with double edged reversible knives, one side of which is for slicing and the other for pulping. It takes only a minute to make the change and you can then have either kind of feed you wish. The machine is built very strong and heavy enough to stand any or all work that it may be called on to do. The heavy drive wheel gives great momentum after starting. The drive shaft is fitted with roller bearings and can be fitted with a pulley so that the machine may be run with power if desired.

If you were told that you could buy a machine that had been fully tested for efficiency and work—if you could buy a machine that was backed up by 25 years of experience and workmanship—if you could buy a machine that was fully guaranteed to do the work and do it well, and if you were asked to choose between this machine and one that was not so guaranteed, which machine would you choose? Your choice, every time, would be the one you were sure of, especially when you knew that it cost you no more than the other. That is the reason we want you to have a copy of the Cockshutt Catalogue. Look through it. You will find that every plow or other implement in it is guaranteed to be absolutely reliable for the purpose for which it is made. Then you will be able to choose your farm implements so that you know you are getting the best that money can buy.

We have a copy for you.

**WRITE FOR IT
TO-DAY.**

HERE IS THE COCKSHUTT DOUBLE HOPPER PULPER

You do not need to reverse the knives to change the machine from a pulper to a slicer. All you do is to swing the leaf in the hopper and turn the crank the other way. Nothing could be quicker or easier. The double hopper gives ample capacity. The heavy drive wheel keeps up the momentum. The roller bearings on the crank shaft make running easy. No matter how many roots you



TURN CRANK ONE WAY AND IT SLICES-- REVERSE CRANK AND IT PULPS ROOTS

put through your machine you will find that this one will do the work quickly and exactly as you want it done. There will be no binding and no slipping. Power may be used by the addition of a pulley on the drive shaft. This machine is built for long wear and hard wear and will absolutely satisfy any purchaser.

COCKSHUTT

**PLOW
COMPANY
LIMITED**

BRANTFORD

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Limited, are sole selling agents in Canada, from Peterboro' West and North, for Frost & Wood Farm Implements Kemp Manure Spreaders and London Gasoline Engines.