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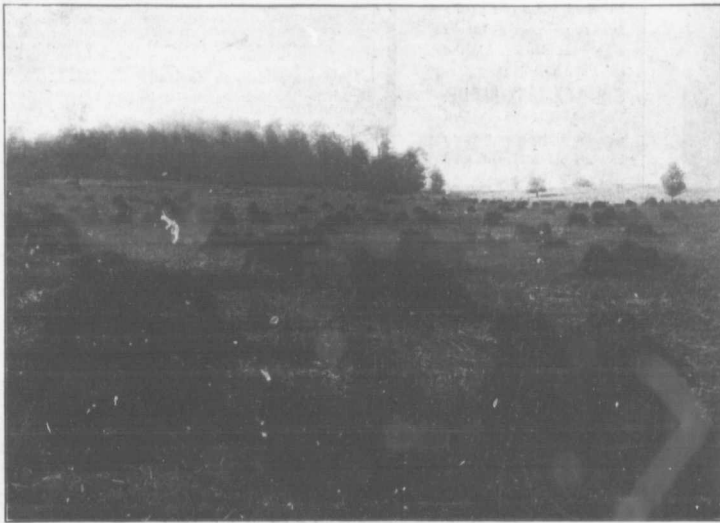
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NUMBER 32

The **CANADIAN DAIRYMAN**
AND
FARMING WORLD

Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner Fe 09
(Agricultural Dept.)

PETERBORO, ONT. AUGUST 26, 1908



A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE VALUE OF GROWING GRAIN IN MIXTURES

The field in the illustration is owned by Mr. Geo. D. Curry, of Huron Co., Ont. He says: "My mixtures always yield the heaviest." Where grain is to be fed on the farm, and not grown for sale, it is always an advantage to grow it as a mixture. Besides yielding heavier, the mixed grain is of greater feeding value than grains fed separately.

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BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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CREAM SEPARATOR

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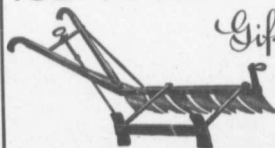
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Weeds Gaining Ground

While driving from Maitland to Brockville, Ont., recently with Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World was surprised to notice what a large number of different weeds were growing by the road sides and in the fields. Among those that were the most noticeable were the perennial sow thistle, ribbon grass, ox-eye daisies, and toad fax, or butter and eggs. These weeds, Mr. Raynor stated, were spreading in that neighborhood. Other weeds that were noticed in considerable quantities were the Canada thistle, couch and twitch grass and curled dock. Mr. Raynor stated that in many municipalities the township council could arrange to have the weeds by the roadside cut by a mowing machine as in most localities the land beside the roads is sufficiently level to permit of a mowing machine being used.

A few days later Mr. James E. Caldwell of City View, Carleton Co., expressed the same opinion to our representative. Mr. Caldwell stated that years ago when spraying was more or less used to customary to cut the weeds out of the fence corners. This is not done now, and Mr. Caldwell believes that it is one of the reasons why weeds have been spreading so much more rapidly of late years.

Milking Machines in England

"Milking machines are growing in popularity in Scotland," said Mr. Thos. Clement, a member of the well known British firm of Cheese and Butter Importers, to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World who met him recently in Montreal. "My father used a milking machine in his large herd for four or five years with great success. Were it not for the fact that labor is very plentiful, milking machines would be much more extensively used in Great Britain than they are. In a large herd I would not think of doing without one of these machines."

We have had no trouble whatever in keeping the milk in good sanitary condition. If the milking vessels are allowed to get dirty they will contaminate the milk in just the same way as a dirty pail will if the milk is kept in it. Where, however, the milking machines are properly washed and cared for no trouble has been experienced. I am informed that there are about 10,000 of these machines in use in New Zealand and in Australia."

The Maritime Winter Fair

Realizing that the dairy industry is the hope of the cattle raisers of the Maritime provinces, and that the beef industry is not likely to become a prominent feature in maritime agriculture, the management of the Maritime Winter Fair this year has considerably increased the prizes in the dairy classes at the exhibition. The number of classes also has been increased. In former years there were only two collections in each class, namely for cows three years old and upwards and for heifers under three years old. This year there are three collections, one for cows four years old and upwards, one for three years old and one for animals under three.

The prizes have been increased very materially. Formerly the prizes for cows were \$13, \$10 and \$8, and for heifers \$8, \$6, and \$5. This year the prizes will be for mature cows \$20, \$14 and \$12, for three-year-olds \$16, \$12 and \$8, and for animals under three years old \$16, \$12 and \$8.

For shorthorns three prizes are offered. A prize of \$25 for cows, \$15 for three-year-olds and \$10 for two-year-olds.

A number of special prizes are offered. For Ayrshire in the classes mentioned the prizes are \$13 and \$3 for mature cows, \$10 and \$6 for three-year-olds and \$7 and \$5 for animals under three years old. In the same classes for Holsteins the prizes are \$26 and \$16, \$20 and \$12 and \$16 and \$10. In the dairy class a cup is offered by Henry Birks & Sons of Montreal for the cow scoring the highest number of points.

Tampering with Milk

Several patrons of factories have recently been getting into trouble from tampering with their milk. A case was recently tried at Aymer, Ont., where two well known farmers were suspected of having added water to the milk which they supplied to a cheese factory. Tests made of the milk by Government Inspector Hart, showed a percentage of only 2.5 butter fat. The defence stated that the herd in question was chiefly Holsteins and they accounted for the shortage of butter fat in this way. The magistrates reserved his decision for a week.

Three cases of a similar nature were recently tried in Eastern Ontario. One a patron of the Tweed factory, one the Rollin factory and one of the Limerick factory were charged with sending adulterated milk to the factory to be made into cheese. In the latter case a settlement was made without a hearing and a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed. The other two charges were proven after investigation and a fine of \$40 and costs was imposed. Such convictions should speedily put a stop to patrons tampering with the milk they sell.

Items of Interest

The entries of Shorthorns at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, are, in every class, larger than in any former year, the totals running up from 20 to 40 in each section. Jerseys are also numerous, a leading exhibitor being Mr. Wm. Mackenzie the railway magnate. One of the Shorthorn exhibitors is Sir George Drummond of Beaconsfield, Quebec. Sir Wm. Van Horne is also expected to make an exhibit, and a noticeable Shorthorn exhibit is from Meadville, Pennsylvania.

A representative of The Dairyman and Farming World who visited in Brockville recently attended the police court with a special object of watching Mr. R. G. Murphy, the well known secretary of the eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association dispense justice in the capacity of acting magistrate. Mr. Murphy had a chicken thief before him and the day before had been called to deal with a minister who had destroyed a box of cigars that were on sale at a public auction. This latter case had created a great excitement in the district and resulted in the minister having to pay costs of \$21. Mr. Murphy appeared to make as good a magistrate as he has secretary of the Dairy-men's Association.

Owing to disagreements between the members of the Guelph City Council there is little prospect of the improvement to the Guelph Winter Fair buildings will be completed in time for the exhibition next December. A committee may visit the different township councils and the county council to see if more money can be raised for the buildings. It is not expected that much assistance will be gained from the local councils. In view of the very small amount recorded when the proposal to enlarge the fair buildings was submitted to the Guelph rate payers, and to the general lack of enthusiasm about the show that is now manifest, it will not be surprising if the show is ultimately moved to Toronto where many breeders and others believe that it should be held.

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Each Week



The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



Only \$1.00
a Year

AGRICULTURE, THE KEYSTONE OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY

VOL. XXVIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1908

No. 41

Improvement of Seed on the Farm

D. H. Currie, Wellington County, Ont.

IN a large number of the Experiment Stations of the United States and in our own Experiment stations, considerable time and money has been expended towards the improvement of grain crops. The farmer is privileged to reap a share of the results of this work. It is an unquestionable fact however, that every farmer should do something towards the improvement of his own grain. We have very frequently heard, concerning wheat in particular, that a change of seed every few years is essential to good yields. One of our best seedsmen has said that he never neglected to set aside for seed, the grain from any particularly good piece of wheat which he observed in his fields. The result has been that his grain, instead of deteriorating, improved more or less from year to year. The necessary precautions that are required to obtain the grain from a small section of a field, does not necessarily involve extra labor, as we have found from our own experience. We feel satisfied that the seedsmen's practice is well worth following.

IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL CLEANING

In addition to securing all our seed grain by keeping the grain obtained from the best part of the standing crop separated from the rest, we make judicious use of the fanning mill. We even practice hand-picking on a small scale. We have found that the practice of postponing the cleaning of grain for seed until we are ready to commence sowing is one that is well worth discouraging. Not infrequently there is a scant supply of grain left in the bins for seed. At such times it is a temptation for any one to let one fanning suffice, and to allow as little as possible of the small grain to be separated from the bulk. Necessity for making haste also leads to rapid fanning. If this work is done during a slack time or in the winter for spring grains, no excuse can be given for hasty or careless work. As there is likely to be considerable grain in the bins at such times, no hesitation need be felt in removing a large quantity of small grains. These smaller grains answer equally as well as large grains for feeding purposes. Hence there is no loss.

THE VALUE OF HAND PICKING

A few years ago we carefully hand-picked a bag of winter wheat for exhibiting at the Fall Fair.

The grain proved to be more uneven and more dirty than we had anticipated, accordingly the slow work grew monotonous. When completed, however, we had a very fine sample of wheat. This sample was sown the next year in the same field as the rest of the wheat. As the crop matured, considerable difference could be noticed between the hand-picked and not hand-picked wheat. The former excelled to quite an appreciable extent in evenness of growth. When threshed, the grain was found also to be distinctly superior in uniformity. Since that we have hand-picked small quantities of oats and barley with equally as satisfactory results. The task of hand-picking has lost its laboriousness because we are now fully convinced that the hours thus spent will be well repaid by the increase in quality and yield of the resultant crops.

HAND PICKED IN SPARE TIME

The popular plea for neglecting to give more attention to the improvement of crops is lack

of instalment of machinery to clean the grain. Since similar complaints are heard from the dealers, the question of improving our seed is one that deserves careful attention.

The Culture of Fall Wheat

H. B. Webster, Perth Co., Ont.

Fall wheat is not grown as extensively in Ontario as it was a few years ago. Farmers are realizing that it is more profitable to feed all the grain grown on the farm to stock, rather than to sell it. In this way they return to the land, in the form of manure, much of the fertility removed by the crops. For feeding purposes, mixed grains, oats and peas, prove more valuable than wheat. The enormous amount of wheat produced in the West, and the keener competition which this brings, makes a high price for wheat very uncertain. Again, it is becoming more difficult to secure a good crop.

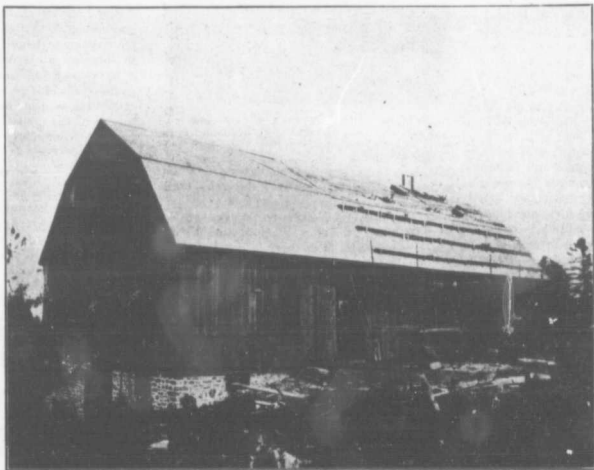
Notwithstanding these facts, wheat growing

has much in its favor. It enables the farmer to do more work in the fall, thereby relieving the pressure of work in the spring. It also divides the work of harvest, as the wheat is off before the oat harvest commences. Another item in its favor is that it may easily be converted into ready money. Considering everything, a small acreage of wheat still has a place on the Ontario farm.

Fall wheat grows well on a variety of soils. It prefers a sharp clay, or clay loam, with a porous or gravelly subsoil. The open subsoil is necessary to prevent the land from remaining saturated with water, thus lessening the damage done by frost.

METHODS OF PREPARATION

There are several ways in which the land may be prepared for the wheat crop. The ideal seed bed is one which is thoroughly pulverized at the surface, and which is fairly compact immediately underneath. This condition is obtained by various methods. The most popular method is that of plowing down a clover sod early in the season. It is often plowed at once after the removal of a hay crop. It should be plowed by the end of July, or very soon after. If left till later it is often impossible to plow sod on account of drouth. Plowing early gives the sod a better chance to decay. A skimmer should be used to turn under all the grass. The sod should be plowed about four or five inches deep. The land should be rolled immediately after plowing, to compact the sod, to hasten its decomposition, and to smother the grass. The disc-harrow fol-



A Splendid Barn in Course of Construction

This barn owned by Mr. R. Cleugh, of Northumberland Co., Ont., is 120 x 48 feet. The stables are arranged with a driveway down the centre, thus permitting of a team being used. Such construction is becoming popular. It effects a great saving of labor in caring for the stock.

of time. However, there are comparatively few who could not spare for this exceedingly important work, a few hours during some of the rainy Fall days and a few hours during the winter days when the average farmer's rush is over.

ASSISTS IN COMBATING WEEDS

A little time thus spent also assists, in no small measure, in combating weeds. Good clean seed is always in demand and will always command the highest prices. It is a noteworthy fact that the price of barley for malting purposes is almost invariably dependent upon the purity of the grain. In practically every brewery, complaints are heard about impure barley which necessitates

lows next. It is preferable to the cultivator because it works on the surface, and does not turn up any sod or grass. The first disking should be across the sod. A second disking may be advisable. An occasional harrowing is all that is all that is required until previous to sowing, when another disking or two is necessary.

If manure is to be put on the soil it should be applied with a spreader either before or after the first working. Even three loads of manure an acre makes an appreciable difference.

Another method which gives good results is to put the wheat on stubble land, preferably after barley or peas. In this case liberal manuring is called for. It may be applied before or after plowing—depending on the amount. The land should be plowed four or five inches deep, then thoroughly pulverized on the surface, with roller, disc and harrow. There are some objections to this method. The main one is that after harvest the land is often so dry that it is difficult to plow it or reduce it to a fine condition. It also lengthens the rotation, as it is not the best plan for cereals to succeed one another. The practice of sowing wheat on the same land for two successive years is not to be recommended.

THE TIME TO SOW

The time for sowing wheat depends on the condition of the land, and on the locality. A few years ago late sowing was practiced to avoid the ravages of the Hessian fly. Now this precaution is not necessary and earlier seeding is in vogue. If the land be rich and in good condition, sowing may be delayed at least one week longer than if the land be in poor heart. The season also affects the time of sowing. If growth be backward, earlier seeding is necessary. At any rate the grain must be sown early enough to grow sufficient top to protect it well during the winter and spring. A heavy top will hold the snow and prevent heaving by the frost. The dates for sowing may be limited from Aug. 20th to Sept. 10. Of late years, the early sowing has given much better results.

A great number of varieties are grown but a few are worthy of special note. Dawson's Golden Chaff is a very popular variety, and is deservedly so. It is a very heavy yielder, and stands well in the field. It, however, has one slight objection; the grain is not the best for milling purposes. As millers make no discrimination in price it is worthy of high standing. Some selected strains of this variety promise to outclass everything.

Other varieties which are popular because of the hard qualities of their grain are—Imperial Amber, Michigan Amber, Genesee Giant, and Turkey Red and Early Red Clawson. These varieties are inclined to weakness of straw, and lodge badly at times. In practice, it has been found best to change varieties every few years. Although wheat has been grown for many years, there are many things yet to be learned about its culture.

Cement Curb for Well

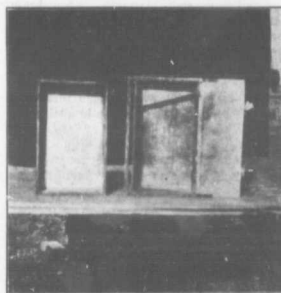
A novel feature in well construction was recently noticed by a representative of the Dairyman and Farming World on the farm of Mr. J. D. Fowler, Peterboro Co., Ont. This well, which was under construction at the time of our visit, was 32 feet deep. It was curbed with cement tile such as is used for culvert construction. The tile were two feet in diameter and two feet six inches in length. The tile were manufactured by a local man who took contracts from the council for getting them out. He manufactured the tile for Mr. Fowler in spare time. They cost him \$1 each or \$13 for tile enough to curb the whole well.

The well made a very neat appearance, and being clean, easily built, and was practically no danger of it ever caving in. The best feature of all was that the material cost so little, and there was but little labor in constructing the well.

Preventing Waste of Clover Seed

Those farmers who have wished that they could save their alsike seed without the heavy loss that usually occurs when the crop is being harvested, will be interested in the illustration which shows a small model of an alsike table used by Mr. Dan Crough, of Ennismore, Peterboro County, Ontario. On the right may be seen the table and on the left a drawer which fits into the table, and into which the alsike seed falls. When the drawer is full it can be lifted out of the table and emptied with ease.

The table can be made of any size and can be used in the harvesting of red clover and of buckwheat. Mr. Crough uses a table five feet square, although the table can be made to fit almost any cutting bar. The table is so constructed that it can be attached to the cutting bar. A zinc plate runs back from the cutting bar for two feet where a wire mesh fits over the drawer. The alsike as it is cut runs up over the zinc onto the mesh through which the seed falls into the drawer. Mr.



A Device for Catching Clover Seed
The drawer fit into the table, which is attached to the cutting bar when harvesting. See article "Preventing Waste of Clover Seed."

Crough informed us that he has saved a half bushel of alsike by means of this table while cutting twice around a seven acre field.

"Having this table," said Mr. Crough, "enables me to wait until the crop is matured and dry and almost ready to go to the barn before I cut it. I can cut and haul it to the barn the same day. When alsike is cut green and gets wet and has to be turned over in order that it may dry, a lot of the seed is lost." The model of this alsike table was exhibited by Mr. Crough last year at the Jamestown Exposition.

Cost of Producing Milk

The conditions of the milk market, together with the restrictions that are being placed on the milk producers by the authorities of many of our cities, has brought the more apt and businesslike of these producers to get down as far as possible to estimate the cost of producing milk. We can scarcely take up an agricultural journal in which some phase of this important matter is not discussed. Recently two agricultural journals, a dairy paper published in New York, and The Country Gentleman, published in Albany, N. Y., had letters from producers giving the cost of producing a quart of milk.

From the first mentioned journal, we take the figures of "Medico," whose herd of 20 cows averaged 2100 quarts (wine measure) of milk, equal to 4654 lbs. Not a large yield, it is true, but an average yield. This milk cost to produce, 4½ cents a quart. To arrive at this return, an estimate was made of the value of cows, of land, and of buildings. On these were charged interest on investment, insurance, taxes, depreciation of buildings and stock. This charge amounted to \$695, concentrated feeds, \$365; ensilage, \$280;

hay, \$438; and labor, \$328, were charged up as running expenses, bringing the total estimated outlay, \$2106.

The returns give 20,300 quarts milk, sold for 3½ cents a quart, \$710.2; 1,400 quarts milk sold for 2½ cents a quart, \$350; 20 calves, sold at \$2, \$40; making a total of \$1427. This would leave a loss of \$679, or practically no return for interest on investment, insurance, etc.

VARVING ESTIMATES

From The Country Gentleman of the same week, I read the letter of "Dairy Farmer," whose herd of nine Holsteins and 15 Guernseys and Jerseys, produced in one year 67,200 quarts of milk, averaging 4.2 per cent. of fat. The cost of milk consumed is given at \$1430, estimating ensilage at \$2 a ton, and hay at \$15 a ton, or about 2.1 cents a quart. The labor bill seems high, \$1727, or 1.9 cents a quart; while incidental expenses figured out to 0.8 cents a quart. This makes the milk sold cost approximately 4½ cents a quart. Surely a high figure, but when we take into consideration that these cows were stable fed the whole year, as no item for pasture is given, we need not be surprised that the estimates show these figures. This same writer quotes from the records of the New Jersey Experiment Station for 1905, showing the cost from April 1st, 1904, to April 1st, 1905, for 38 cows, 15 of which were Holsteins and 23 Guernseys and Jerseys. The average milk yield was 6261 pounds, averaging 4.38 fat. Cost of food a quart of milk, 1.56 cents. Cost of labor, interest and 10 per cent. depreciation, 1.04 cents, a quart, making the milk cost 2.60 cents a quart. Comparing these figures with the others, either the estimate of labor in the others is too high, or in this case it is manifestly too low, as only \$750 is allowed for caring for 38 cows. Although nothing is said about pasture we assume that the cows were on pasture part of the time. In this case, too, the crops were grown under the most favorable conditions, which reduced the cost materially.

A FAIR ESTIMATE

Again, in making comparisons of this nature, we must note conditions then, and now. To-day all concentrated feeds are 20 to 40 per cent. higher than in 1904-5. Assuming that feeds were 25 per cent. higher now, than four years ago, it would mean that this milk would cost to produce 3¼ cents a quart, which, sold at market prices, would not give a large profit to the owner. From our own experience this latter is a fair estimate for the average dairyman, a few do better, many do worse. During the years 1902-3 and 4, when our herd averaged about 6500 pounds of milk a cow, the approximate cost for feed alone, counting five months pasture at \$7.50, was \$38 a cow, or 1.05 cents a quart (Imperial). Interest on investment, labor and depreciation, etc., would be another 1.15 cents, or about 2.20 cents a quart, to produce our milk in those years. To-day, with a reduced loss caused by bare pasture, (owing to drought and consequently more feeding of soiling crops and concentrates) and higher prices for all classes of feeds, we may safely estimate our milk costs us to produce about 3.20 cents a quart, or about \$1.20 a cwt. for the year. These figures are for the production of market milk. Milk may be produced for the cheesery and creamery at a lesser cost, as the cheapest feed is largely consumed during the summer months, when the bulk of the milk is produced.

Many things enter into the estimate of the cost of making milk, such as the time the cows freshen, cost of feeds, quantity of soiling crop, whether a silo is used or not, care of herd, feeding, housing, etc., so much so that it is one of the most difficult problems the dairyman has to solve. Possibly no two dairymen have the same conditions to face, hence the estimate of no

two would be exactly the same. Suffice it to say, that our dairymen to-day are not receiving so much for their product.

It would be instructive to have figures from other dairymen on this important question. Let us find out whether the dairymen are making a profit on their investment, or only good wages, (or even wages), at present prices of feed stuffs and labor, with present prices for milk.

Dairymen, we invite you to use our columns in ventilating this question, which concerns so many of our citizens. W. F. S.

Why They Migrate to the City

I cannot help writing a few lines regarding Stop Migration to the City. Does Mr. Holtermann think that by writing a few ethical generalities regarding the farm, that it will help to stop this awful exodus from the farm to the city? I will tell you the cause of the young people leaving the farm. The old people would leave too, for the very same reason if they could; but alas! they have got their all invested in their farm. Most of them are strangers to city business life, and naturally they are timid about giving up a certain, though, hard living, for the uncertainty of a new life in a town. So they rather "bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of." These ills are simply stated: they are incessant toil for a bare living. I have enquired of many young fellows out here; many of them fine young farmers' sons, why they ever left the farm. The answers have always been the same, "all work and only just a living." "Far off fields look green," but not to these young people. Ask any of them if they would not like to go back to the farm again; then see the look they give you. They do not condescend to answer such a question.

"In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread;" yes, and we are gone the worse for sweating a bit. But it was not said of old, however, that man was to sweat all over his body; and that pretty freely sometimes, principally to keep other people in idleness, people that have never, and never intend to sweat through honest labor, people that have never done an honest day's work in their lives. Mr. Editor, how many farms are there that are not mortgaged up to their hills? I think you would have a job to find many that were not out here. The toilers must go where the money is spent.

WHY SO MANY LEAVE THE FARM

The real reason why so many people are leaving the farm at the present time is, that under present circumstances, there is nothing but the longest hours, and the hardest living on the farm, and that often under the most trying of circumstances—heat and flies in the summer, and sometimes frozen limbs in the winter. Compare that life to the life the same people live in a town. Out here in Alberta, as near as I can estimate, out of 100 people that take up homesteads, 90 never "prove up," or in other words, they abandon or cancel their homesteads. Of the other 10, nine of them, when they get their patents, sell their homesteads as soon as possible. This is not often very soon. The other one, is what would be termed in the advertisement pamphlets, a success, that is, he manages to live on his homestead. Heaven only knows how.

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask what you and your readers think this awful migration from country to town is going to end in. We all know that the farm is the base of all wealth. Even the miner is dependant on the farmer. All the town's produce must be fed and practically clothed by the farmer. Just think what a step from the sheep's back to the city gentleman's back! Again with his boots, what a step from the steer running on the prairie till his hide reaches the city gentleman's feet! The gent's coat and boots had to start with the farmer. What a number of hands these two articles had to go through from the time of leaving

the farmer till it reached the gent, and what a number of profits! The newspapers would lead one to believe that the world is getting richer. My opinion is that it is getting poorer in all the things that a man ought to have. One would think that the less farmers there were, the more profit there would be for those that were left. I am quite certain that this is not so, but that the fewer the farmers the poorer they will be.

HOW WE MUST COUNTERACT IT

What we must do is to combine the workers, both urban and rural, for it concerns the one as much as the other. We toilers in both town and country must unite to send members to parliament to legislate for the good of the toiler. At the bottom of things the interests of the toilers are the same. To put down the grafter, the combine, and the other parasites whose names are legion and who live on the toiler, whether they be in town or country.

When we toilers can do that we will see the farms take on a brighter aspect, the cry against the young people going into the towns will cease, because the profits from the farm will be enough to make them comfortable. They will then get a fair return for their labor and for their investment. Farm help will be as plentiful as town help; because getting a fair price for their produce, the farmer will be able to pay a fair price for farm help. This would cause the great strain on the towns, which will soon begin to be felt, of so many working people in the towns, and so little brought in to keep them. As it is there stand a whole pack of grafters, deadheads, middlemen, railways, etc, all sucking away at the farmer, and through him the rest of the toilers, until he cannot live with so many parasites feeding on him. How this is to be brought about I cannot say, but if we toilers will only unite for the common cause of all we shall soon find a way out of the difficulty. The first step is for all the workers to combine in one effort to crush the grafter, deadhead and middleman.—"Golden Westerner" Calgary, Alberta.

On its Way for the Third Crop

F. Birdsall, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The piece of ground shown in the illustration was seeded to alfalfa in the spring of 1907, at the rate of 2½ lbs to the acre. A nurse crop of oats was also sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. A heavy crop of oats resulted. The oat crop was preceded by a crop of ensilage corn for which the land had been manured. The alfalfa

took nicely. When I cut the oats it was nearly a foot high. After cutting the oats we kept the field clear of stock until the last of October.

Having some pure bred Oxford lambs that I wanted pushed forward for early winter sale, I turned them on the alfalfa. I left them on it until the snow came. They used to run back to the field even after the snow was quite deep. I do not recommend the pasturing of alfalfa the first year. Circumstances, however, alter cases, and by pushing ahead my lambs I was able to make a good sale in the early winter.

In the spring of 1908, the continued hard frosts and cold weather seemed to play "hob" with the alfalfa. After a time, however, it rallied and I got the roller on it as soon as possible. This helped to press the earth around the roots of the

clover that was partly heaved out of the ground. We cut the crop of alfalfa the 16th of June. It yielded well. It lay very thick on the ground, and after tedding it twice, I put the side delivery rake on it. The crop was so heavy that it ripped the eggs out of the driving wheels. We put the alfalfa into small coils. After three days we drew it in. We have a large mow area, so we spread some of it in each mow. Otherwise we should have left it longer in the cock.

After raking the stubble the field was left alone until the 29th of July. At that time about half of it was in bloom again. It stood from 20 to 24 inches high. Then I again set the mower to work. The day after cutting, as soon as the dew was off, we raked and cocked it in small coils. The next day we drew it in. The weather was exceedingly dry and we did not ted before raking, which we would have done had the weather not been so favorable. The hay was saved in extremely good condition.

The alfalfa, stimulated by the late rain, is on its way for a third crop.

I intend to pasture one field. After fully twenty years experience with alfalfa, sometimes sown alone, often sown in conjunction with other seeds, for permanent pasture, I contend that it can be pastured with profit and without hurting the seeding.

Money Won't Do Everything

"Some people who have money," said Mr. W. Stewart, Jr., the well known Yorkshire breeder of Northumberland County, Ont., to a representative of The Dairymen and Farming World recently, "seem to think that that is all that is required to enable them to make a success of breeding stock."

"I have often noticed," continued Mr. Stewart, "that people at exhibitions, when they see some animals in the stalls that strike their fancy, immediately decide to make a purchase. These people lose sight of the fact that these animals have been carefully prepared for months in advance by experts for the exhibition, and that generally they are in the pink of condition. They fail to recognize, also, that they cannot be kept in such high condition all the time."

"They buy the stock and take it to their homes and seem to think that all they have to do is to feed the animals and that they will continue to look as nice as they did at the exhibition.



The Second Cutting of Alfalfa

The illustration shows an alfalfa field after the second cutting for this year had been placed in coils. The photo was taken on the farm of Mr. F. Birdsall, Peterboro County, Ontario. See adjoining article.

When they find that the animals miss the careful attention they received from their former breeder and that they are falling off in appearance they are liable to become discouraged and disgusted and to go out of the breeding as quickly as they look it up."

Farmers Getting Above Hog Feeding

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—We beg to enclose a news item which appeared in the Trade Bulletin, Montreal, about two weeks ago. This, to us, is particularly interesting, and I am sure it will be interesting to the farming community:

"Irish and Danish are in diminished supply and prices have been advanced without checking demand. Canadian, it has been thought wise not to advance for fear of checking the demand, and prices are officially unchanged, though there is a slight improvement on the open market, say, a shilling; No. 1 and No. 2, 59s. 60s. up to 64s.; No. 3, 59s. 60s. The high prices of provisions generally is causing comment here and people want to know what has become of Canada's her 'limitless resources.' Talking of Canada's contribution to our need, the Grocery Journal this morning says: 'Only a paltry 400,000 cwts. came in from January to July. This is due to a shortage of hogs in Canada.' It ought not to be. America can rear hogs fast enough, and while Canada has been receding far into the background in the production of bacon, the States have awakened from the lethargy into which they too were falling a while back, and have considerably increased their shipments into this country.

"What, then, is the reason for Canada going out of the trade? We have been told by people who know, that Canadian farmers are getting so high class, in consequence of a few prosperous years, that they do not care about hog-feeding and breeding; and again they will not sell their hogs to the packers unless they get a certain price for them. If this is true the Canadians had better get out of the trade altogether. It is no use trying to popularize Canadian bacon here if the farmers on the other side have not got the sense to take the rough with the smooth, as his Danish rival does, and sell his hogs for bacon making whether the market has gone slightly up or slightly down. The great efforts made here to boom Canadian bacon (which is an excellent article, no doubt) have caused a lot of folk talk in Canada among the farmers' papers, which have been gradually getting the farmer off the bacon ground by telling him that we must have the bacon, and he ought not to sell it to the packer unless he gets his price. This is an awful pity, as Canada is the finest country in the world for turning out bacon, and there is a great future for her in bacon producing as there is in any other article of agriculture, if she will only treat the trade properly. If Denmark can import her feed and sell her bacon to us in all states of the market, keeping up a regular supply, why cannot Canada? It is a thousand pities if Canada lets this opportunity pass her of building up a splendid trade in

an article of universal consumption here."

We regret to say that the prices quoted in the article are very many shillings above the prices that are current in England to-day. This fact is the cause of the w-e-k-hog market.

The Geo. Matthews Co., Limited,
T. F. Matthews, secretary.

The Wrong Farmer

In an article published in the August issue of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, entitled "Farming on a Dangerous Basis," Mr. N. G. Somerville, of Brockville, was quoted as saying that the herd of cattle owned by Messrs. Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., had averaged 600 lbs. of milk a year from each cow, and that the factory returns from each cow had averaged \$62 for the year.

Mr. Somerville was misquoted, as the herd of cattle referred to were owned by Mr. Sheldon Brown, of Lyn. Messrs. Brown Bros., of Lyn, are the well-known breeders of Holstein cattle. Their herd averaged 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

Co-operative Experiments with Autumn-Sown Crops

Three hundred and seven farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from twenty-two of the counties of the province. Those counties which furnished the greatest number of good reports of successfully conducted experiments were Bruce, Norfolk, Middlesex, Grey and Halton. The experimenters deserve much credit for the good work they have done for themselves and for the farmers generally. The success of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with autumn sown crops are:

Winter Wheat—Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to farmers to test. Some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The following are the averages in yield of straw and of grain per acre: *Imperial Amber*, 1.4 tons and 25.9 bushels; *Abundance*, 1.3 tons and 23.3 bushels; and *No. 5 Red*, 1.2 tons and 22.2 bushels.

Not only did the *Imperial Amber* and *No. 5 Red* give a better crop in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in 1906 and 1907, but it also came first in popularity with the experimenters in each of these years. The *Imperial Amber* will again be distributed throughout Ontario this autumn as one of the three varieties for co-operative experiments. The *Dawson's Golden Chaff*, which was distributed for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of twelve years previous to the autumn of 1906, and which is probably given more extensively in Ontario at the present time than all other varieties of winter wheat combined, has not been included in the co-operative tests since 1906.

Winter Rye—Of the two varieties of winter rye distributed in the autumn of 1907, the *Mammoth White* stood first in average yield of grain with 34 bushels an acre. Last year it gave with 28.6 bushels an acre, and this year the *Mammoth White* surpassed the *Common rye* by an average of five bushels an acre throughout Ontario. **Fertilizers**—Of the two varieties of the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of the year, the average yields of grain are as follows: *Mixed fertilizer*, 27 bushels; *Nitrate of Soda*, 25.8 bushels; *Muriate of Potash*, 25.7 bushels and *Superphosphate*, 25.5 bushels. The unfertilized stand gave an average of 19 bushels an acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds and the *Muriate of Potash* and the *Nitrate of Soda* each at 160 pounds an acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third the quantity of each of the other three

fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in these experiments, between four and five dollars an acre.

Fodder Crops—In each of five years the seed of *Hayri Vetches* and of *Winter Rye* has been distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments in testing these crops for fodder purposes. In the average of the five years the *Hayri Vetches* produced slightly the largest yield of green fodder an acre, but in 1908 the largest yield was produced by the *Winter Rye*.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of *Winter Wheat*; 2, two varieties of *Winter Rye*; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, Autumn and Spring applications of *Nitrate of Soda* and *Common Salt* with *Winter Wheat*; 5, *Winter Emmer* with *Winter Wheat* or *Winter Barley*; 6, *Hayri Vetches* and *Winter Rye* as food crops. The size of each plot to be sown will be wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.—C. A. Zavits, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Cobourg Horse Show

The opening on Tuesday, Aug. 18th, of the fourth annual Horse Show at Cobourg was attended with most favorable conditions. The entry list was a large one, comprising some 400 entries. The prize list was generous, \$6,000 having been laid out for this purpose.

In the agricultural classes, some excellent work was exhibited. In the registered *Clydesdale* or *Shire Stallion* class, John I. Patterson of Millbrook was first, with *Dunure Baron*. Geo. Cockburn of Baltimore was second, Adam B. West of Toronto third, registered *Percheron Stallion*, T. H. Hassard of Millbrook was first, W. L. McIlroy, Orono, second. In the class for bred or unbroken, rough or agricultural, with foal at foot, H. McLaren & Sons, Cobourg, first and third, W. H. Finmore, Cobourg, second. In the one-year-old draught class, McLaughlin & Sons were, first, Macklin, Cobourg, second. With two-year-old daughters, Thos. E. Sleeman of Port Hope was first, Wm. Clarke, Welcome, second, Thos. Spear, Cobourg, third.

Such well known exhibitors as Messrs. Crow & Murray, Toronto, Dr. W. A. Young, Toronto, Mr. Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Miss M. L. Wilks, Galt, Mrs. J. C. Toronto, and others exhibited the lighter classes. The entry list more than doubled the one of last year.

The pure bred Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. C., Guelph, Mr. A. H. Pearson, Montreal, Mr. J. Carson, Kingston, Dr. C. J. Alloway, Montreal, and T. B. Fuller, Woodstock. Taking into consideration that this show is only in its fourth year, the showing reflects the greatest credit on those whose efforts contributed to such a magnificent result.

The President, D. Hayden, Esq., in conversation with a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, said: "The show was inaugurated in the year 1905, with the object of raising the standard of breeding in the counties of Ontario, Victoria, Durham, Peterboro, Hastings and Frontenac. In 1906 there were over 1,000,000 horses in these combined counties. There are 10,000 colts bred in the counties of Durham and Northumberland alone every year. In 1906, 100,000 bushels of horses were sold in these counties. If the standard of breeding of the Northumberland horses had been up to the Durham standard, it is computed that Northumberland could have realized nearly \$30,000 more on the sales

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which took place in 1906. It is the avowed intention of the committee and management to do the utmost which lies in their power (both by holding shows and exhibitions) to encourage and foster, from a breeder's standpoint, the breeding of horses of every class.

The attendance at the show was large, numbering about 5,000 on its best day. Victors flocked in from Port Hope, Peterboro, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, N. Y., Chicago and New York. In fact, the influx to this splendid show was so great that hundreds of visitors could not be accommodated in Cobourg, but had to obtain lodgings in the surrounding villages. The directors intended on the occasion of the show next year to have well appointed and up-to-date stables and boxes for the accommodation of exhibitors' horses, which will greatly increase the popularity of this event. The judges' decisions gave great satisfaction all round, both to exhibitors and public alike. Not a word being said in antagonism to their ruling. The most attractive feature on the last day was the attempt on the part of Messrs. Crow & Murray to break the world's record for high jumping with the "Wasop."

Charles Ketcheson, Sr., one of the pioneers as well as one of the best known residents of Sidney Township, Hastings Co., Ont., while bringing in his cows from his pasture field recently was attacked by a bull and injured in such a manner that he died four hours later. Both his legs were broken and he suffered from eleven severe injuries. Mr. Ketcheson was about 75 years of age.

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Experiments with Winter Wheat

About two hundred and sixty varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ont., within the past 19 years. All varieties were carefully tested for a period of five years, after which the inferior kinds are dropped, and the most promising sorts are continued in future tests. In 1908, sixty-five varieties were under experiment. Of this number ten varieties have been grown for less than five years, and fifty-five varieties for five years or over. As each of fifteen of the varieties has been grown for at least 13 years, the average results of these are particularly interesting and valuable.

The following table gives, for each of these fifteen varieties, the average weight per measured bushel for twelve years, the yield of grain per acre for 1908, and the average yield of both straw and grain per acre for the 13-year period.

| VARIETY | Color Grain | Pounds per Measured Bushel 12 Years | YEILD PER ACRE | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|--|
| | | | Bushels Grain 1908 | Average 13 Years | | |
| | | | Tons Straw | Bush. Grain | | |
| Dawson's Golden Chaff..... | White | 60.0 | 43.9 | 3.3 | 55.4 | |
| Imperial Amber..... | Red | 60.9 | 32.1 | 3.6 | 61.2 | |
| Early Genesee Giant..... | White | 60.1 | 31.1 | 3.2 | 56.1 | |
| Tasmania Amber..... | Red | 62.2 | 26.6 | 3.5 | 49.8 | |
| Egyptian Amber..... | Red | 61.5 | 30.9 | 3.5 | 49.4 | |
| Early Red Clawson..... | Red | 60.3 | 28.9 | 3.1 | 49.3 | |
| Rudy..... | Red | 61.1 | 27.9 | 2.9 | 47.1 | |
| Tasmania Red..... | Red | 61.8 | 28.5 | 3.2 | 46.9 | |
| Geneva..... | Red | 62.3 | 27.5 | 3.2 | 46.0 | |
| Tuscan Island..... | Red | 61.0 | 32.1 | 3.1 | 45.7 | |
| Turkey Red..... | Red | 61.5 | 35.4 | 2.9 | 45.5 | |
| Kentucky Giant..... | Red | 61.4 | 35.3 | 3.0 | 45.1 | |
| Baldwin..... | White | 60.8 | 34.3 | 3.0 | 45.0 | |
| Trethewell..... | White | 60.7 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 44.8 | |
| McPetersen..... | Red | 62.0 | 24.9 | 2.9 | 43.8 | |

The average results of the 15 varieties are as follows: Weight per measured bushel, 62.8 lbs. for 1908, and 61.5 lbs. for the 13-year period; and yield of grain per acre, 31.9 bushels for 1908, and 47.7 for the 13-year period. It will therefore be seen that in the experiments at the college, the winter wheat gave a comparatively light yield of grain, but that the grain was of superior quality.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff stands the highest in average yield of grain per acre of the fifteen varieties tested in each of 13 years. It produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads, with red chaff, and white grain, somewhat soft, but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is rather weak, a bearded head with red chaff, and a grain of average quality. The Early Genesee Giant furnishes a straw of medium length and of fair strength, a short, compact bearded head, and a grain which is sometimes classed as white and sometimes as amber. The straw of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Tuscan Island, Turkey Red, and Kentucky Giant, is comparatively weak, but the grain is hard and weighs well per measured bushel.

Fifty-five varieties of winter wheat grown in 1908, have been under experiment for at least five years. In these five years, the highest average yields of grain per acre have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (48.5 bushels) and seven other varieties which resemble it very closely, and which yielded as follows: American Wonder, 51 bushels; New American Banner, 50.9 bushels; Abundance, 50.6 bushels; Beardless Central New Yorker No. 6, 50.1 bushels; Prize Taker, 47.7 bushels; Superlative, 47.1 bushels; and Forty-four, 46.6 bushels. The highest average yields, produced by varieties of other types, in the five years' experiments, are as follows: Genesee A. Hable, 45.7 bushels; Paramount, 44.7

bushels; Egyptian Amber, 44.5 bushels; and Imperial Amber, 44.3 bushels.

From the various varieties of wheat tested at the college, it seems to be generally true that white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, produce a more popular pastry flour, and furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production than the red varieties.

In each of nine years experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results of these are very satisfactory. In the average of the past five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for 20 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. In 1908,

delayed milking his cows on Sunday morning for an hour and a half, and there was a large shrinkage in the milk yield that evening and for the day. On Monday morning and Tuesday morning there was a difference. From fifty cows the shrinkage on Monday morning was about one hundred pounds, or an average of two

pounds apiece. That dairyman will never let his cows go over the regular milking time on Sunday morning again.

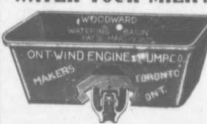
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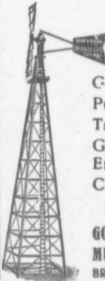
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Regularity of Feeding and Milking

The great importance of feeding and milking cows with the utmost regularity, and not conceding to any variation which their importance demands. When the time comes for feeding the cow it expects its feed, and if it does not get it there will be some loss of flesh or loss of milk. The same holds true in milking. The more regular the milking has been fed in the past, the more regular the milking will be in the future.

But the less the irregularity is nowhere more apparent than in milking. Some dairymen milk a little later on Sunday morning than they do on the week days. The following table shows the fall of the price of a prominent dairyman in Pennsylvania

HORTICULTURE

Notice to Fruit Shippers

J. A. Rubick, Cold Storage Commissioner
Ottawa

On August 7th a circular was sent from this office to the leading fruit growers and shippers, and to the press as well, stating that the entire space of one cold storage chamber had been engaged on the steamers "Ontarian" and "Sicilian," sailing from Montreal to London, on August 22nd and 29th respectively, and that the space in these chambers would be available for shipments of early apples or other tender fruits, at the regular rate of freight (30 shillings per ton measurement) of cubic feet payable to the steamship companies in the usual manner.

As the response to this notice has been very encouraging, I beg to announce that I have contracted with the agents of the Thomson Line for one chamber on the S. S. "Huron," sailing from Montreal for London on September 3th. Shipments for this steamer should reach Montreal not later than the morning of September 2th, and intending shippers should apply to this office for space without delay, stating the number and size of the packages to be shipped, so that a proper estimate of the space required may be made.

Quebec Fruit Meetings

The Quebec Pomological Society held meetings at Hemmingford, on Aug. 12, and at Covey Hill on Aug. 13th.

After the opening remarks by the president, Mr. Robert Brodie, Westmount, in which he explained what are the objects of the society—to disseminate the knowledge of the best methods of fruit growing and of vegetable growing, and also floriculture.—Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis, has read a paper on "The Planting of a Family Orchard in Eastern Quebec." This paper will be published in a later issue.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave a very practical and interesting talk on "Strawberry Culture," in which he dealt with the different methods of culture, and the best varieties to grow.

At the evening session, Professor Blair, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, gave an orchard talk, in which he dealt with the location of the orchard, soil, planting of the tree, and caring for it during the early years of its life.

The question of injurious insects was also taken up, such as the railroad worm, the cane worm, the apple maggot, etc., and the best methods of getting rid of the pests was discussed.

Mr. E. Reynaud, of La Trappe, contributed a paper on "Evaporating of Fruits and Vegetables," in which he pointed out that this process of preservation could be commercially carried out on a large scale. The advantage of drying is that they could be kept in a condition fit for consumption in a much smaller space than was the case with fresh fruit. In Newington much had been done in this direction, and large quantities were exported to the European market at a fair profit. Mr. Reynaud then went on to point out that when the apple crop in France was a failure, there would be a good market for the evaporated fruit, which was suitable for cider making. He also reminded that peas, beans, carrots, cauliflower, onions and cabbage could be dried very easily, and would be a profitable product on the market.

One of the interesting papers read at the Covey Hill meeting, was that by Mr. W. T. Macoun, the subject was "The Development of Experimental Work," in which he briefly summed up the work done by expert horticulturists throughout the world, and gave some idea of what they were trying to do for the betterment of horticulture. He also suggested methods by which ordinary horticulturists might benefit each other, at the same time benefit themselves. Among the latter was co-operation, which he believed was one of the most important steps made in recent years. Considering the lack of facilities at Covey Hill, and other places similarly situated, for getting the fruit crop harvested and marketed, it would be a splendid thing if six or ten were to get together to gather and market their crops in the most expeditious manner.

He spoke of the specialization to which the work of horticulture was now being subjected, and briefly traced the history of gardening from early times. He then went on to say that with the 18th century there dawned the modern era for horticulture, and investigations were taken up which could only be made by the use of the microscope, and by the aid of chemistry. By means of these investigations, the soil was ascertained with reference to the composition of soils, the use of particular fertilizers, etc., and unless the future horticulturist was well grounded in chemistry, plant physiology, and physics, he would not be likely to make the highest success of his business.

More than 60 colleges and experimental stations in America were represented at the meeting, and were carrying on experimental work in horticulture for the good of the country. Dominion experimental farms were established in Canada a little more than a year ago, and while some of the work done had been of an experimental character only, the larger part of the work undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm had been done with a view to ascertaining causes and finding out results. The college at Guelph had done much for agriculture, and the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue was carrying on investigations which should be of great value to horticulturists in this province and other parts of the Dominion.

In conclusion he spoke of the work that is being done at the various experimental stations in the Dominion, in order to show what is being done for horticulture in Canada. Professor Swaine of the Macdonald College, gave a very practical talk on "Orchard Insects, and their Control," in which he pointed out that there were two kinds of these pests—biting insects, and sucking ones. The former fed upon the leaves of plants and trees, and the latter sucked up the juices and deprived vegetation of its vitality. He enumerated several of these enemies to the orchard, briefly sketched their life history, mentioned the parasites to which some of them are prey, and gave formulae for remedial measures that might be adopted in other cases. He laid special emphasis on thorough spraying at particular seasons, and pointing out that by the adoption of the latter a very large percentage of fruit which was not practically worthless could be made a valuable market product.

In a paper on "Roses," Mr. G. P. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, gave some very interesting historical details concerning this much admired flower, of which he said that there were between 300 and 400 species, and the cultivation of certain of these for commercial purposes gave employment to thousands of people. He then touched on the culture of roses, mentioning the kind of soil, fertilizers, etc., required for their successful cultivation; referred to the different means of propagation, touched on the insect pests to which the plants are liable, and named varieties which he considered might be fairly easily grown, and gave much satisfaction. Professor Blair, of the Macdonald College, gave a very practical talk on "Orchard Work," particularly with regard to the planting of trees and the care of the orchard in the early stages of its growth. He also pointed out that in horticulture, as in any other business, a man must take a deep interest in his work, must keep in touch with up-to-date methods, and do nothing slovenly or half-alice-of-thumb, if he would make a success of the occupation in which he is engaged.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

P. W. Hodgkiss, Secretary, Toronto

The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will, this year, be held in the St. Lawrence Market Area, Toronto, Nov. 10-14. For three years this show conferred much interest in horticulture, and after serious consideration at their last meeting, the directors decided to move to the larger buildings, where all the fruit flowers, vegetables and honey, could be shown on the one floor, and where ample space could be provided for the rapidly increasing number of exhibits in each section. The St. Lawrence Hall is conveniently located on the Belt, King street car lines, and has already been used for various shows, including the automobile and horse shows. It lends itself especially well to a show such as the commercial growers have been putting up the past four years. It is hoped also that rooms in the building may be fitted up for the holding of the various conventions meeting during the week.

The Eastern Passenger Association have granted more favorable railway rates for the exhibition than last year. The single excursion tickets within a radius of 83 miles, may now be bought from Nov. 10-14, good to return until the 17th, these to include a coupon admission ticket to the show for an additional 25 cents. Single fare tickets on the certificate plan may be bought from Nov. 6-16, and are good up to the 19th, no mat-

ter how many may purchase tickets on the plan.

The prize lists for the various sections were submitted with some slight changes and the printed lists will be got out as soon as possible. A big effort will be made to advertise the show and the conventions as widely as possible, both in Toronto, and over the province generally.

New Society in Quebec

At a meeting held at Macdonald College on June 24th, a new society called the Quebec Society for the Protection of Fruit from Insects and Fungous Pests was organized. The following officers were elected: President, Prof. W. Lochhead, Macdonald College; vice-president, Frere Ligouri, La Trappe, Q.-bec; secretary-treasurer, Douglas Weir, Macdonald College; directors, Rev. Dr. Fyles, Levis, Quebec; Rev. G. Ducharme, Rigaud, Quebec; Auguste Dupuis, Village des Aulnaies, Quebec; A. F. Winn, Montreal; Dr. W. Grignon, Ste. Adele, Quebec; curator-librarian, J. M. Swaine, Macdonald College.

A substantial grant has been given to the society by the Department of Agriculture of Quebec. The success of the society is practically assured on account of the interest manifested by both French and English workers. It is truly provincial in its aims, work and membership. There will be two meetings each year, a general winter meeting at Macdonald College for the transaction of necessary business, the reading of reports and papers, and a general review of the year's work; and a summer field meeting at some outside point in the province of Quebec. As the society exists for the benefit of the province, it is urged that all outbreaks of insect and fungous pests be reported to the secretary, Macdonald College, so that possible help may be given promptly.

Reforestation—If a fairly large tract of each Township was set apart and planted with young trees, in 50 years the value of that timber would be more than sufficient to pay the taxes of the township, and the generation which is to follow the present one would not be troubled with the question of taxation which are worrying our farmers to-day.—George Berry, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It is full of valuable information on fence building, and shows the whole fence wire and has an article quoted from Bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on the advantages of barbed wire. It is a very valuable and economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

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

POULTRY YARD

August Hints

This is the best month for lice. Do not let them get ahead of you.

Keep the houses good and clean. A good dust bath for the hens.

It is an easy matter to spray the hen house once in a while with Zenoleum, about ten per cent. mixture.

One hour with a Zenoleum pump will spray every square inch in forty colony houses.

Now, that the hens are moulting, see that they get plenty of good nitrogenous feed.

It is also a good time to cull out the boarders.

Boarders are made up chiefly of two kinds: the hens that are not built for laying, and the hens that are too old to lay.

Close observation or the trap net will show you the former. The latter is easier picked out. But both should not be allowed to go into the breeding pens again.

The early pullets will be getting into laying condition very soon. If possible, separate and give them a little extra feed, and they will give you eggs during October, November and December, the three hardest months in the year to get eggs.

The late chicks should be looked after. If at all possible, do not let them run with the large chicks or old hens. But give them a nice green yard, with fresh water every day. Plenty of grit and milk or beef scraps and a hopper of good grain.

About this time the cockerels are better by themselves. Give them a good liberal allowance of feed. A mash will bring them on quicker, and when they are ready to fatten they will have a good large frame, and be in good condition to take on the finishing touches.

Best Time to Kill Old Hens

The best time to kill old hens or to sell them to dealers for killing, is just as they begin to moult, for they will then have ceased laying and yet will not have lost condition. But if they are allowed to run for two or three weeks after the moult has set in, they become thin and scraggy, and are of very little use for eating.

It is not always possible to know by the appearance of fowls as they run about the yard, whether moulting has begun or not; but the signs, other than the actual casting of the feathers, by which a hen in moult may be recognized, are moopishness, loss of appetite, and paleness of head and comb. If the birds are examined while on the roost, those moulting can be detected, because their crops will be only half full, whilst hens which are in full lay, and have not begun to moult, will have full crops at roosting-time.

Fattening Fowl in Pens

The proportion of farmers who fatten their fowls in coops in this country is small compared with the number of those who do not fatten at all, but send their fowls to market in a lean state, and there are also numbers of poultry keepers who enclose fowls for a couple of weeks in a pen or shed. Something can be done towards improving the condition of chickens by shutting them up in a shed and feeding liberally on nutritious and highly fattening foods. The fowls may be made up in the same way, and may consist of the same

ingredients as recommended for crate fattening. It is best not to shut up a large number of birds together, and the number not to exceed twenty, whilst half that many would do still better. Cockerels and pullets must not be penned in one lot, and the nearer all the fowls in a pen are to another in breed, age and size, the better. Chickens may be penned in any kind of enclosure, where they will be undisturbed and where they cannot take too much exercise; but a shed or covered pen best, as the floor will keep dry, and the birds will

be all the more contented from being shut away from the sight of birds roaming about the yards.

The experienced fancier will always get best results from fattening in coops; but the beginner is generally more successful with fattening fowls in pens, because there is not the same tendency to loss of appetite, provided that due care is taken to feed only sweet and wholesome foods and not to feed more than the birds will eat at any meal. There are opportunities of feeding a greater variety of stuffs to fowls in pens than to those in

coops. Whole grain may be given occasionally, although it is not recommended unless the birds become listless, and show marked loss of appetite, and green food may also be fed occasionally as a pick-me-up. Cleanliness and thorough ventilation in the house are absolute essentials to success, and it must not be supposed for a moment that the "open system" of fattening is one which lends itself to carelessness, and the shirking of duties which ought to be performed with machine-like regularity.—Home-stead Poultry Expert.



LANDS ARE MAKING MILLIONAIRES IN MINNESOTA

Millions of tons of iron ore underlie the farm lands in the Cuyuna District. Heavy options for leases on Cuyuna Range have been paid since the discovery of iron ore in this locality. In one instance \$100,000 cash was paid for the privilege of exploring fifteen 40-acre tracts. The Northwestern Improvement Company, organized by the Northern Pacific Railway interests to develop iron deposits along their railroad paid a \$40,000 fee on a tract of land which only a few years previous was sold by their agent for \$500.

Now is the time to invest in one lands for future developments. Don't hesitate and then always regret it afterward.

The increasing demand for iron makes the development of new iron producing fields a profitable enterprise and we have several attractive inducements to conservative investors, being a much different proposition than ordinary mining schemes.

The commercial standard of iron ore has gradually lowered as the demands of the trade increased. Ores considered worthless a few years ago are in demand now. In the iron lands of Cuyuna Range in Minnesota are vast tonnages of this lower grade material awaiting development. The Iron Producing Lands Company, an organized corporation with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of developing Minnesota iron lands, owns a choice section in the heart of the Cuyuna Range. On all sides of this company's property are drillings showing vast deposits of iron ore, and within 20 rods of them, forty million tons of ore have been blocked out.

The accompanying illustrations show examples of the active mining operations now going on in the Cuyuna Range.

Railroads Guaranteed 250,000 Tons

Both the Northern Pacific and Soo railroads are interested in becoming shippers of ore from this region. One of these roads has been guaranteed shipment of 250,000 tons per year. Expert mining engineers have offered to finance the expense of developing our property in return for a share in the resulting profits.

The Iron Producing Lands Company actually owns the property on which it operates, but it secures money to properly develop it by offering a limited number of shares in The Iron Producing Lands Company at \$10.00 per share par value.

The Iron Producing Lands Company prefers to do its own developing, as money invested now in developing these claims stands a chance of doubling, tripling, and even many times more the amount invested.

Those who invest now will secure the benefit of the rise in value due to this development and profit accordingly. They will also have opportunity to participate in all further operations carried on by this corporation, as it is not the intention of The Iron Producing Lands Company to confine their developing operations to their present territory.

Now is the time to invest in one lands for future development.

Progress in the Lake Superior iron range for the past 12 months has been rapid. With a production of more than forty-two million tons the five ranges in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have sent considerably more ore to the furnaces than during any corresponding period in the history of the iron fields.

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Approximately one billion one hundred and fifty million tons of the two billion tons of iron ore still contained in the Lake Superior region underlie the Minnesota iron lands. Could any stronger argument be advanced in favor of investing in their development as an opportunity for profit?

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THE IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,
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The Canadian Dairyman AND Farming World

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

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The paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who do not, but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 11,000 copies (never being less than 10,000) to 12,000 copies. Subscriptions unless renewed, are discontinued as they expire. No subscriptions are carried 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 countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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We want the readers of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is 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. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD
PETERBORO, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE:

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ATTEND THE FAIRS

Many farmers are now planning to visit the fairs this fall. Some consider such diversion a waste of both time and money. As farmers, we travel too little. We do not see enough of what the world, and of what our neighbors are doing. A visit to one or more of the larger fairs can result in much that will be of profit to the average farmer. By staying at home too closely, one becomes narrow, and inclined to think that his way of doing things is about all that could be desired. By seeing what the other fellow is doing, and by becoming familiar with what he has done, a person becomes not only inspired to greater efforts, but will make more of a success of the work he has in hand.

A prominent farmer was recently heard to remark that he could not do a year's work in twelve months. He had to do it in eleven. He claimed that he required at least one month in every year to fit himself for the work of the succeeding months. That man was a glowing example of the wisdom of this practice. His business was prospering. He was contented with his lot, and he always had time at his disposal to help his neighbor, or to help some brother who was not so fortunate as he. A trip to a good fair this fall, if taken in the proper way, will work wonders. It should not only be a day of enjoyment, it should rather be one of educational intent. We can make it whichever one we choose, or both.

AFTER-HARVEST CULTIVATION

Harvest will soon be over. The corn fields have been laid by, and the root crops have received their final cultivation. With many, the war against weeds has ceased till another year comes round. This is a poor time to cease efforts to rid ourselves of weeds. It is possible just now to wage a successful war against many of them. We have still one more chance to dispose of the stray weeds left in the corn field, and in the root crop. They should be gathered, and not allowed to mature their seed, and provide endless work for coming seasons. The burdocks, found in fence corners, on practically all farms, should be taken care of at once. Do not allow this nuisance to become more widespread by leaving the burrs undisturbed, for the cattle, the horses and other stock, to distribute over the farm. Aside from distributing the seed, what is more unsightly than the burrs matted in the long hair on the tails of horses and cattle? Burrs are readily disposed of by grubbing below the surface of the ground, piling them and when dry, burning.

Many weeds, such as rag weed, fox-tail and others, have made little appearance thus far. Now that the grain is harvested, they have their chance, and rest assured, they will make good use of it. Do not allow these troublesome pests to gain a greater foothold than they already have. Do not allow them to grow up and mature their seed unmolested. These weeds make their greatest advances in the early and late fall, when they are so frequently overlooked. They may be readily coped with by practising after-harvest cultivation. With a two-furrowed plow, or with an ordinary gang plow, skim over the stubble land lightly. Weeds that have obtained a foothold, will thus be checked. Seeds that have matured, or that exist in the ground, will be induced to germinate, and they will meet their finish through subsequent cultivation or by the frosts of winter.

If it is not possible to plow the field, use the disc harrow. By discing, or giving similar cultivation a couple of times, weeds will be uprooted, and a seed bed will be worked up in which seeds will be induced to grow. These can afterwards be destroyed. Failing this, then bring the

mower into requisition, and clip all weeds off ere they mature their seed. Many of them mature their seed earlier than we think. Do not be caught napping in this respect, but catch them ere they have reached that stage.

Probably at no time can be do so much towards eradicating weeds with little labor as now. Few realize this; at least, few practise it. By cultivating after harvest, when the crops are out of the way, much faster working implements can be used, and greater areas can be attended to. Results from work of this nature will be readily apparent next year in the fewer weeds that will come to annoy and cheat us from reaping a full return from the crops sown.

PROPER HOEING OF ROOTS

While visiting some farms recently, our attention was attracted to the slip-shod method in which some farmers thin their roots. On one occasion in particular, we noticed a man thinning turnips. He was short of help, and the turnips and the grass had gotten the start of him. By skimming over his work, he was trying to make up for lost time. The grass and weeds he took but scant notice of. If such were taken out by the stroke of the hoe, well and good. If not, it made no difference. Besides, the turnips were being left too close together to yield a profitable return. The value of making a thorough job of thinning roots the first time the work is done, is evident. Especially is this so, when labor is at a premium. By carefully thinning the roots at the first operation, taking care to destroy all grass and weeds, secondary attention is unnecessary in most cases. With the turnips referred to, however, if they were to yield a fair return, they would require a second-hand hoeing at an early date. As it takes but little longer to make a perfect job while at it, the waste of labor is readily apparent where the careless work is done.

Having secured a good stand of roots, many of us lack the courage to thin them at a proper distance. We fail to realize that roots need considerable room in which to develop to their normal size. Detailed studies of the results of experiment stations on the thinning of roots, reveal the fact that, as the distance between the plants increases, there is a greater average weight per root. This average varies from one-half pound to one and one-quarter pounds. There is, however, a slight decrease in the yield per acre, varying with the distance apart. While a heavier yield is obtained where close thinning is practised, much more labor is entailed in harvesting the crop, besides, the small roots are not so saleable. Turnips should have at least eight inches of space. In most cases, 10 or 12 inches would give better results. While close thinning results in slightly larger yields of roots per acre, it involves also a greater amount of work, both in thinning and harvesting the crop. Such labor is of considerable value, and is worth reckon-

ing with. It, alone, is enough to induce us to leave the roots farther apart at thinning.

DOES THE FARM PAY?

This is a busy time to consider such a question. If the farm does not pay, however, no time should be lost in finding it out. Such a question is of too serious a nature to allow it to take care of itself. In another column appears an article by "Golden Westerner." He voices his grievances in an exaggerated way. He pictures the worst side of farm life. While the conditions which he describes are occasionally to be met with, happily for our present day agriculturists, much brighter conditions exist on most farms.

While conditions are not always what they might be, still there are numberless farms where their owners are working out a contented existence, raising a good healthy family, and laying by money as well. Farms are without number that are not "mortgaged up to the hilt." Sad would be the condition of a people living on farms where there was "nothing but the longest hours, and the hardest living, under the most trying of circumstances." Life in the city is not the great bonanza that it appears to be the one on the far-off field. Its citizens have their troubles; yea, frequently more troubles than those who are privileged to live upon the farm.

Should others of our readers be inclined to side with "Golden Westerner," they had better investigate the cause of their discontent at home. They will find that a large measure of it is of their own making. Frequently we see men putting in the longest hours and enduring the hardest living upon a farm and making no headway. The neighbor to his land, with no more capital, his land no better, and his stock of the same breeding, makes a success of his work, and enjoys the best that the country can give. What makes the difference? It may be a multitude of things, but frequently it is due to attention to little things—to minor details.

Successful farming does not depend so much on brawn. Brains must be worked into the operations of the farm. Where things are properly managed, long hours are not necessary. With many long hours are a habit, not a necessity. The average man will do a day's work in ten hours. If you ask him to work 12 or 14, or possibly more, much of his time will be spent in resting that he may have energy to fill out the allotted time. It is so with horses also. A team that is worked but ten hours of the day, other things being equal, will keep in better flesh, and will step more briskly, thus accomplishing more by having their allotted rest, as all animal nature requires.

If we are soured on life upon the farm, if farming does not pay, if we cannot work out a good existence for ourselves, depend upon it, there is something wrong with our make-up, and with our methods of doing things. Let us give our work more study. Let

us spend less time in work, and more in thought and useful reading. We will then live brighter, happier lives, and be more contented with the lot and the environment in which we are placed.

A Labor Saver

While calling recently at the farm owned by Mr. J. Campbell, Peterboro Co., Ont., a representative of the Dairyman and Farming World was surprised to see such a well-made litter carrier installed in the stables throughout his barn. Mr. Campbell constructed the whole outfit himself. He has over 220 feet of track. The contrivance was installed at a cost of only \$24, leaving labor out of consideration. The track leading into the barnyard is suspended from the plate of the barn. It extends about 25 feet into the yard and can be swung from one side to the other, thus giving a large space in which to dump the manure without extra handling. Posts in the yard, which are an objectionable feature of many litter carriers, are totally absent in this case.

In his earlier days Mr. Campbell was a wheelwright. This accounts for the splendid workmanship which is displayed in the construction of this litter carrier.

Ontario Crop Prospects

The crops as a whole this year in Ontario, according to Mr. T. E. Raynor, of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will hardly come up to the average of other years. From Toronto west, they will be above the average. Between Toronto and Kingston they will be a little below the average and from Kingston east, considerably below the average.

During the past few weeks Mr. Raynor has had occasion to visit almost all parts of Ontario. An editorial representative of the Dairyman and Farming World met Mr. Raynor recently in Brockville. The day before he had been in Russell county and the following day he visited Prince Edward county.

Speaking on crop conditions Mr. Raynor said: "As regards hay, the new seeding, especially in the central counties of middle Ontario, as well as in Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria and parts of Peterboro and Northumberland counties, was badly injured last year by a drought. In some places old grass meadows seemed to be affected by a late frost last spring and this, followed by the dry spell in June and July, retarded the hay crop, more particularly in the Ottawa Valley. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the hay crop of the province may be considered to be an average one; that for the most part was housed in excellent condition.

FALL WHEAT

"Fall wheat will average about 25 bushels to the acre. There seemed to be scarcely a blank field in the whole producing area. Threshing results in July, in Western Ontario, showed that some fall wheat averaged 30 to 40 bushels to the acre."

"The barley crop on the whole will be below the average. Very few good stands were noticed anywhere. The reason was attributed for the most part to the late spring and to the frosts as well as to the condition of the soil at time of planting."

OATS

"There is considerable variation in the oat crop. On the whole, it may be considered to be above the average. In parts of Wellington and Gray counties, where they had more frequent showers than in some other sections, oats rusted badly. On some of the heavy clay soils that were not sufficiently drained, in the eastern part of the province, they were very short

and thin, on the ground, but since the recent rains they have improved and seem to be filling well and promise to turn out a fair crop."

PEAS

"This year's pea crop was the largest seen in years, and at first it was very promising. In central Ontario, recent reports show that an insect known as the pea slug or pea aphid has practically destroyed the crop. Late peas were most affected, the early sown being a very fair crop."

HOED CROPS

"Since the recent rains hoed crops have been making remarkable progress. Owing to weak germinating seed and to some extent to the rough condition of the soil at the time of planting, followed almost immediately by a dry spell, corn and roots came up unevenly which gives a patchy appearance to some fields. The prospects are that there will be good all-round returns for all the hoed crops excepting possibly potatoes. Early varieties of potatoes tend to set well and late varieties have suffered badly from blight."

BUCKWHEAT

"Buckwheat may be considered to be one of our best cleaning crops. It was largely sown in central and in Eastern Ontario and is looking well."

SMALL SEEDS

"Of the small seeds, alsike appears to be a good average, but the prospects for red clover are not nearly so bright. Most of the clover seed producing districts this year skirt the great lakes. The interior portions of Ontario, where large quantities are generally produced, as previously stated, were badly affected by the drought last year so that hundreds of acres were ploughed last spring. It is reported that the crop in the United States is a very fair one this year which may help to even up the situation, but taking the bare condition of the market this spring and the limited local supply this year, it would seem to point to high prices prevailing again next spring."

Fall Fairs—Your Opportunity

Just now, when the fall fairs are coming could be a good time for you to prepare to secure some new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, and thereby win a premium or cash prize. Why not combine business with pleasure, while attending the fairs, and make use of your odd moments by trying to get a club of subscribers for our paper? You will be meeting all your good friends at the fair. What could give you a better opportunity to begin the work of getting subscriptions? While talking over crops and other farm news with your friends, the question of reading matter for the winter.

Induce all your friends to buy at least one good paper. How are they to find out the one to order? The agent of one publication says that his paper is the best, and the next one asserts that his is even better than the best. There is one great thing that counts—counts always, counts hard—and that is the testimony of customers who are renewing their subscriptions from year to year.

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NEW RED WAVE—Jones' latest introduction, which comes highly recommended. It has bald brown chaff; strong, thick-walled, stucky, golden straw; long broad heads; large dark hard grain, rich in gluten. It yields heavy, stands up well, and heads being slightly leaning, give it little chance to sprout in the field in a wet harvest. 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. By freight: Peck 30c; 1 bushel \$1.25.

NEW PARIS PRIZE—One of Jones' latest introductions. A magnificent bald variety, with white chaff and sturdy straw; large, plump, white grain of splendid milling quality. It grows upright, strongly and evenly, is hardy, and has large, wide, square-built heads. We highly recommend this fine variety. 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. By freight: Peck 30c; 1 bushel \$1.25, 5 bushels \$7.50.

ABUNDANCE—A splendid bald white wheat and a great yielder. Splendid quality grain. Very hardy and a great stooler. Straw stiff and stands up well. We highly recommend this variety. 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. By freight: Peck 30c; 1 bushel \$1.25.

New Mammoth Amberbushel \$1.60 Red Chief bushel \$1.25
 Duwain's Golden Chaff 1.25 Red Clawson 1.25

We also offer choice grades of the following, specially re-cleaned for seed:

Fall Bye bushel \$1.10 Harry Vetch bushel \$0.50
 Timothy 3.25 Crimson Clover 6.00
 2 bush, cotton bags; best 25c each; good 25c, each extra.

We allow a reduction of 10c. a bushel on 10c. wheats (excepting Red Wave and Paris Prize) in 10 bushel lots.

Our descriptive price list of wheat, poultry supplies, and seeds for fall sowing, is ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants.

Our new bull list will be sent early in September. Send for it. Free.

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W. J. REID, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

Creamery Department

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

Dairy Butter

In contrast with cheese the home market is the chief factor in the butter trade. During 1907 very little butter was exported. From May 1st to July 22nd each year, the exports of butter from Montreal were 46,552 packages for 1908 and 15,369 packages for 1907. This shows an increase of 31,183 packages in the exports so far this season, as compared with the same period a year ago. And yet, notwithstanding this increase, the home market is still the chief factor in the butter trade. On this market all our dairy butter is sold.

There has been a marked improvement in the quality of the dairy butter in recent years. Choice dairy butter is quoted at only a cent or two a pound below creamery. A few years ago there was a much wider margin than this and creamery butter often sold at four and five cents a lb. more than the best dairy butter. Dairy butter is not only improved in quality but it is offered to the consumer in better shape. It is more tastily put up and handled in a more cleanly way.

The farm cream separator has had very much to do with this improvement in dairy butter. By quick separation and careful handling of the cream a better quality is produced. The shot-gun can plan while a great improvement over the shallow plan method, is not so effective as the separator plan in insuring a good quality of cream. The pound print has also greatly aided in increasing the demand for dairy butter. It is neat and tidy and makes it possible to pack and handle the butter to great advantage. There are many farm dairies that put up as nice looking butter prints as the average creamery and which sell for nearly the same price. Contrast this condition with that of a few years ago. What a variety of ways dairy butter was sent to market then. Butter put up in the old way would hardly find sale to-day even though prices are high.

There have been complaints that dairy butter is branded as creamery to the detriment of the latter. Such a practice should be frowned down upon and if need be legislation enacted to prevent it. It is a fraud on the public and injurious to the creamery butter trade. There is no need of doing this. Good dairy butter, branded as such will find a ready market. There is a to-day little difference between the price of choice dairy and creamery and so long as this condition exists there is no excuse for selling one for the other. The dairy farmer who puts up a choice quality of butter, has nothing to gain by dishonest branding. Let him stick to the dairy brand and always be sure that the quality is right, and there will be no difficulty about finding a market. Other things being equal, a better quality of butter should be made on a dairy farm, than at a creamery. The maker has all the conditions governing the quality of the product under his control, the cows, the milk and the cream. At the creamery, every kind of cream is received and the maker does not begin to control things until the cream reaches the factory. The farmer, therefore, making his own butter has this advantage, providing he has the necessary equipment and facilities for making butter.

We do not wish to be considered, however as advocating the farm dairy as against the creamery. In these

days of expensive help and costly machinery and outfit for butter-making, the creamery presents many advantages. With a farm separator and the cream only sent to the creamery, there is little labor in butter-making for the producer. For this, and other things there is every reason why farmers should patronize the creamery in preference to making their own butter. At the same time there are farmers who prefer to make their own butter, or are so situated that they cannot send to a creamery. For these, there

is every encouragement to do one's best. People will buy good butter and pay a good price for it whether it is made on the farm or in a creamery.

A new creamery was opened at Vermilion, Alberta, the first butter being made on July 5

Future improvements in the Ontario dairy industry cannot be expected to be radical in nature. Improvements from now on will have to be mainly in the little things such as in

the proper care of dairy utensils and of our stock. There is a great room for improvement in the little things—James Stonehouse, Port Perry, Government Creamery Inspector.

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Buy with a few hundred dollars one of the cheap tracts now so generously offered. Start to be independent. Have a home of your own. Come! Breathe the invigorating, health-giving ozone of Colorado. Enjoy the gladdening sunshine. Get more sunshine out of life than the soil. Plant trees, orchards, lawns, watch them grow as you nurse and tend them. Be free!

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Crops. Alfalfa roots and grows rapidly, soaking up through its great "root pipes" (the "absorbent water" which underlies the Biloc Ranch. 5000 acres overlay this great supply of moisture that comes as near as 8 feet to the surface. This is not a lake or open cave, but is the under-soaking of the melting snows from the "earth ridges" formed by the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This water is easily, in most places, reached by the average land pump. Corn, wheat, sugar-beets, oats, apples, etc., potatoes, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetable, grow readily under this system of Scientific Agriculture.

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Explanation of Cuts Below.

Photo at left. These are stocks of Alfalfa on the farm of D. J. Shearer. Photo at right. An enormous potato field—50 acres—harvesting over 50000 lbs. to 600—100,000 lbs. in all and sold on the ground for \$200.00.

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The Farmers Land & Loan Co., 145 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.



Cheese Department

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

Don't Overdo the Culture Business

In the making of the finest fall cheese, care should be taken not to use too much culture. If the culture be added when there is only a small quantity in the vat, and the temperature kept up it will not be necessary to use more than one-quarter of one per cent., that is, if the culture is good. By using a small quantity in this way we get a more gradual fermentation. If we allow the vat to be filled before the culture is added, and then add a larger quantity, we are apt to have a very rapid development of acid at the dipping point. This will cause the cheese to have the appearance of that made from over-ripe milk. This should be guarded against, particularly with fall goods, as they are usually held for some time.

Set the milk sweet enough to give the curds time to firm properly. It will be necessary in most cases to use a little higher temperature, as the milk in the fall is usually richer in butter fat. Many cheese makers make the mistake of raking their curds very roughly in order to firm them. This will not do, so only in so far as it breaks the curd, causing roughness in texture and a needless waste. Curds should only be kept in motion sufficiently to keep them apart. This will allow them to firm up by natural causes when the dipping point is reached.

Curd should not be allowed to matt while the whey is running off. It should be well broken up before throwing it out into the sink. If allowed to matt, it has to be handled very roughly, and requires a lot of stirring to get the moisture out. I would urge on all makers the necessity of having the curds quite dry, or, in other words, getting rid of all the free moisture before allowing the curds to matt. If this is attended to properly, there is little danger of pasty cheese, provided they are not neglected in curing.—Alex. McKay, Instructor Western Ontario.

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FOR SALE.—Newly cheese factory, situated in first-class locality; good dwelling house and four acres land. Make in 100, 70 tons. Terms made known on application. **MARK AND AGENTS WOODS & SON, Newry P. O., Attwood Station, Ont.** E-25

OWNERS OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES desiring to make direct shipments to Great Britain, will have an opportunity of meeting a large British importer in Sept. Further particulars may be obtained by writing Box 3, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Montreal, P. Q.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN to work in a cheese factory; with some experience preferred. Must have good habits, and be willing to work. Give references and wages, with board included. Box 1, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro. E-23

Operating the Babcock Test

Not much is written nowadays about operating the Babcock test. It is taken for granted that every maker knows all about it. And so he should. The maker who does not know how to successfully operate a Babcock milk tester does not know his business. There are makers, however, who either through ignorance or a desire not to know, are far from being experts in this line of work.

This test and the paying for milk according to its quality, have received more attention of late. The success of paying for milk for cheese making according to the fat content, depends in a large measure upon the accuracy with which the test is made. Not only so, but the maker or the party doing the testing, thoroughly understanding the test, but he must show the greatest care and accuracy in operating it.

The Idaho government station has recently published some literature on the subject that may be of value in view of the likelihood that the Babcock test will figure more prominently in payment for milk for cheese making than it has done. The accuracy and value of the test will depend as much upon the proper taking of the sample as upon the test itself. Milk to be tested should be thoroughly mixed. The sample should be taken immediately after this is done. If the testing cannot be done soon after the sample is taken, it should be placed in an air-tight jar, and some preservative added to keep it sweet. Dealing with the test itself, the Bulletin says:

The Babcock test bottles are graduated on the supposition that an eighteen-gram sample is taken. Milk varies very little in its specific gravity, and a pipette graduated to hold 17.6 cc. of milk will deliver approximately 18 grams of milk. When the sample is ready for testing the jar containing it should be placed in warm water and slowly heated to a temperature of about 70 degrees F. Mix the sample well; especially see that any cream which may have gathered on the side of the jar is carefully mixed with the other part of the sample. The measuring pipette is now filled to the mark. This is done by sucking the milk up into the pipette above the mark; the fore-finger is immediately placed over the top of the pipette to prevent the milk from escaping. By gently releasing the pressure the milk is allowed to flow out until level with the mark on the stem of the pipette. The pipette now contains the 18 grams.

"The sample is then emptied into the test bottle. To do this, the test bottle should be held in a slanting position, the pipette in the pipette released allowing the milk to slowly run into the bottle in such a way as to allow the air to gradually escape from the bottle.

The next step is adding the acid. This is measured in the acid graduate; the exact amount to use will depend largely on the strength of the acid, the temperature of the sample to be tested, etc. If a one per cent. acid sulphuric acid is used 17.6 cubic centimeters will be found approximately correct. With a little individual experimenting the operator will soon notice the proper amount to use. To prevent the burning or the charring of any part of the milk the acid is poured slowly down the side of the bottle until all the acid has added. Now give the bottle a gentle, rotary motion, thus giving the acid a chance to act equally on all parts of the milk. Then let it stand three or four minutes, after which the bottle is given another movement and then placed in the tester. It is always best to hold the tip in such a way that if, accidental-

ly, part of it should spurt out, it would not strike the face of the operator.

"The bottles are placed in a tester in such a position as to keep the machine balanced. The bottle should now be whirled for five or six minutes as such a speed as indicated on the machine. The machine is now allowed to slow down for the purpose of adding water to the bottles. Enough water is added to bring the contents up to the neck of the bottle, after which the machine is again started and run for two minutes; again stopped and sufficient warm water added to bring all the fat contents up into the graduated part of the bottle. After another whirling of one minute the samples are to be read. It may be well to state that it is preferable to use soft water, and that the temperature should be about 120 degrees F.

"To read the amount of fat take out one bottle at a time, hold it upright, the graduated part should be on a level with the eye. The difference between the highest and lowest limits of the butter fat column is the amount of butter fat expressed per cent. direct. Most milk bottles are graduated up to 10 per cent., each large division indicates 1 per cent. of butter fat. To illustrate the method of reading let it be supposed that the top of the fat column is at 8.5, and the bottom at 4.5, then the readings 8.5-4.5=4 per cent. fat. This means that in 100 lbs. of this kind of milk there would be exactly four pounds of butter fat. If the testing has been properly done the butter fat column should be perfectly clear, of a brownish yellow color; the line separating it from the acid should be clear and distinct. Too strong acid is apt to cause black or charred particles to appear in the fat; this same result may also be due to too high temperature of either the milk or the acid. Insufficient amount of acid will cause the fat to be cloudy. The amount of milk or acid may result in a white or cloudy test. Acid to be kept in a well stoppered bottle to prevent it losing strength."

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The Small Fancy Cheese Trade

I have not had any experience in making small fancy cheese for the home market. I believe, however, that something might be done in that way, though it could be more successfully accomplished by private dairies, or small factories, rather than by the large cheese factories.

W. Waddell,
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WE never know for what God is preparing us in His schools—for what work on earth, for what work in the hereafter. Our business is to do our work well in the present place, whatever that may be.

—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

An Unconventional Visit

(Concluded from last week.)

"I know my sister will be distressed at missing you," he said in the courtliest way imaginable, "but I fear she is not likely to return for some days." He did not ask me who I was nor how I came there, but he looked those enquiries very plainly. And I thought the best way was to make a clean breast of it, so far as my share in the affair was concerned. It seemed to me that he was having a lucid interval; either that, or he was deadly cunning, and I had better try to amuse him, entertain him, anything to ward off a sudden attack.

"I am making my first visit to your sister, and incidentally to Fratsburg, under rather unusual conditions," I said, "but it was her own suggestion that we should come here and wait for her return, when she found that she was obliged to be away for a short time."

"We?"

"Oh, yes; my sister is with me. She is up-stairs, shampooing her hair."

"I ought to have told you," I hurried on, "that I am Edith Chlore. You are Mr. James of course?"

He gave me a rather odd, amused look, but there was nothing vicious about it.

"Yes, my name is James," he said, "so you are Edith Chlore? And you have a sister Early?"

"Strange that he should remember hearing of us!" I thought; but I knew I must get him switched off from anything in the nature of reminiscence. So I commenced to tell him about every foolish thing that had happened, even to the search for the key.

He listened with the most flattering interest; then he said, "Won't you sit down?"

So I did; I was determined that I would keep him in a good humor though the skies fell. When I saw how pleased and amused he seemed to be, I said to myself, "Edith Chlore, you have mistaken your vocation. Instead of giving piano lessons, you ought to have a position as attendant in an insane asylum."

It was surprising how easy he was to talk to, and how responsive he seemed. I suppose it was because his sad condition removed us both from the ordinary level of conventionality, and made everything seem different. It grew late; I didn't know what to do. I couldn't think of any way to terminate the interview safely.

"Won't you play something?" he said quite abruptly. I started; I was deathly afraid to go and sit at the piano with him behind me, because I knew he was liable to jump at me at any minute. Still I remembered how potent a factor music is in the treatment of the mentally diseased. I did

not know what to do. Then I had a bright idea. There was an alcove right at the end of the piano. My eye fell upon it, and I saw my way clear. I smiled my very sweetest. "I'll play," I said, "if you will promise to sit in the alcove all the while. I can



"Won't You Please Play Something?"

tell by your face that you have temperament; I want the inspiration of watching you as I play!"

He looked at me queerly for a minute.

"Heavens!" I thought, "is he going to jump now?"

But he only laughed.

"I will do as you request," he said, "and thank you for granting to me a privilege which I might not have dared to ask for."

So I went to the piano and ran softly over the keys. I decided to play Raff's "Pleuse," first, because I thought it would be more likely to soothe him than anything else I knew; secondly, because I was so familiar with it that I could play it without watching my fingers, thus being free to concentrate my attention upon my dangerous guest. So there we sat and glared at each other. That is, I glared. I was faintly conscious of it at the time, and I realized it most

distinctly afterward. He didn't glare, but he looked at me in a strange, intent way. When I finished, he stood up, and slipped round behind the table.

"If it comes to a tussle," I thought recklessly, "I'll try to brain him with this brass candlestick. Why didn't I think of it before!"

To my relief, however, he took up a handsome watch, which he looked at he said, "I cannot tell you, Miss Chlore, how much I have enjoyed meeting you. I feel that I ought to apologize for staying so long; but I did not realize that it was so late. I am very glad that I called here to-night, and it was the merest accident that brought me, too. I was passing the house, and happened to remember that my sister had asked me to look at an article in one of her magazines, so I thought I would stop and get it. When I found that the key was not in its usual place I tried the door, which was unlocked. By the way, Miss Chlore, I believe, as you and your sister sit alone here, strangers in a strange land, you had better keep in the door fastened while you are in the back part of the house, or upstairs. Now let me thank you again for quite the pleasantest evening that I have ever spent. And, if you give your permission, I will call for a moment to-morrow to see how you are enjoying your experiment in house-keeping." He reached out his hand with a smile, and I gave him mine—I had to.

James has escaped from the asylum, and managed to make his way here to his sister's; and for two solid hours I have been talking to him with a smile on my face, expecting every minute to have him fly at my throat!"

"How did he get in?" asked Early.

"I can't imagine," I replied. "He probably has, in some way got hold of a skeleton key, though he actually had the assurance to tell me that he found the door unlocked, and advised me to be more careful."

"I remember now," said my sister, "you did leave that door unlocked, when we came in from marketing. Did he get very crazy?"

"Not one particle!" I asserted with great vehemence.

"Do you really suppose he is crazy?" said Early.

"There isn't a shadow of a doubt about it," I replied ruefully. "No male creature in his proper senses could be so thoroughly agreeable! Just think! He's coming back to-morrow!"

"He won't," replied Early sagely.

"The authorities will catch him and lock him up again before that time. They are probably hot on his trail." I felt quite certain that I should not close my eyes all night, but I slept soundly, however, but the night was full of dreams, and my new acquaintance figured in all of them in some strange fashion.

"Edith," Early was saying to me when I opened my eyes, "I've been thinking about that dreadful affair last night, and I believe we ought to telegraph to Clara that he has escaped, and was here. I'm sure she would want to know about it; there is no telling what may happen."

I hadn't thought of it before, but I could see that Early was right.

"I'll go down town right after breakfast," I said, "and buy myself a belt, and send the telegram. And do keep the house locked, and try to take care of yourself until I get back."

I had discovered that we were only two blocks from a street-car line, and I judged that if I took a car I would eventually get down town. I had no trouble at all in finding my way about. In twenty minutes I had found a store and made my purchase. Then I stepped into an office to send the telegram.

I expended a great deal of care upon its wording, for I did not want to alarm Clara unnecessarily. Then I reached into my hand-bag after my purse, but it wasn't there. I remembered, then, a woman that had stood very close to my elbow at the counter where I paid for my belt, and jostled my arm a little as I opened my shopping bag; and I felt certain that she must have taken it. It was no great loss, but I couldn't pay for sending the telegram. Of course I could have sent it collect, but I didn't like to do that. So I concluded to make the best of it, and let the telegram go till afternoon. Then I commenced to debate how to get home again.

I didn't have five cents to pay my car fare, and it seemed out of the question to walk so far, especially as I knew I should get lost. "I guess there's nothing for it," I said, "except another cab. Then I can pay for it when I get to the house."

None of the cab-men in sight looked good-natured, and they all looked as though they probably abused their horses to the point of spurring their villainous physiognomies. I picked out the worst looking one of the lot.

"314 Mellison," I said as I climbed

in. Then what did he do but lean down and commence saying: "Mellison Street? 314 Mellison Street—or Mellison Avenue?"

My feet dropped, and I stared at him as if I had been turned to stone, for a long time; it seemed to me an hour. An inspiration and a mighty relief struck through upon me.

"Mellison Avenue," I said.

Off we went, not at all in the same direction as yesterday, and not nearly

"Early Chlore," I said impressively, "you have my tact and courage to thank for the fact that you have not been murdered in your bed. Clarence

so far, only eight or ten blocks. He drew up in a quiet little street before a pretty cottage.

The shades were drawn, the house looked empty, and the doormat lay large and square upon the porch.

"Which is northeast?" I demanded of the cabman as I got out. He told me with a look of amazement.

"I want you to wait here a few minutes," I said and ran up the steps.

I rang the bell. No one answered; I did not expect an answer. I lifted the corner of the door-mat—there lay the key. I fitted it into the lock, and entered the vestibule. Dainty, simple, modest in its appointments, this was what I had expected. I put my head in to the parlor and my own picture gazed mockingly at me from the mantel-pieces. With a hysterical laugh, I fled through the house to the kitchen, and opened the pantry door. Faint, tempting odors assailed my nostrils; the shelves were full of dainties. I rushed out, locked the door, and replaced the key.

"Now," I said to the cabman, who regarded me with suspicion, not unmixed with apprehension, "Take me to 314 Mellison Street!"

I was completely stunned, and before I recovered myself, we were at this awful house.

"I want you to wait again," I said, tumbling out of the cab, "for about fifteen minutes. Then I want you to drive me and my sister and two suit cases back to Mellison Avenue."

Without waiting for a reply from the now thoroughly scandalized cabman, I hurried into the house. I dragged Early up-stairs, quite unmindful of her indignant protests. When I got her into the bedroom, I locked the door.

"Early Chlore," I said, "pack your suit case. I'll tell you all there is to tell after we get into the cab; just now this is enough to say, we've broken into the wrong house! But I've found the right one, thank Heaven for that anyhow! I can never reach a mortal in the face again, and when I think of that maniac, Early, who was he? He said his name was James."

"I'm sure I have no idea," whimpered Early. "The town is probably fairly swarming with lunatics. I know of at least two, if they have never yet been locked up, certainly ought to be."

I rushed in to the packing with frantic haste. As I was already dressed for the street, it did not take me long to finish. I seized the suit cases and started out, leaving Early struggling with her shoe strings. As I went down the steps an enormous touring car drew up to the curb, just behind the waiting cab. A man hurriedly stepped out, and I found myself face to face with my mysterious caller of the night before. He was immaculately dressed, with a flower in his

buttonhole, and I was forced to admit that he looked handsome, though I fairly hated the sight of him.

"Why, Miss Chlore," he exclaimed, "you're not going away!"

"The role of housebreaker," I said, "is pleasantly exciting just at first, but I find that it soon grows wearisome. The novelty of the situation having worn off, my sister and I are seeking fresh fields of adventure. Having exploited Mellison Street to our entire satisfaction, we are now starting for Mellison Avenue. Oh," I cried, poignantly, "a town so lost to all sense of decency as to have two streets of the same name ought to be wiped off the map! How could you be so unkind as to let me go on being an impostor, when you must have seen that there was a mistake somewhere? Why did you let me think you were crazy? And you told me your name was James!"

I never saw a more hopelessly puzzled expression on the face of a human being.

"My dear Miss Chlore," he said gently, picking up the suit cases. "I am sure before you make a mistake, but what it is do not yet know. But since you are evidently starting out somewhere, let me at least have the consolation of taking you in my car. That will give you an opportunity of explaining the matter to me, which I am sure, you will be willing to do."

And before I could catch my breath he had actually paid off the cabman, another humiliation, and installed me bag and baggage, in the automobile. Just then Early came out.

"I told you my name was James," he said in a low voice, "because you asked me; and it is James Darthman. Now won't you introduce me to your sister?"

"Early," I said with as much self-possession as I could muster, "this is Mr. Darthman, and you would tell him how it happened?"

I never can be proud enough of Early for the way in which she rose to the emergency.

"So your sister is Mrs. Frannin?" I heard her saying. (I had heard Clara mention the Frannins as the grand moguls of Fratsburgh.) "And you are a second cousin of Eugene Hedding? How nice that we should have mutual acquaintances! What is that, Mr. Bradmur? Oh Edith, Mr. Darthman knows George Bradmur! I have heard him speak of a Jim Darthman, who was in the class above him at college. So that was you? And of course it was through Mr. Bradmur that you heard of us."

As we climbed the steps of 314 Mellison Street, the door opened, and Mrs. Hedding rushed breathlessly out.

"Oh oh!" she cried rapturously, "to

think that I should have got here just ten minutes before you! I left Eugene to look after his father for a day or so longer; the fracture isn't nearly so bad as you thought. And Mr. Darthman, too! Come right in all of you."

"That evening I found myself entertaining James Darthman in the parlor after Clara and Early had gone upstairs."

"Were you very much afraid of me last night?" I asked James.

"I was," I assured him, "absolutely panic-stricken during the whole of the interview."

"You need not have been," he replied, "for had you but known it, you had me at your mercy from the first moment."

Perhaps it is possible for a man to be in his right mind and still be irresistibly charming. I should like to think so; but I am afraid that he is just a little crazy after all, for he insists that I am really prettier than Early!

Homes for our Shelter Children

(Described in our August 12 issue.)

That the Household Department of our paper has faithfully read is evidenced by the fact that scarcely three days after the publication of our August 12th issue, in which we described the Children's Shelter at Peterboro and gave photographs of homeless children, whom we are trying to place in good homes, we received three applications for two of the children whose pictures we published in that issue.

Not later than five days after our August 12th issue was off the press we had received seven letters in our office asking for some of these children and one especially urgent long distance telephone call wanting little Harvey at once. Several letters were also addressed during this short time by the caretaker, Mr. Henry at the shelter as well as several long distance phone messages. Surely the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World is not going to find it a difficult matter to place three or four of these bright little boys in homes where they will be given every kindness and every opportunity that a Christian home can offer.

Unfortunately superintendent E. L. Goodwill was out of the city when these many requests for children were received and we have been obliged to hold over all these letters and messages awaiting Mr. Goodwill's return to Peterboro which time we shall turn over all applications to him and trust that he will be able to place the several children asked for in good homes.

INQUIRIES FOR CHILDREN

It may be of interest to those of our readers who have not yet seriously considered these homeless little ones to read what several of our subscribers have written us regarding the children. One woman from Lambton Co. writes as follows:

"Having just read an article in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, regarding the children now in your shelter, we would like to know all you can tell us about little Harvey and the others. We think of adopting a child or might take him on trial for a little while, and if he proved suitable, a child we could love as our own, we might finally adopt him. Kindly let us know if we are already provided for or not, and how he could come to us if we decided to have him."

My husband would also like to have a boy of about 10 or 15 years to help with light work. Tell us about the lad of 15 mentioned. What arrangements do you make for boys of that age?—Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Lambton Co., Ont.

From Glengarry County we received the following letter:

"I have seen an article in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World in regard to little children at the Shelter. I would like to adopt a boy

if I could get one that would suit me. I would like to know on what condition they are given away. I would like to secure one that would be about 12 years of age or older. In any case I would like to get him on trial for four months or so. To a good boy, we will give a good home."

From Markham, Ont. we received the following letter:

"I have just read in your paper about some of those homeless boys about 12 years of age in good homes. I would like to get one on trial. Walter a trial, so if he is not placed, please send him one. If you want any references you might write to our minister."—A subscriber.

From Perth Co. Donald Stewart writes us the following letter:

"I write regarding the little boys whose pictures appeared in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World of the 12th inst. We like the picture of the youngest boy Harvey, aged three and I think we would like him in our home. We have just two girls in our family. Will you please write sending all the information about taking care of them. We would prefer seeing the boy before taking him."

From Mt. Bryges, Ont. an interesting letter reads thus:

"We are greatly taken up with little Harvey aged three years. We should like very much to have him as our own children. We would like him and have farms of their own. We are left alone and would like a little lad like Harry for company and to help work our farm some day."

A farmer's wife in Breslau, who was interested in our first article and who is anxious to secure a little boy about nine years old wrote us the letter below:

"I saw in your paper the picture of poor children who would like good homes, so I thought I would write and see how you put them out. I would like the boy of nine, if I could have him. I am a farmer's wife and have no children of my own and would like a boy."

It looks as if our Shelter children would all be placed in congenial homes before the long cold winter sets in, and if such is the case we will not think our efforts have been vain.

She Pays for Her Mail

We pay a mail man 25 cents a month to bring our mail and leave it in a box fastened to a post at the road side in front of our house. We have a piece of glass put in the back of the box, so we can see if the mail is in it from one of the windows from our front door. This saves us going out on stormy days and not finding any mail in the box. We have had our mail brought for eight years in this way, and we pay every month we do not miss the 25 cents. No one knows, only those who have had the experience of a mail box, what a comfort, pleasure and convenience it is. Our neighbors in our vicinity have followed our example.—Mrs. A. Marshall, Monk Co., Ont.

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Moles, Warts, Birthmarks, Superfluous Hair, etc. Safely, surely and satisfactorily removed by the successful method of Electrolysis. Permanency assured. Five or six insertions. Over 20 years experience.

DURING THE FAIR
(Aug. 29-Sept. 15)

profit by cheap fares if you live out of town, homes before the long cold winter sets in, and if such is the case we will not think our efforts have been vain.

by the best premier dermatologists and treated for any defects or blemishes of face, hair, scalp, etc. Write for books.

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THE COOK'S CORNER

Send in your favorite recipes, for publication in this column. Inquiries pertaining to cooking are solicited, and will be replied to, as soon as possible after receipt of same. The Editor will send free two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Address, Household Editor, this paper.

OATMEAL COOKIES.

Two cups flour, 2 cups oatmeal, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in two table-spoons water.

APPLE CAKE.

Soak 3 cups dried apples over night in warm water, chop slightly in the morning, then simmer an hour in two cups molasses. Add 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, flour, enough to make a rather stiff batter. Spice to suit taste. Bake in sheet tin.

DROP GINGER CAKES.

Two cups molasses, 2 cups sugar, 2 cups butter, 4 cups flour, 2 cups milk, 2 spoons of soda, 2 spoons cinnamon, one of cloves, nine small cups of flour and ginger to suit taste. Drop from a spoon into a pan, and cook in oven, taking care not to burn.

DREAM CAKE.

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet cream, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful each of cream tartar and citric acid, piece of butter size of walnut. Cream the butter and sugar, add eggs well beaten then the cream. Mix cream tartar and soda with flour and add salt. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.—Mrs. S. C. Solomon, Carleton Co., Ont.

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When Apples are Ripe

CRABAPPLE JAM.

Wash crabapples and put into a kettle with barely enough water to cover. Simmer until they can readily be reduced to a pulp with a potato masher, then strain through a coarse sieve, measure, and add 1 part pulp add $\frac{1}{2}$ part sugar. Return to fire and cook slowly about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Pour into glasses and seal with paraffin.—Mrs. J. H. C., Waterloo Co., Ont.

CRABAPPLE JAM.

To 7 lbs. crabapples, quartered and cored, but not pared, add 1 lb. sugar, 2 lbs. seeded raisins, and yellow peel and pulp of 2 oranges, discarding seeds and white parts. Cook all together with just enough water to dissolve sugar. When done it should be of a thick, honey-like consistency, and a clear, reddish amber in color. This will make about 1 gal. and will keep indefinitely, sealed in a jar.—Mrs. E. Grant, N. B.

CRABAPPLE PRESERVES.

Allow 1 lb. sugar for every lb. of carefully selected ripe, red crabapples. Wipe the apples clean but leave the stems on and seal them in boiling water. Make a syrup of the sugar, and add to the apples, and when adding very little water, and when

the sugar is boiled clear, put in the fruit, and boil until soft. Then skim out the apples carefully and put them into jars. Boil the juice down until it is quite thick. Strain out the liquid collected in the jars and add to it the boiling juice. When sufficiently thick, pour it over the fruit, leaving each jar as full as possible. Seal while hot. These may be used up in jam or stone jars, but in that case do not cover the jar until the contents are thoroughly cool.—Lassie.

SPICED CRABAPPLES.

Thoroughly heat 1 pt vinegar and 4 lbs. sugar, then add 6 lbs. crabapples, chopped fine, 2 lbs. raisins, seeded and chopped, the grated rind and juice of 2 lemons, 1 teaspoon cloves and 2 teaspoons cinnamon. Cook slowly until the apples are done. Can and seal.—Mrs. J. W. Bruttie, Welland Co., Ont.

PICKLED APPLES.

Boil together 1 qt. vinegar and 6 cups brown sugar. When it has come to a boil, skin and core 10 apples, add 2 teaspoons cinnamon and allspice, then fill the boiling spiced syrup full with sweet apples that have been washed and wiped dry, cut in halves and the cores not put pare the apples. Let boil until soft, but not soft enough to break. Can and seal airtight. Give the cans a little shake, once in a while, when filling them, so the contents will settle down and the air bubbles break. Be sure to fill the cans overflowing full.—Jessie B.

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Interesting Meeting at Warsaw

The August meeting of Warsaw Women's Institute was held last week with a large attendance. An interesting paper on How Women Can Influence Men for the Better, was read by Mrs. Geo. Clements, and will be published in the coming issue of this paper. Mr. S. R. Payne, a prominent chemist of Warsaw gave a very instructive talk on the Care of Milk Cans.

He spoke of the different ways of uses that milk is put to, and how very necessary it is to have milk utensils particularly clean. He said that milk utensils should be washed in hot water with some good cleanser, as Gillett's Lye, or Wyandotte cleaner and cleanser. Mr. Payne also recommended the use of cheese cloth instead of a brush for washing cans, as brushes are not counted to be as sanitary as a good cloth. The latter can be washed out and dried in the sun, while in a brush, there is always more or less matter that collects on the back of the brush. This was one of the most instructive and profitable meetings held by Warsaw Institute for some time.

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Get a copy of our new Cook Book. It will please you. It costs you nothing, but a few minutes work. It tells you how you can save a great deal of cost, at the top of the Cook's Corner.

BECAUSE OF HABIT

MOST of our ordinary acts are due to habit—not to reason. To change a habit, good or bad, requires much effort. When you wish to make anything clean you use soap because generations before you have learned that soap makes things LOOK clean.

BUT ARE THEY REALLY CLEAN

You have noted that "greasy feel" in the tinware. You can recall that "soapy smell" in vessels that have been after being washed with soap compounds. You know that soap is composed largely of refuse grease. Is it not to be expected that such soap as well as dirt that you repeatedly use will scald and rinse? How then could the Dairy and Pure Food Officials do otherwise than strongly advise against the use of soapy compounds? The

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for all purposes where you now use soap will give you any pleasant surprises. It is made from the purest materials and contains nothing harmful or injurious.

It cleans, it sweetens, it purifies. Try it. Ask your factoryman or dealer for a 5-lb. can, or write

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Asked and Answered

Readers are asked to send any questions they desire to see in this column. The editor will reply as fully as possible, and will permit. Address Household Editor, Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont.

Can you recommend a good method for putting down creamery butter this fall, to keep through the winter?—Mrs. John Ayer, Hastings Co., Ont.

The following method has been ascertained with great success by Mr. James Stonehouse of Port Perry, the Government Inspector of Creameries for eastern Ontario; Make a strong brine; the stronger the better. Boil it to kill all germs and then skim it. Add about a teaspoonful of saltpeper and 1 cupful of sugar, and enough water to cover about 25 lbs. of butter. Leave the butter in the prints and put them in a large crock. Put a weight on the butter to keep it submerged. Keep the crock in a cool place.

Kindly explain what is meant by "trustee's reports." What is meant by "auditor's report"?—W. J. H., Manitowish Island, Ont.

You do not state what kind of trustees you refer to in general. However, trustees act in the same capacity as the directors of a bank or any joint stock company. It is their duty to represent the shareholders of their company and to see that the business of the company is managed in a satisfactory manner. At certain periods, generally annually, they are expected to make a report to the shareholders showing the nature of the business transacted during the year, and the exact financial position of the bank or company.

As a check on the directors, the shareholders are expected to appoint an auditor. It is their duty to examine the statement presented by the directors and to compare it with the books of the company and to certify, to the best of their ability, as to its correctness. The auditor acts entirely independent of the number of directors or trustees, and reports direct to the shareholders. The same is true of school trustees, and they are appointed to examine their reports.

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The Country Boy's Opportunity

The boy raised on the farm has a better chance in life than the city-bred boy. This is our profound conviction after years of experience and observation in city and country young men in a wide range of industries. The farm bred boy almost invariably has the better constitution—those elements of good health and ability to stand hard work that mean so much in this life. He is usually endowed with a stronger moral character. We are shocked if a country lad in our employ goes wrong; city youths are more likely to be suspicious. And, as a result, they never in greater demand in young men.

The city boy has often a pertness or "smart" air that ordinary youths do not possess. But the latter more frequently develops into the manly, substantial carriage that denotes real character. His mind is better trained than the average town boy's. He may not be quite as glib in his book-learned, but the farm-bred boy, taught in Nature's school to observe and understand, has rare foundation upon which to build a knowledge of industry, art, science or any branch of farming.

The boy on the farm doesn't appreciate all this but he ought to be thankful for his country life. After he has had some years of experience in other vocations, he will realize how true these words are, and that he is in the place to rear a family.—An Observer.

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A cloth dipped in strong cider vinegar will clean mica in stoves.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children, give age; for infants, give height, measure for waist, and what measure for skirt. Address all orders to Patterns Dept., this paper.

Try Our Patterns

Have you patronized our pattern department lately? Watch our pattern columns for up-to-date and stylish fall styles. Our patterns are reliable and seasonable. They have given good service to a large number of women this year. Why not try ordering one or two and give them a trial?

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 507

Material required for a pretty blouse finds its place. The big buttons make a feature, and are always effective and the waist is attractively certain to win approval. When made of silk or flannel lining is often desirable.

Material required for medium size: 3 1/2 yds 21 or 24, 3/4 yds 32, or 2 yds 44 in wide, with 1/2 yd of rib velvet and 1/2 yd of ribbon for the frill. The pattern is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

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BREAKFAST JACKET 5015

Such a breakfast jacket as this one always is in demand. It can be worn with odd skirts and made from any reasonably material or it can be made with material to match.

Material required for medium size: 4 1/2 yds 36, 3/4 yds 44 in wide, 44 in wide with 6 yds of embroidery, 4 yds of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

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CHILD'S DRESS 5636

Such little dresses as this are among the most useful that the child's wardrobe contains. They can be made more or less dainty as the collar is plain or embroidered, but whatever their finish they are to be easily laundered; they involve very little sewing, and are easy to make. The dress suits the tiny boy of two and four as well as the girls to six years of age.

Material required for the medium size (4 yrs) is 4 1/2 yds 27, 3/4 yds 36, or 3/4 yds 44 in wide.

The pattern is also for children of 2, 4, and 6 yrs of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

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MISSIE'S JUMPER WAIST 5701

Young girls so peculiarly young so peculiarly young will that there seems every reason for their increasing popularity. This one is made with loose sleeves, suggests the kimono idea and is finished with a prettily shaped band at the neck.

Material required for 16 year girl is 2 1/2 yds 27, 3/4 yds 36, or 3/4 yds 44 in wide with 3/4 yd 44 in wide for the trim.

The pattern is cut in sizes of 14 and 16 yrs, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

Cheese Board Prices

Table with columns: BOARD, Date of Met'g, WHITE CHEESE (Boarded, Lowest Price, Highest Price), COLORED CHEESE (Boarded, Lowest Price, Highest Price). Lists various boards like Campbellford, Madoc, Peterboro, etc., with their respective cheese prices.

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Our 1938 importation has landed, consisting in females of 3 year olds, yearlings and calves. In bulls, yearlings and calves up to 1,100 lbs. Also a few yearlings. We also have calves from our own Record of Merit cows and other famous imported sires, either imp. or home-bred. Come and see them. Phone in residence, 810-28-28 Station, G.T.R. E-39-38

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SPRINCILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our stock at the leading shows this fall. Write for prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Long distance phone. E-63-39

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THE CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW of Canada, for milk, according to the last Herd Book, is Daisy, of Carleton, Reg. No. 11,584. She qualified for Advanced Registry with 1237 lbs. of milk ranging from 11 1/2 to 14 lbs. which is for sale at a reasonable fig. He is vigorous, quite large for his age, also about as good a sire as any I have bred. For description, extended pedigrees, and price, apply to the following:

GUS. LANGELIER, Cap Rouge, Que. E-62-29

P. A. GOUIN, Proprietor, Three Rivers, Que. E-32-90

STONEGROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, Prop. Six Anne de Belleville and five Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers for sale. Yorkshire Plus, imported Hires and Dams, February and March litters. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices

E-58-29 E. W. BJORKELAND, Manager.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good stock. We also have a few young bulls. Pontiac Farms, Imp., son of Hinderwell DeKok, world's greatest sire, his of herd, come and see them.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT. Putnam Stn., 1/2 mile C.P.R. E-64-29

HOLSTEINS

I have only three sons of Brightest Canary to offer for sale. speak quick if you want one.

GORDON H. MANHARD, Leeds Co., Ont. E-54-29

SUNNADALE HOLSTEINS

Bull calves from 2 to 4 months old, sired by Dutchland Sir Bengenville Mast Croft, he is imported from the celebrated sire, he is champion here of the world, also sired by Pieris Jengenville Const Damsi, champion bull of the world. He is the only sire that has ever been made over 30 lbs the buter in 7 days officially. Prices reasonable

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SPRING BROOK HOLSTEIN AND TAMBORTH—8 young cows in farrow to imp. King David, 2 years ready for service. Spring Brook, with good records. Offerings in Holsteins: 1 bull, 12 mos. bull calves, and a few females. "My Motto, Quality."

E-51-49 A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine, Bull calves for sale, with good records behind them; also Tamworth spring pigs. For particulars apply to

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Spring Valley P. O., Ont. E-64-29

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES AND PONIES A few bull calves of 1938, and a fine pair of young light bay imported Shetland mares for sale. P. A. Beaudoin, 107 St. James St., Montreal. E-62-69

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Bull Calves dropped this spring by Imp. Bull Bull. First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Long distance phone.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. E-4-49

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

are noted for being large producers of milk, testing 12 lbs. You can get young stock of all ages for sale. A few choice bull 1 calves of 1938 ready to ship. Prices right. Write or call on

W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que. E-41-49

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE

SENATOR OWENS, of Montebello, offers for sale his Stock Bull "Not Liked of St. Anne's 1974", both sire and dam imported. Can be seen at the Central Exhibition, Ottawa, with a string of his stock, which proves him to be a Grand Dairy Bull. E-20-19

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Have been bred and imported with a view to combining quality with production. The herd contains some noted winners. Never half goodtime (imported) now heads the Young stock for sale.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. E-51-59

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires, imported and Canadian bred. I offer for sale several young bulls, 8 months old, also bull and heifer calves. In one of my milkings stock I have on hand a number of choice Yorkshires some several months old. Write for prices

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. Phillipsburg, Que. E-51-29

RAVENDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires, imported and Canadian bred. I offer for sale my stock bull "Bright Bird" of Glenora, 1938. He is a sire of 100 lbs. in 7 days. 8 months old. Orders booked for calves of this year, also orders taken for July litters of Yorkshire pigs

W. F. KAY, Prop. Phillipsburg, Que. E-51-59-09

Advertise your Live Stock for sale in these columns.

STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES stands for everything that is best in this Dairy Breed. Our success in the show yards proves the excellence of our herd. For SALE—Stock of both sexes, D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Quebec. E-61-69

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MISCELLANEOUS

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES Young stock bred from imp. and Canadian bred stock, sale on prize winning lines from choice imported dams. Come and see them or write to HENRY A. MASON, Scarborough, Ont. Street cars from Toronto, pass the door E-6-49

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM, and Pontivy Yards, offers two also young Berkshires Bred for service. Also Berkshires. Prices right. Eggs from carried Rock, White and Partridge Wyandottes, \$3.50 per 15. Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$3.50 per 15. M. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Cream Al.-D. A. Graham, Wainstead, Ont. E-67-29

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES—Stock of all ages from imported and Canadian bred sires and dams of the choicest breeding for sale, and guaranteed as represented; write for particulars.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Agri-Pro, E. Georgetown G.T.R. E-10-21

THE HOMETOWN HERD OF ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Present offerings: 3 months old bull, sire Toronto champion, also cows and heifers of the choicest breeding. Must be sold to make room, at prices that will surprise you.

WM. ISCHE, Proprietor, Sebringville, Ont. E-57

THE SUNNY SIDE HERDFORDS

FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 8 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, at bargain prices, also a few cows, with salt butts, and bred again, can be spared E-52

M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O., Lucan Stn.

DON JERSEY HERD

Can furnish you with young bulls sired by the Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, also a bargain price, also a few cows, with salt butts, and bred again, can be spared E-52

D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont. E-54-29

LUNCASTER SHEEP, CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Tonloue Gooze, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkey, Wyandotte, C. Dorsets, etc. Also Golden, or Black Red Game Fowls. Write for what you want.

GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont. E-11-59-09

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont., breeder of choice Tamworth Swine. E-10-15

JOS. FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetsville, Ont. Large Yorkshire hogs for sale. E-11-29

SAMUEL CUMMER, Harkdale, Ont., importer and breeder of Dorset Sheep. E-10-11

mand has been apparent at country markets where prices have been decidedly easier, though not very much lower than last week. The bulk of the offerings in the country this week sold at about 150c and it is quite evident that buyers were anxious to get in under this, as the large operators were more or less out of the swim. The buying generally seemed to be confined to the smaller houses, the larger dealers buying only sporadically. Unless the demand from England comes up with force there is likely to be a further easing off in prices. It will not be further so much however as receipts continue small and there is evidently no possibility of the make picking up to any extent, and we look like having a short age throughout the season of fully 15 per cent. Shipments are fairly heavy this week, and show an increase over the previous week, the total however is away behind last year.

The butter market has been steady all week, with a somewhat even tendency. The high prices paid at country points last Saturday served to take the edge off the market, and the amount of butter this market has been rather small. However, dealers have faith in butter and country markets this week-end are steady and unchanged from a week ago. There is a fair quantity being shipped but the bulk of the receipts is going into store for account of local houses.

MONTRAL PRODUCE TRADE

Montreal, Saturday, August 22—Butter—There is a moderate trade locally in butter, though prices have had to be marked up generally on account of the advance in price at factory points. Fancy creamery cream is being sold at 35c with soft ider similar quality at 24c. Ordinary finished quality is quoted at 24c to 26c, and under. Best at 25c. Day butter is in fair supply and is quoted at from 20c to 22c according to quality.

Cheese—There is practically no change in local market conditions. A good trade is passing and prices range from 12c to 14c. Eggs—The egg market is steady and unchanged from last reports. Quotations are as follows: selected stock, 22c to 24c; No. 1 stock, 19c to 22c; and No. 2 stock, 18c. Dealers report a good trade, but receipts are rather more than can be handled conveniently and there is some attempt being made to get prices in the country down to a lower basis.

An automatic cow bowl for watering stock, which possesses many novel features, is being placed on the market by the Metal Shovel and Siding Co., of Preston, who will exhibit it at Toronto Exhibition, and offer it all fairs. This cow bowl is worked on the principle that the cow punches a button and gets the water. It can be placed in any location in the stable, and works so simple that even a child would do well to look up this company's exhibit when they are at the fair.

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\$10 **FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS** **\$18**
GOING. Additional Returning.

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|---|--|---|
| AUG. 14, 18 SEPT. 1, 8 | AUG. 18, 19 SEPT. 1, 9 | AUG. 20, 22, 27 SEPT. 2, 11, 14 |
| From stations on Toronto-North Bay line, west to but not including Toronto-Sarnia line. | From territory from Toronto-Sarnia line, and south thereof in Ontario. | From stations East of Toronto-North Bay line, to and including Shabusk Lake and Kingston. |

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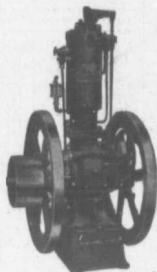
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