

Issued Each Week - Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 42.

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 20,

1910.



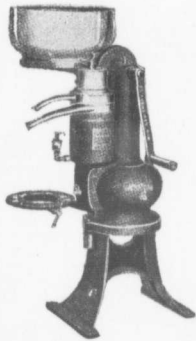
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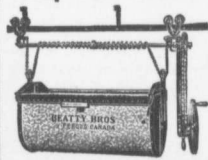
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Active Trade in Pure Bred Stock

The office of the National Live Stock Records at Ottawa is a Larcemer by which can be told accurately the condition of live stock breeding in Canada. An editor of Farm and Dairy, who called at this office recently, was informed by Mr. J. W. Brant, Secretary-treasurer of the Record Committee, that the number of pure bred animals imported into Canada this year, and the transfers of stock in the Dominion, have been unusually large. The activity has not been confined only to one of these and stock lot has extended to practically all classes.

"As usual, just before fair time," said Mr. Brant, "there was a great rush of registration of stock. This is left by breeders until they need certificates to make exhibition entries and then they ask us to attend to the registrations in the course of only a few hours. Were the applications forwarded to us earlier as they should be, we would be able to send out on one day all that had come in on the day before. We do not have to work over hours at this time of the year but recently we have had the staff working over hours. Our whole staff had to work for a while to get out the registrations of swine alone, in connection with work which the breeders claimed was very urgent.

"We now have in the printers' hands volume 1, of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association with about 10,000 pedigrees; volume 18, of the Clydesdale Stud Book, with 5,673 pedigrees, all recorded in 1909, the largest ever published; volume 27, of the Shorthorn Herd Book; volume 2, of the Ayrshire Herd Book; volume 2, of the Hackney Stud Book; volume 1, of the Percheron Stud Book and volume 21, swine record."

MANY PERCHERONS

"The importations of Percherons this year have been unusually large. George Lane, of Calgary, bought 97 in France at the big annual sale held at Hoger-le-Ton, of which he has so far brought over 77. Most of these animals are mares which will go direct to his farm. Previous to this importation, Mr. Lane had brought out 25 animals this year. F. A. Hamilton & Son, at Simcoe, Ont., brought out 25 animals this year. Robt. Hamilton at Simcoe, 13; and Edie & Porter, Simcoe, 11. Among those importing from France are F. J. Hassard, of Deloraine, Man.; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; Robt. Linton, Calgary, Alta.; J. D. Bolton, and W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta.; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man.; and J. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.; W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta.; and Jos. Mitchell, Elk Water, Sask. Fully as many Percherons have been brought in from France. We have brought in from the States and have recorded 1,649 Percheron stallions and 1,565 mares since we opened the Stud Book in 1908. I do not know of any other breed that has recorded so many in such a short space of time.

BIG TRADE IN CLYDESDALES

"The trade in Clydesdale horses, including large importations from Great Britain, has also been unusually large. On one day, August 29, 105 purebred Clydesdales were brought into Canada."

BELGIAN HORSES

"While the trade in Belgian horses is still small, there appears to be a growing demand. The Quebec Government brought out 15 this year. The same Government brought out a number of Belgians some years ago. An importation comprising 19 head, has been made this year by Eugene Postmans & Sons, of Quebec. Already 84 Belgian horses have been imported so far this year compared with 48 for all of last year.

"The registration of Yorkshire hogs has been very active as you can judge

by the fact that up to the first of October, we had recorded over 600 more pedigrees than during all of last year.

IMPORTATIONS

"The importations of pure bred stock this year, up to the first of October, compared with those for all of last year, are as follows. It must be borne in mind that the imports are for only three-quarters of this year as against a full year for last year and that therefore the importations of some of these breeds are likely to show a considerable increase.

	1909	1910
Clydesdale Horses	1135	800
Shorthorn Horses	1096	94
Percheron Horses	283	378
Shire Horses	114	61
Hackney Horses	73	41
Belgian Horses	43	84
Pones	21	60
Sheep	164	162
Swine	20	27
Ayrshire cattle	78	100
Yorkshire cattle	52	3
Jersey cattle	29	34
Red Polled cattle	23	72
Northwestern cattle	18	36
Angus cattle	15	4
Standard bred Horses	142	89
Morgan Horses	8	4
Sulfolk Horses	47	25
American Saddle Horses	3	5
Oldenburg Coach Horses	3	5
French Coach Horses	9	11
Yorkshire Coach Horses	1	4
German Coach Horses	2	4
Kerry & Dexter cattle	1	0

Railway Experimental Farms

"The banks and railroads of the province reap the most direct benefits from the advancement of agriculture, and now that the government has done and is doing its share in the work I think that it is up to the banks and railway companies to help to extend to the farmers of the province the knowledge that has been acquired at such great expense by the government," declared President Dr. G. C. Creelman, in giving his testimony before the royal technical education commission at its recent sitting in Quebec.

The commission, in going through the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute, struck a veritable hot bed of just the kind of information that is most anxious to secure, and such as they are unable to get anywhere else in the Dominion. President Creelman's main contention was that it would be the railways and banking companies, some of the largest at any rate, to establish model farms at not too distant intervals through the territories in which they operate. These farms should be in charge of scientific agriculturists, and farmers should be invited to visit them often and get valuable advice and encouragement.

From the testimony of Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the field husbandry department, Dr. Robertson, chairman of the commission figured it out that Ontario has been ordered to the extent of about \$3,000,000 in the past 12 years by the introduction of Manchurian barley, and the adoption of better methods of farming.

"This commission were convinced that the money made by the province in the increase of the yield of barley alone far more than made up the expense of the O.A.C., and now the commission were told, also by Prof. Zavitz that they were bringing out barley known as the O.A.C. 21, that was even better than the Manchurian barley."

Item of Interest

W. D. Jackson of Grimsby, who graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1909 has been appointed District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Carleton County. Mr. Jackson has had experience in this work as assistant to Mr. McVannel, the District Representative in Prince Edward County

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a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1910.

No. 42

ONTARIO AND THE APPLE—THE INDUSTRY DECLINING

J. W. Crow, B.S.A., Professor of Pomology, O. A. C.

The Condition of the Industry as it Exists Today and the Causes Responsible for the Decline— Facts Discussed by One Who Knows.

"SAM, go out in the orchard and rake hay till noon, will you?"

Sam was a new man and had been on the farm only a week. He wasn't slow, as a rule, but now he hesitated and looked at "the boss" quizzically.

"Orchard?" he said. "I didn't know there was one on the place."

"Oh," explained the farmer, "I mean that five-acre field out back of the barn. There used to be an orchard there but it didn't pay, and we cut it down. We always speak of that field as 'the orchard' yet."

We need not concern ourselves with the specific names applied by the farmer to each of his various fields but inasmuch as the fate of the hay-growing orchard is typical of the fate of many orchards in the fair province of Ontario, it behoves us to enquire briefly into the whereabouts of the case.

THE FATE OF ORCHARDS

First of all, may I ask if the reader is aware that acres and acres of orchard trees have been actually offered up in smoke right here in Ontario because they "didn't pay?" May I state, too, that there are in this province to-day hundreds, yes, thousands of acres of trees that might better be dug up and burned so far as their present condition is concerned. I wish simply to make it plain that large numbers of orchards in this province are at the present time unprofitable.

Let me be misunderstood as recommending the wholesale destruction of unprofitable trees, let me hasten to add that among the most profitable fruit tree plantations in the entire province (not excepting peaches) are some of these once-neglected apple orchards. How many peach growers in Ontario, or any other country, can show strictly net returns better than one hundred dollars an acre per year, over a series of years? How many apple-growers in the far-famed West can show better average returns? The thing is being done to-day in our own provinces, but most of us don't know it, and many would refuse to believe it if we were told. And it is being done, not by new plantations, but by orchards 40 and 50 years of age that never saw a spray pump until less than 10 years ago.

There are dozens of splendid orchards still standing idle and any man with the necessary "sand" and a little capital can make lots in Prince Rupert and fruit-growing in British Columbia look wasteful in comparison. "But," you say, "do you really mean to tell us that the apple business in Ontario is not progressing?" I am referring to apples only, and I am quite convinced that if accurate figures were available they would bear out the truth of the following statements. Taking into consideration all those counties of Ontario which formerly pro-

duced apples in commercial quantity:

1. The percentage of No. 1 fruit has decreased in the last 15 years.

2. The percentage of wormy, scabby and otherwise defective apples has increased.

3. There is a smaller actual number of barrels of strictly No. 1 apples packed in this province to-day than there was 15 years ago.

INCREASED ACREAGE

All of this in spite of the fact that the actual acreage of orchard has increased. For verification of these statements ask the Dominion Fruit Inspectors and the Buyers. Practically the entire commercial output passes through their hands and they can be relied on for an authoritative opinion. The buyers will tell you that the good apples simply cannot be had at any price. Those who cater to the better class of trade state that they can pay \$4.00 a barrel f.o.b., for strictly first class Northern Spies in carloads, but

they are compelled to go to New York State or Nova Scotia for them because they are not available in Ontario.

In the face of these facts (if you will permit me to call them such) shall we conclude that apple growing as an industry is progressing or otherwise? Progress is undoubtedly being made in certain localities, but, speaking in the broad, general sense, the progressive areas are small in size and can by no means be pointed out as disproving the general statement that the apple industry of this province has declined.

On one point, at last, we are all agreed; if conditions are as represented in the foregoing, something must be done. Before recommending remedial measures, however, let us look at some of the causes which have led to this state of affairs. Probably we shall not, in many cases, find it necessary to do more than simply "remove the cause," although that operation in itself may be no easy task.

CAUSE OF DECLINE

1. The general increase of fungus and insect pests is particularly noticeable. When apples were first grown in this province there were no pests, and fruit developed perfectly without the necessity of any special care on the part of the fruit grower. Some of the new localities in the far west are in this condition at present. Can it be said of us to-day, however, that we have failed to profit by the experience of other countries, or even by the results secured by some of our own number? No man in his senses will deny that control of codling worm and apple spot is perfectly practicable. But in spite of the development of special machinery and materials for the purpose, we have allowed

these two pests to develop at such a rate that in many splendid localities fully 80 per cent. of our apples are disfigured by them.

2. Under the rather general term "Winter Injury" are grouped a number of troubles which seem to grow directly out of the severity of our winter season. It was, of course, necessary to determine by experiment the climatic range of varieties, and recent test winters have shown us plainly what may be expected from planting certain kinds too far north. The counties of Waterloo and Wellington contain scarcely an orchard of growing apples, whereas in former days hundreds of barrels of Baldwins, Greenings, Kings and Spies were shipped out. Spy is considerably harder than the other sorts mentioned, but Kings, Greenings and Baldwins are planted in this district under very imminent risk of serious injury if not of entire loss.

But how has the lesson of 1903-04 been re-



A Portion of the Ontario Fruit Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont.

garded? Some growers, I find, are again turning their attention to apples and are planning to plant these very kinds. And there are many other sections where the lesson has been so similarly overlooked. Let our northerly districts go more into fall apples. They are, as a class, harder; they bear earlier and more abundantly, and if properly handled sell equally as well, if not better than the winter varieties. Thousands of trees have been lost to the province from winter killing. Let us then select sorts adapted to the climate in which they are to be grown.

3. Shortsighted policy on the part of sellers and buyers. I cannot be accused of trying to put my finger on any one man when I say there have been far too many frauds and far too many crooked deals in our apple selling history. Too many of our buyers have been speculators and too few of them have been reputable, reliable men with good business connections. Is common honesty such a scarce article after all? It is far from my mind to attach a hard name to the trade, but anyone who has looked into the question will have realized that our facilities for marketing have been inadequate. Our local buyers are not by any means responsible for all the trouble. A good deal of it can be traced to imperfections in the marketing scheme on the other side of the Atlantic.

And a good deal of it lies, too, at the door of the farmer himself. There never was an apple "operator" so everlastingly crooked but some farmer could be found every bit as simious and, in all probability more so. Interpreted, this means: The farmer who asks more than a fair market price for his goods is causing someone to lose money, and he thereby directly lessens the demand for the article he has for sale. The dealer who offers less than a fair price to the producer or who attempts in any way to gain an undue advantage is operating directly to discourage the producer. If the practice is persisted in, the producer is driven out of business and the dealer's occupation is gone. This is exactly what has happened in Ontario. Farmers have not received the encouragement of profitable prices and have simply quit the business. Dealers are going into other lines or are transferring their operations to other countries. A number of former buyers are going into apple growing, realizing that good fruit is scarce and saleable at profitable prices.

Wintering Bees Out of Doors

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, O.A.C.

Bees can be successfully wintered out of doors if they are sheltered from cold winds, have good queens, and plenty of stores in the hive. The hive should be placed in a box large enough to allow three or four inches of packing on the sides and six or eight inches on the top. The summer cover should be removed and a porous cloth cover spread on the top of the frames. The packing of chaff, leaves or sawdust may be put on top of the cloth. This allows the moisture from the bees' breath to escape slowly through the packing.

There should be a space between the packing and the water tight cover of the box. Small ventilating holes in the ends of the box close up to the cover admit a passage of air through the packing to dry it. A small tunnel should connect the entrance of the hive to the outside so that the bees can get air at the entrance and can come out and fly whenever the day is warm enough.

Any hives which have not enough stores for the winter should be fed. A suitable syrup for feeding is made by taking the best granulated sugar and mixing with water in the proportion of two of sugar to one of water. Heat and stir the mixture until thoroughly dissolved. Take two-quart fruit sealers and fill with this syrup and cover with a cheesecloth, screwing down the ring over the cloth. If this jar is turned upside down on top of the frames the bees will suck the syrup through the cloth and store it in the combs. Each hive should have 30 to 35 pounds of stores.

Educational Means for the Suppression and Control of Bovine Tuberculosis

Hon. W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

I place a high value on the work this Commission may do if performed wisely, in shaping the conviction and purpose of the people of Canada and the United States concerning the prevention and control of Bovine Tuberculosis. As yet, that conviction is but little more than an ill defined dread of something not clearly understood by the great mass of farmers. Added to this dread is a hope stronger yet, that the evil is not as great as has been asserted; that it is a scare that will soon pass over. As yet, in the minds of farmers and breeders generally, especially in those localities where demonstration work has not been had, there is a strong under current of conviction that all this talk about the disease is an interested plea of the veterinarians, that the trouble does not amount to much if the doctors and editors would hold their tongues and pens.

Just as long as this bank of fog exists, it will control all legislation and individual effort, to get rid of the difficulty. At the bottom of the matter is a widespread ignorance on the part of farmers as to the danger that threatens them; it is difficult to arouse them out of their conservatism, for as yet, all they know about it is talk. The conservatism of intelligence is vastly different from that which exists because of a lack of know-

An Inspiration to Success

Since taking up farming as an occupation Farm and Dairy has always been my guide and adviser. It is a regular encyclopedia of agricultural information. The articles from farmers who have already made a success of the business are always an inspiration to greater endeavor on our part. We would not be without it.—L. C. Shaw, Kent Co., N. B.

ledge. The first demands more light; the latter dreads light.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

From what I have seen in Wisconsin, I am convinced that the most powerful aid to that action against the disease which this Commission is so anxious to bring about, is public demonstration. One animal slaughtered before a body of farmers, and the diseased parts exposed to their plain view, is worth more to foster conviction and inspire effort than anything else that can be done. If the Federal and State governments would devote means for this demonstration work, it would prove a most powerful educator. Public agitation, in farmers' gatherings, and the talk of the Agricultural Press is useful mainly, in keeping alive an interest in the subject. But gentlemen, we must remember that with the majority of men, a large majority, "Seeing is believing".

I believe therefore, that this Commission should use its influence in urging legislation by municipalities, and State and National legislatures for the spread and support of this demonstration work. Great care must be exercised, however, to select only such animals as will amply show forth the ravages of the disease. The great progress we have made in legislation in Wisconsin, and in securing a widespread acquiescence in the use of the tuberculin test, would never have come had it not been for a large number of public demonstrations held in various parts of the State.

LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN

We have gone as far as this in legislation: that after Dec. 1, 1910, all animals sold for breeding or milking purposes, must first be tuberculin tested. This, I believe, is a step further in advance than has been taken by any other state. It shows well the tone and temper of our farmers and the work which has been done to acquaint them with a true understanding of the situation.

It is needless for me to say that if they are for the law, or any law, it goes; if they are against it, it is at best a dead letter. It is worth a great deal in the promotion of such objects, to have a Live Stock Sanitary Board in a state that will take hold and lead in this work. In too many instances these organizations are purely negative in their influence, and so nothing is done. There is a notable lack of funds to bear the expense of demonstration work. The farmers everywhere would willingly be taxed for its support. Municipalities could well afford to have such expense for the sake of the education it would afford to consumers of meat and dairy products.

In conclusion, I would urge upon this Commission that special emphasis be placed upon the promotion of public exhibitions of diseased cattle before and after slaughter, as the most powerful means of education concerning the nature and danger of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The Early Lamb Industry

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Early lamb, or what is commonly called household lamb production, is an industry that is worthy of greater attention than it has been receiving. There is a large proportion of the wealthier class constantly on the watch for health giving luxury—and I might ask what is a more toothsome luxury than lamb eight to 12 weeks old, out of season, or in other words produced at a time when it is difficult to glut the market? Different lutchers seem to have, or cater to, a different trade in this regard; a few prefer lambs to weigh 35 to 40 lbs. live weight, the greater demand however, seems to be for lambs weighing 45 lbs. to 60 lbs., which weights should be reached at from seven to 12 weeks.

In order to produce the desired quality in lamb it is necessary first to have ewes from good milking strains. They must be fed well while nursing. The young lambs also should be fed at the same time by providing a creep where they can go and feed unmolested from a trough by themselves. Here they will soon learn to eat ground oats and peas mixed with bran and pea sized oil cake which makes an excellent ration with which to push the lambs and at the same time keep them fat. The breed that has proven their ability to supply the market for lamb, at all seasons as none other can, is the Dorset, or what is commonly called Dorset Horns—a breed that has been recognized in England for over 200 years as an early lamb producer and further as being capable of nursing their offspring well which is a very important essential as the lambs must be fat in order to command the best price.

Prices for lamb vary considerably, as the market opens before the poultry season is over and practically closes at Easter time after which time all breeds can flood the market; prices run from \$8.00 to \$12.00 a head in Canada and from \$3.00 to \$15.00 in New York and Boston. To the mind of the writer the only danger that confronts this rapidly growing trade is the tendency for dealers to try to supply the trade with undersized western or range lambs, out of cold storage, which would rapidly drive the consumer out of the market.

Whether or not we enjoy life depends on the attitude of mind which we take toward our environment. Some people would not be happy anywhere. In the country they complain of the loneliness; in the city the noise worries them. If we set ourselves to enjoy life and make the most out of it success will be ours. And where should we enjoy ourselves more than in the country where our whole life is spent in the midst of the great works of nature? If we would only ease the cares of our minds and comprehend the miracles which are being performed around us every day what a different outlook on life we country women would have.—Mrs. S. P. McIntosh, Centre Co., Ont.

Anent the Winter Care of Colts

Is it advisable, provided a colt is given good feed and care, to groom and blanket it the first winter, or is it better to let it rough it? The colt is a Standard-bred, strong and will be in fairly warm quarters.—Subscriber, Martintown, Ont.

The advisability of blanketing and grooming a colt during its first winter so far as the blanket is concerned (provided the stable is reasonably warm) is a matter of indifference. The only use of a blanket would be to keep the coat shorter and sleeker and the animal more in show condition than would otherwise be the case. The colt

stand at night are well ventilated and barring accidents you need have no fear of your colts not coming out in first-class condition in the spring.—Dr. H.A.G. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

Experience in Wintering Ewes

J. H. Brown, Grey Co., Ont.

Warm and expensive buildings for wintering breeding ewes are not only unnecessary, but are positively injurious to the health and constitution of the stock. Dryness and good ventilation

Fertilizers Benefit Muck Soils

One of the problems confronting many farmers in Lanark Co., Ont., is how to make swamp or muck soil, of which they have considerable, productive. There is said to be some 90,000 acres of swamp and slash land in the County. Much of this land has been brought under cultivation by municipal drains and these who benefited thereby have of course been taxed accordingly. Notwithstanding the fact that a considerable area of this land has been brought under cultivation, much of it is given over to the growth of golden-rod and red top. The land proved to be non-productive with ordinary grain crops.

In order to discover some means of making these soils productive, R. S. Hamer, B.S.A., the Lanark county representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has, during the past two years, undertaken experiments, right out on these non-productive soils, with commercial fertilizers. He has secured some very interesting and remarkable results as may be seen from the photos reproduced on this page. The crops shown are Early Daubigny oats. Both plots were sown on June 3rd and photographed September 3rd. Both plots are on Mr. P. S. McLaren's farm, on the same kind of soil and adjoining each other. The plot shown in cut No. 1 was not fertilized. The plot as shown in cut No. 2 was fertilized with muriate of potash, 120 pounds, and superphosphate, 360 pounds to the acre. An editor of Farm and Dairy who was in Lanark County recently, learned that the increased yield on the fertilized plot paid for the fertilizer the first year. In experiments carried over into the second year, it figured out a profit from \$1.00 to \$5.00 an acre, over and above the cost of the commercial fertilizer.

Just how important these experiments are to those farmers of the County who have muck soils, may be learned from the fact that on one farm over 80 acres of this kind of soil some years ago were cleared and ditched at a cost somewhere between \$10 and \$50 an acre. After being brought under cultivation it grew a few good crops and then became useless. Much of this cleared swamp land has not given a profit from cultivation in recent years and has lately been growing golden-



No. 1.—Some Remarkable Results Have Been Secured from Commercial Fertilizers on Muck Soils in Lanark Co., Ont.

will do as well and be just as vigorous and thrifty without the blanket as with it.

SHALL WE GROOM THE COLT

The matter of grooming is of more importance. Any animal is the better for being groomed daily. Grooming keeps the skin more active and healthy and tends towards the general health of the animal. And yet after all there are not many colts that are groomed and they seem to get along all right without it; but there is no doubt that any person who is willing to take the time and trouble to do it is doing a good thing for his animal.

The most important feature in wintering colts is to see that they get plenty of suitable food and regular exercise. All the well-cured clover hay that they will eat is necessary. Clover is much better than timothy because it contains far more of the ingredients necessary for tissue building than does timothy, besides being more easily digested. Oats with a little bran added to each feed is the best grain ration. A well grown colt should have a quart of oats three times a day with a little bran added as an extra each meal.

GIVE EXERCISE

I believe there is no point in which the average colt is so much neglected during the winter months as in the matter of exercise. A young horse cannot properly develop without it. Exercise is necessary for the building up of a robust vigorous frame and unless a colt gets it regularly he is not given a fair chance to do his best. In our cold country, the winters are long and the opportunities for exercise too often very limited. Colts should be turned out every day in a large paddock for several hours where they could run about and develop their systems in nature's own way. No matter how cold or stormy the day, turn them out. They will enjoy the outing and be all the better for it. The only exception as to the weather will be in the case of rain; during a cold rain in the winter a colt might better be in the barn.

The trees should be kept cut off to a natural shortness when a tendency to overgrowth is noticed. Stand the colt on a plank floor and with a chisel and mallet cut the toes to a natural length. Where colts are running in a large paddock on the frozen ground this condition is not at all likely to develop as the friction of the hard ground will wear off the feet as fast as it grows.

See to it further that the stables in which colts

are the main requisites in the first-class sheep barn. The sheep barn which we have at present has given us excellent satisfaction; it cost very little. It accommodates 20 ewes and is 12 by 27 feet with an A-shaped roof, the loft of which is used for straw. The north and west sides are double boarded with building paper between to keep out winds.

For feeding we have an elevated rack along one side which the ewes can reach quite readily. Grain is fed in shallow, flat troughs. As we feed quite a large quantity of turnips no special provision is made for watering. They can get water in a trough in the yard at almost any time; however the sheep are free to come in and out as they like all through the winter.



No. 2.—This Oat Crop Grew on the Same Kind of Soil and in the Same Season as the Oat Crop Illustrated in No. 1. There are 9,000 acres of swamp and slash land in Lanark Co., Ont. Much of this has been cleared at great expense, and after being cleared proved to be almost useless for crop production. The County Representative, E. S. Hamer, B.S.A., of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has undertaken experiments with commercial fertilizers on these muck soils and has secured some very interesting results. The only difference between the plots that grew the crops as shown in cuts Nos. 1 and 2 was that No. 2 was fertilized with muriate of potash, 120 lbs., and superphosphate, 360 pounds to the acre. Fuller information is given in the adjoining article.

In addition to all the clover hay which they will eat and a good feed of pulped turnips once a day, we plan to feed one-half pound of grain a day to each ewe. This grain consists of a mixture of crushed oats and bran or middlings. No corn is fed to the breeding stock as it tends to make them too fat. Fed in this way, in cool, dry quarters, the ewes are in the very best of health and just in proper condition to give birth to good, strong lambs.

rod and red top. On some of this soil, it is a difficult proposition to grow any kind of a crop owing to the character of the subsoil, it being sandy. On such soils it is not possible to grow good profitable crops even with the aid of fertilizers.

Any farm where clover can be raised can double and treble its returns from corn.—J. D. Truesdell, Leeds Co., Ont.

New Ontario Demonstration Farm

Forty-one miles north of the height of land and 30 miles south of Cochrane and the traveller on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad is surprised to see in the almost unbroken forest a comparatively large clearing with a comfortable house and good barn surrounded with fields of grain. He usually imagines that some settler more progressive than the rest has succeeded in hewing out for himself a home considerably more attractive than the home of the average Temiskaming settler. But on enquiry he will learn that this is the Northern Ontario Demonstration farm at Monteth.

The site for the farm was decided upon four years ago by a party consisting of Hon. Cochrane; Hon. N. Monteith; Com. Coombs of the Salvation Army; Col. Lamb, Immigration agent for the Salvation Army; Thos. Southworth; A. W. Campbell, Deputy Min-

ister of Public Works; H. G. Howie, Crown Timber Agent; Geo. W. Yates, Private Secretary to Hon. Cochrane; Dr. Clark, Chief Forester of Ontario; A. E. Stephenson, Editor of New Liskeard Speaker; and Wm. Pringle, party proceeded by a special train to the end of the line, 18 miles south of Matheson. From there they travelled on foot over a rough construction trail with the exception of Hon. Cochrane, who was suffering from a broken leg. He travelled on horse back.

THE JOURNEY TO THE FARM

After a night's rest at Grant's Construction camp at Matheson, where the party was hospitably treated by Mrs. Grant and everything done for their comfort that a good woman could do, they embarked in canoes on the Black River. One canoe was in charge of two Indians named McDougall. The other was in charge of H. G. Howie and Robt. Reid, late of the Hudson Bay Co. The route taken was north down the Black River to

the Abitibi River, thence down it to Iroquois Falls. Hon. Monteith made the selection of what is now the Northern Demonstration Farm.

In Temiskaming, Hon. Monteith is considered as the first Minister of Agriculture to take an interest in the agricultural development of that country. During the time he was Minister he made annual visits in company with Hon. Cochrane and did everything in his power to further the interests of the settlers. The north country lost a staunch friend when Hon. Monteith retired from office.

THE FARM AT PRESENT

The farm consists of 800 acres. At the present time there are about 20 acres under crop and upwards of 1000 chopped. The expectation is that next year a much larger area will be ready to sow as the work of clearing the farm is proceeding very rapidly. The house and barn were erected two years ago. The house is 20 by 26 feet and the barn 20 by 36 feet. The first plowing was done last year.

At the time of the writer's visit, the stock consisted of five horses and one cow. It is the intention to fully stock the farm before long. There is a complete equipment of farm machinery already in the barn.

As this year's crop is the first there is any possibility of gaining any very valuable knowledge as to the best varieties of grain, etc., to sow in the north. Mr. Whitton does not hesitate to state however, that the grains and vegetables do fully as well if not better in this new country than in Old Ontario. Despite the fact that the present crop is the first and that the early part of the season was very dry, Mr. Whitton has some magnificent grain and excellent turnips and mangels. The grain fills extremely well and there is no rust whatever. As yet there are no potato bugs. Grubs cut off an odd cabbage here and there.

GREAT CLOVER GROWTH

Here, as elsewhere in the Clay Belt, there is an almost phenomenal clover growth. The writer saw a plant at the farm, consisting of 180 stems all grown from a single seed.

In the vicinity of the Monteith farm and indeed all through the northern part of the agricultural country there are many settlers but little improvement are being made. The Government has not done what it should in the matter of building roads and the settler goes to and from his little shack on a narrow trail cut through the bush. Until roads are constructed and the settler given a little more encouragement he cannot be expected to do much in the way of clearing his farm.

The land here is equally as fertile and the climate just as pleasant as in New Liskeard, 105 miles away. The good crops grown on the Demonstration Farm are evidence of the possibilities of this section and it too will some day be a great agricultural country.—Colin W. Lees.

Appoint Weed Inspectors

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in Farm and Dairy, Aug. 25, an editorial dealing with the noxious weed problem in which you advocate a change in the present act. This act has proved absolutely useless for prevention and eradication of noxious weeds. Cooperation is a good thing to carry out some enterprises—but cannot be made to do effective work in this particular case. I quite agree with you when you say that there should be a stringent noxious weed act passed by our Provincial Legislature and reinforced by the Dominion.

In order to enforce any weed law inspectors would have to be appointed, each one having his allotted district to superintend. The appointment and selection of inspectors might be left to the township councils. Their appointment, however, should be compulsory.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY

The necessity for legislation of this character is apparent on all sides. If the farmer is not in a position to control the weeds he should be able to control the farmer who produces the weeds. A percentage of the proceeds of discouraging than having spent a whole summer cleaning a field to find the same field reseeded with sow thistle, Canada thistle and similar bad weeds through the carelessness of a neighbor.

The strict enforcement of such an act would necessitate to a considerable extent a change in the operations of the farm. A percentage of our farmers would have to get out of the old rut and adopt modern methods of farming. That in itself would be an advantage to all concerned.—J. Smithson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

A Jewel of Great Value

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The numerous readers of Farm and Dairy will no doubt experience an thrill of satisfaction as they read Mr. T. R. James' article in the issue of Aug. 27. As he says, it is a bit of a bother to conduct cows individually from the pasture field, yet there is nothing so bad it might not be worse. In the first place, is it not splendid exercise for the hired man prior to breakfast? Then is it not restful for the poor dog? Sometimes it happens that the grass is wet and that the pasture field is 40 or 50 acres in extent. That however is a mere trifle, for is not dew a splendid leather preservative and what could be nicer than to be water-logged to the knees? Everyone knows how good that is for rheumatism.

Then, again, cows are active creatures and evince keen delight in hurrying home to be milked. Sometimes, they prefer to stay and "fill up" but is not the hunter armed with a long whip and perhaps "seven league" boots. Should some of the herd of 24 cows be obstinate and disliking it offers a magnificent opportunity to display that cheerful optimism and disregard for the attack of spleen struggling within for an airing.

Yet withal, there may be some Farm and Dairy readers who would prefer dirt high and dry on a knoll and direct the operations of a dog of average intelligence, well trained dog will not rush up and tear chunks of the cows, but will act far more considerately toward the herd, than the average hired man, armed with a whip. A good dog is a jewel of great value on the dairy farm and the degree of intelligence developed is usually commensurate with that of its master. Commenting you upon the high ideals and general character of Farm and Dairy, I am, Sir, yours faithfully, Frank Hart, Northumberland Co., Ont.

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This photo by an editor of Iowa Exhibitor of Mr. Kennel the best the Hillview herd, Hendy & Sons Ontario. The parts of Ca. States. Mr. Kennel children: Mr. Ont., Mrs. Ont., Mrs. Man.; D. J. and Prof. V. Iowa. At the N. The follow hold conven Dairy Show, mentioned, in the Colisee Inter-nation-tion Monday Official Dairy Day, Monday American American C. Tuesday, Monday, Oct. 25th, American I. Tuesday, Tuesday, National C. Association, and Friday, Oct. 26th, Holstein, Oct. 25th, day, Oct. 25th, American A. Butler Manu- evening, Oct. American J. nesday, Oct. 1. National D. Oct. 27th.

One of the Veterans

As a type of farmer who has made good and who has been of distinct service to his community and to the country at large we may well look to Mr. Archibald Kennedy, a veteran stock breeder and farmer of Russell Co., Ont. Archibald Kennedy, Vernon, Ont., was born at Maxwell, Glengarry Co., Ont., in 1831. He has lived on Hillview Farm since 1858. He brought the first Berkshire swine and the Shorthorn cattle into his community in 1867. He brought the first Shropshire sheep in 1883. He commenced breeding shagbire cattle in 1880 when he purchased five first prize winners at the Ottawa fair. Since that time he made several additions to the herd,



Mr. Archibald Kennedy

This photo of Mr. Kennedy was snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy at the Ottawa Exhibition. Read the short biography of Mr. Kennedy given in this column.

the best that money could buy. The Hillview herd now owned by A. Kennedy & Son, is one of the best in Ontario. They have sold cattle to all parts of Canada and to the United States.

Mr. Kennedy is the father of five children: Mrs. Jas. York, Spring Hill, Ont.; Mrs. Herb. Faith, Winchester, Ont.; Mrs. W. J. Carson, Winnipeg, Man.; D. J. Kennedy, Vernon, Ont., and Prof. W. G. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa.

At the National Dairy Show

The following organizations will hold conventions at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, on the dates mentioned. The convention hall is in the Coliseum.

International Milk Dealers Association, Monday, Oct. 24th.

Official Dairy Instructors' Association, Monday, Oct. 24th.

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Monday, Oct. 24th, (Banquet).

American Dairy Farmers' Association, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.

National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 25-27th.

Holstein-Friesian Association, Tuesday, Oct. 25th, (Banquet).

American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Wednesday evening, Oct. 25th, (Banquet).

American Jersey Cattle Club, Wednesday, Oct. 26th, (Banquet).

National Dairy Union, Thursday, Oct. 27th.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Grass on Swamp Land

I am clearing a piece of low swampy land. It has a muck bottom and is flooded for a month in the spring. What will be the best way to seed it? Part of it is burned clear with two or three inches of ashes from the burnt muck and grass. Part of it is a tough sod of native grass. I think it is red top. I was thinking of sowing alsike and timothy. Would it be a good plan to sow rye now and out for green feed?—James Lestler, Rainy River District, Ontario.

It is probable that the grass in question is red top. Red top in any case is the grass to give you the best results under such conditions as you describe. The addition of six or eight lbs. of timothy and three or four lbs. of alsike per acre would probably help matters. Plough in July and work for a couple of months to rot the sod and kill any weeds. Leave the land lying flat all winter and sow the next spring after harrowing only. Harrow the grass seed in and then roll. On parts that have not been burnt over roll two or three times to insure best results.

I believe a good catch of grass would be worth more than a crop of rye. You would be more likely to get a good catch where rye was not used as a nurse crop.—J.H.G.

Questions re Silos

I am thinking of building a silo either this fall or next summer. Will you kindly answer the following questions? What kind of silo would you advise me to build—a cement block, solid cement or a wooden one? In what style of silo does ensilage freeze least? Does the acid in the corn injure the walls of a cement silo?—B. J. K., Oxford Co., Ont.

We would have no hesitation in advising a monolithic silo throughout. A first-class wood silo would cost almost as much as the cement. It is possible to make a cheaper one, the life of which would only be a few years, and would cost from one-half to two-thirds as much as one of cement.

The ensilage is not as liable to freeze in a concrete silo as in a wood one under the same conditions of temperature. There is generally in a wood silo about one foot of silo does ensilage which freezes around the edge while in a concrete silo not more than two inches has been the rule.

The acid from the corn has positive effect on the cement as they use concrete pipe in sewers to convey acid substances.—Jno. C. Doidge, London Concrete Machinery Co.

Width of Ridges to Plow

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It has been my practice for many years to plow 60 foot ridges, 30 feet to be gathered and 30 feet to be split. This size of ridge is chosen for convenience and saving time in plowing, disc harrowing or cultivating and harrowing.

I have recently secured a plow with which the whole field can be plowed by starting on one side and keeping on continuously without making a ridge of any kind. This will be a great labor saving implement as much time has to be spent leveling ridges.

filling furrows and getting the surface level and thoroughly pulverized before sowing.

All soils are treated alike, where sufficient drainage or fall in the land can be secured. There is however, land that is almost level where there is no tile drainage and surface drainage has to be depended upon. It will be found best in such cases to plow ridges a width suitable to the machinery on hand whether 12, 16 or 22 feet. Drainage will be only object of plowing narrow ridges. The greater the fall in the land, the wider the ridges. The smoother the surface, the bigger the harvest.—John Fixter, Manager, Macdonald College Farm.

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.



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HORTICULTURE

Crop Report and Apple Prices

Now that the entire crop of fall apples has been picked and pickers are busy harvesting the winter varieties, a fairly accurate estimate can be made as to what the apple crop will be this year. In a few orchards where good spraying and cultural methods have been followed, there will be a full crop. These orchards however, are few and far between. Farm and Dairy correspondents in all parts of Ontario report a short crop. Fall varieties averaged a fair crop but winter varieties, particularly in Western Ontario, will be very scarce. Many localities, which in previous years shipped large quantities of apples, will have only enough for local consumption. Mr. Wallace Megraw reports that instead of shipping 2,000 barrels from around Paisley, as usual, they will only ship about 40 barrels this year. The high winds on October 1st blew off a large portion of crop there, particularly in Eastern Ontario.

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES

Apple prices reported by Farm and Dairy correspondents range all the way from 75 cents for fall varieties on the trees to \$4.00 for No. 1 Spys on the trees. Most of the prices for winter varieties on the trees runs from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a barrel with \$1.50 as an average. It is interesting to note that higher prices have been realized by members of the Fruit Growers' Association than by growers who deal directly with the buyers J. G. Waite, Northumberland County, reports that while buyers are paying \$2.00 to \$2.50 picked and packed, apples sold through the associations are bringing \$2.75 to \$3.00.

QUALITY AND SPRAYING

More spraying has been done this year than in any previous year. The quality of the apples is very good. That the members of the fruit growers associations are compelled to spray their orchards accounts to a large extent for the extra prices which they have been receiving for their fruit.

Apples are not nearly an average crop this year. Most of the apples have been sold at \$1.50 a barrel, tree run.—F. S. Wallbridge, Hastings Co., Ont.

HIGH PRICES THROUGH ASSOCIATIONS
Crops hoarding on the lake are poor but further back they are good. Apples are selling at \$1.25 a barrel on the trees, \$2.00 to \$2.50 picked and

packed, and those sold through the associations, \$2.75 to \$3.00 picked and packed.—John G. Waite, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Apples are one-third of an average crop. The price of apples ranges from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a barrel.— Cecil Walsh, Durham Co., Ont.

Recent winds have reduced merchantable apples to one-quarter of a crop. Fall apples sold at \$1.00, winter apples at \$1.25 a barrel, on trees.—J. L. Northumberland Co., Ont.

We have no winter apples at all. Fall apples are a poor sample. We have none to sell.—Wm. Barton, Durham Co., Ont.

Spys and Baldwins are a fair crop but other varieties are light, the quality poor. Fall apples are bringing 75 cents; winter varieties, \$1.00 a barrel.—Jas. McHolm, Durham Co., Ont.

BLOWN OFF BY WINDS

Apples are not as heavy as in previous years. From one-half the crop was blown off in the recent wind storm. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a barrel.—J. C. Montgomery, Durham Co., Ont.

The crop will not be over one-quarter of an average and not up to the average in quality. The high wind on October 1st, blew off the greater portion of the fruit. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel.—Jas. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.

All apples will be required for local use. Average price will be about \$1.25 for fall, and \$2.00 for winter varieties; 75 cents to \$1.00, on the trees.—Thos. Hart, Ontario Co., Ont.

Apples are very scarce. Most of them have been sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50. The buyer picking the apples. We are within a marketable distance from Toronto which accounts for the high price which we receive.—W. G. Horne, Peel Co., Ont.

HIGH PRICES BUT APPLES WORRY
Apples will be less than half a crop. They are very poor. Prices offered our association are \$3.00 for winter and \$2.75 for fall varieties.—Geo. Leslie, Halton Co., Ont.

The crop will not exceed 10 per cent. of an average. Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel. No. 1s. have been packed.—Adam Brown, Grey Co., Ont.

The crop is a total failure. Instead of 2,000 barrels for sale in this section, there will be about 40.—Wallace Megraw, Bruce Co., Ont.

Apples are light except for fall varieties.—H. Shaver, Brant Co., Ont.

ORCHARDS THAT PRODUCE WELL
Apples are very light. A few orchards are producing well. Buyers are paying \$1.50 a barrel and upwards. The same fruit would net \$2 from the fruit growers' association.—J. H. Coho, Brant Co., Ont.

Crop will be below the average but of good quality. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a barrel.—Geo. Oliver, Oxford Co., Ont.

The crop in well sprayed orchards is about average; in poorly sprayed orchards there are scarcely any apples. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$2.00.—J. C. Harris, Oxford Co., Ont.

Prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel, picked.—J. C. Foster, Norfolk Co., Ont.

THE NORFOLK ASSOCIATION
We have received \$3.00 a barrel through the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. Apples have been sold to buyers at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 on the trees.—J. G. Blaney, Norfolk Co., Ont.

The crop is very small, most buyers are paying \$1.75 on the tree.—J. A. Webster, Elgin Co., Ont.

Crop is about the same as in 1909. Buyers are offering as high as \$2.00 a barrel for apples picked. Some carloads have sold for \$3.25 a barrel.—Robt. Thompson, Lincoln Co., Ont.

Crop is almost a failure; price, \$2.65 tree run.—T. A. Lampan, Lambton Co., Ont.

Crop a total failure.—P. D. Alderson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Vegetable Crop Report

The reports from the branches of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in the different sections of the Province show that the crops have been about 75 uniform. In some sections the continuous wet weather has done considerable damage. The tomato crop on the whole is not an average one although in the vicinity of Woodstock it is reported as being good, even in excess of last year.

The reports on the potato crop show that the early varieties are poor although the late potatoes promise to be better. Some sections of the Province report that rot is prevalent.

The onions this year are small in size and not nearly an average yield, although Woodstock reports a fair crop. The blight has spoiled a number of the crops which would otherwise have been fair.

The celery this year promises to be fair, particularly the later varieties. The early celery was damaged by heavy rains just after planting.

Cabbage and cauliflower reports show that the cauliflower crop is a good one, particularly the reports that they have the best showing in years. Cabbage is coming on well, particularly the later varieties.

The season just closing has not been particularly good for vegetable growers, especially in Eastern Ontario. In the western part of the Province prices have been rather good and the crops fair.

Horticultural Notes

A car load of apples of assorted varieties were purchased from Mr. J. C. Harris at Angersville by Mr. J. A. Ruddle, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, on behalf of the Dominion Government to be placed with the Canadian Exhibit at the Festival of Empire Exhibition to be held in London, England during the summer of 1911. The apples will be forwarded to Montreal shortly after being picked and placed in cold storage for the winter, according to the Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Harris' orchards are the best object lessons in the care of orchards he has ever seen.

The first shipment of peaches made by the Dominion Government to the English market has been sold at a price varying from four shillings to six shillings a case. The freight, commission and charges at the market end will be about 25 cents a case, giving a handsome net return of 70 cents to \$1.20 for about six pounds of fruit, f.o.b. cars at St. Catharines. This shipment was undertaken by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, to settle a disputed point as to whether or not it is possible to put Canadian peaches on the English market in good condition. If future shipments prove as satisfactory as the first one, it will not only be possible but very profitable to make use of the British market for Canadian fruit.

Orchardists should examine their trees frequently and be sure that they are free from insects and fungous pests. When such are found, specimens should be sent to Dr. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for identification and means of controlling them. Specimens of insects, if dead, should be wrapped in paper or cotton and enclosed in a pasteurized box. If the specimen is particularly soft it should be packed in cotton saturated in alcohol. Whenever possible, grubs, caterpillars and so forth, should be packed alive in a box together with a supply of their food; air-holes are not necessary. Particulars as to where the insect was found and the nature of the damage which it is doing to the tree, buds or stems are frequently of great importance.

Renew your subscription now.

Winter C

Mrs. J. S. Du

Our idea as proper house-duction of considerably will remember that the hen-h-cellar of the was warm. The light, little air-ually dripped that hen house always had good were not expect- and light are warmth in the of our neigh- any care what- we thought of in an open shed out of winter e- we decided that used was worth open front had used ever since. winter eggs as no regard the most profitable industry.

The style of 16 feet square, at the back, the and eight feet the top. boarded in order northerly and three foot front- ting only. At the back of is fed in hoppers. This houn- dation for 50 B hens. It is always providing food in and feeding de- able to get eggs- counts a dozen it were 10 to 15 c- the case.

Bane Placed

Experiments by that a coat cast to produce a doz- food he consumes hen. Old cocks hens eat but return a dozen cocks, w- hens, will produc- needed for incub- after removal of time to lay as a as good as the company of male

The policy of se- after the incub- in vigor and the remainder of the profit to the own- old cocks and la- only feed-consument select a dozen of y- active, happy hen-

ELM GRO

FOR SALE - A fo- the following breeds: Leghorns, Single Co- Single Comb Black Mi- at \$1.50 each.

J. N. RUTHERFORD, Br

FOR SALE AND W

TWO CENTS A WORD

BRED FOWLS in return for new y- Farm and Dairy- subscribers will be bred standard fowls Manager, Farm an

PURE BRED Rose Co- Cockerels, one dollar Peterboro, Ont.

POULTRY YARD

Winter Quarters for Hens

Mrs. J. S. Davidson, Bromo Co., Que.
Our idea as to what constitutes the proper house for the profitable production of winter eggs has changed considerably in the last few years. I will remember when I was a girl that the hen-house was located in the cellar of the barn because there it was warm. There was a minimum of light, little air, and water was continually dripping from the walls of that hen house. The hens themselves always had colds and winter eggs were not expected.

We have since learned that dryness and light are more essential than warmth in the poultry house. One of our neighbors, who never took any care whatever of her poultry (as we thought) but allowed them to run in an open shed was making money out of winter eggs. A few years ago we decided that our neighbor's experiment was worth trying and erected an open front hen house which we have used ever since. Instead of regarding winter eggs as an impossibility, we now regard their production as the most profitable branch of poultry husbandry.

The style of house which we use is 16 feet square, four feet to the front at the back, three feet in the eaves, and eight feet to the ridge of the roof. The top and sides are double boarded in order to keep out the cold northerly and westerly winds. The three foot front is made of wire netting only. The roosts and nests are at the back of the house. Dry mash is fed in hoppers attached to the walls. This house provides accommodation for 50 Banded Plymouth Rock hens. It is always perfectly dry and by providing lots of litter to scratch in and feeding dry feed only, we are able to get eggs when they are 35 cents a dozen instead of when they were 10 to 15 cents as was formerly the case.

Bane Placed on Cock Birds

Experiments by poultrymen show that the cock eats enough each month to produce a dozen eggs. If the same food he consumes were fed to the hens. Old cocks and nonproductive hens eat but return no income. Half a dozen cocks, with five or six dozen hens, will produce all the fertile eggs needed for incubation; while the hens, after removal of the males, will continue to lay as many, as large and as good eggs as they will when in the company of male birds.

The policy of separation of the sexes, after the incubator season, results in vigor and thrift among the remainder of the flock, and in greater profit to the owner. Get rid of the old cocks and lazy hens. They are only feed-consumers and drones. Then select a dozen of your most energetic, active, happy hens, and a male of like

ELM GROVE FARM

FOR SALE - A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Black Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, at \$1.50 each.

J. N. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caldwell, E., Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD EACH WEEK WITH ORDER
PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE
In return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

PURE BRED Rose Comb White Wyandotte Cockerels, one dollar each.—G. H. Hunter, Peterboro, Ont.

quality, the best fighter in the bunch. Give them a small house and yard by themselves, with lots of exercise, daily for milk, alfalfa leaves or other green food such as cabbage, beets, etc., and table scraps; then use the eggs from this pen for hatching. Then, as says the Colorado Experiment Station, if you don't get better chicks than you ever had by the old haphazard, letter-bought and better and earlier layers—we'll never say a word against the old roosters again.

Killing and Marketing Turkeys

Mrs. W. Smith, Wellington Co., Ont.

We always starve the turkeys about 12 hours previous to killing. It is necessary to starve this length of time to empty the crop. If the crop is not empty, the dressed turkey will not keep right. Many turkey raisers starve their turkeys for a full day. We have found however that after starving them for more than 12 hours, they begin to shrink in flesh, giving them a woody appearance. And appearance counts for a great deal in getting the highest market price.

The better way to kill turkeys is to cut in the mouth but it is not advisable to kill poultry in this manner unless you understand how. If not cut properly, they will only partly bleed out and when picked the blood will follow every feather, giving the turkey a reddish tinge and making it almost unsaleable.

After killing, pick immediately while the bird is warm, double up the wings, bring the legs in close to the body and place in the pressing board similar to that used for chickens, but of course, much larger. Whether or not the birds are drawn depends on the market to which they are shipped. We find that our private trade, drawn birds are preferred, while in those which we ship to more distant markets the entrails are left in.

SHIPPING

We ship our turkeys in boxes 14 by 22 by 26 inches. These boxes hold eight turkeys. The turkeys should be as uniform in size, plumpness and age as possible. If you have old turkeys to dispose of, do not spoil the sale of a large number of good ones, by putting in one or two poor ones in a box. We know that we always get better returns by taking a second class price for a second class bird, and thereby making sure of a first-class price for our first-class birds.

In our experience, the shipping of the turkeys in wholesale lots is really more profitable than our private trade as it is a lot of trouble and expense to properly clean the birds and carry them around to the houses of our customers. There is a good profit in raising turkeys for the Christmas market if you have lots of room for them to range and grow too near to towns or cities in which case, a number of them are apt to be stolen. In the fall months, the market for well fleshed turkeys, neatly and uniformly packed is unlimited.

Preservation of Poultry Manure

Fresh poultry manure has approximately twice the fertilizing value of cattle manure, if a comparison of the two products is based upon their nitrogen content. The nitrogenous compounds contained in poultry manure, however, are very unstable and decompose readily into ammonia and volatile ammonium compounds. Consequently, unless proper care is taken, large quantities of nitrogen, which might be used for fertilizing, are lost.

Several methods have been suggested for retaining this nitrogen. They consist in mixing with the manure either an absorbing substance or an acid compound which will chemically combine with the ammonia as fast as it is formed.

Experiments carried on at the Maine Experiment Station showed that poultry manure, untreated, as well as that mixed with sawdust, as lost half of its nitrogen in the course of six months. Where the manure was stored with half of its weight of gypsum (land plaster) it lost a third, while that mixed with an equal weight of sawdust retained all of its original nitrogen. Equally good results were obtained by using from one-third to one-fourth of the weight of the manure of either kainits or acid phosphate.

From the standpoint of the mechanical condition, the mixture with land plaster gives the least desirable product, although the addition of sawdust aids materially in preventing the formation of hard cakes. When the manure is to be kept only a few days before applying, good results may be obtained with dry loam or peat as an absorbent. The absorbent used should be sprinkled daily, in the required quantity, on the floor of the

hen-house; from which, in combination with the excrement, it may be removed when desired.

It should be borne in mind that each of the absorbents suggested is in itself of value as a fertilizer; the least valuable being sawdust. Consequently the requirements of the soil should govern to some extent the choice of the absorbent used.

I am enclosing a list of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy. Those people whom I have met and who have received Farm and Dairy speak very highly of it.—Richard Allen, Grey Co., Ont.

LEARN WIRELESS & R. R. TELEGRAPHY!
Shortage of July 10, 1910 Operators on account of \$hour law and extensive "wire" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students when qualified. Write for catalogue.—W. T. TELEGRAPH INST., Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Danvers, Ia., Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

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made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense and trouble in repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and fence of various strength. Write for free book.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Box 11, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Are You Going to Build?



Every year since 1898 the U.S. Government has bought Neponset Paroid Roofing—often a million square feet at a time—for use at home—in Alaska—Panama—the Philippines—in the coldest as well as the hottest climates.

Do you need stronger proof of the wearing qualities, economy, and the satisfaction that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing affords? Do you want proof nearer home? We will give it to you. We will tell you where you can see a NEPONSET Paroid Roof. See how it looks, learn how long it has been on, and hear what the owner has to say about it.

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100 HOLSTEINS OF THE RICHEST BREEDING

Including Stock of the Greatest Holstein Families will be sold
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT INKERMAN, DUNDAS COUNTY, ONTARIO

**TUESDAY,
 NOVEMBER 1st
 1910**



The Property
 of
Wm. Higginson

Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke [8190] (50181)

The most Richly Bred Bull in Canada

Is offered in this sale, also 10 young bulls, (eight fit for service); 18 under one year of age; 30 heifers between 1 and 3 years old; 15 heifers under one year old; 35 between 2 and 4 years; only 4 over 8 years. All the stock is in splendid condition. Every milking cow in this herd has produced milk and butter fat, for large creditable records this season.

Over 50 of the Females have been Bred to this Great Bull

Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke carries 75 per cent. of the breeding of Pontiac Korndyke—a \$10,000 bull and sire of Pontiac Ragapple, the world's champion 4 year old cow that sold for \$8,000, also sire of three other cows with records of over 80 lbs. each.

Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke has also 57½ per cent. of the breeding of "King of the Pontiacs", the world famous bull now heading Henry

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer. LAURENCE LARNE, Clerk.

Stevan's herd at Lacona, N.Y. The entire crop of bull and heifer calves this year as well as seven yearling heifers are from him. Some of these heifers are bred to a son of Sarah Jewel Hengerveld 8rd.—a cow with an official record of 30.3 lbs. butter in 7 days.

The Opportunity of a Life Time to Secure the best Holsteins Procurable

Is afforded breeders and would-be breeders of Holsteins in this great sale of Mr. Higginson's—the largest sale of Holstein cattle ever held in Canada.

Come to this Sale and secure the best at your own price

Holstein cattle were never in such great demand, never such valuable stock to own, never such rent-paying, mortgage-lifting stock, as they are to-day. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Fuller particulars and catalogue sent on request. Watch the reading columns of Farm and Dairy for notes on breeding of these animals.

WILLIAM HIGGINSON, Proprietor

Larger Returns From Dairy Cows IS WHAT YOU WANT

You cannot get June pasture in October, but you can get larger returns from your cows by feeding

SUGAR"BEET MEAL

Which approaches in effect, June pasture. Health is necessary for milk production. SUGAR BEET MEAL is the pulp of Sugar Beets after the water and sugar has been extracted. When fed to cattle it acts beneficially on the digestive tract and insures a better condition of health and a greater production of milk.

SUGAR BEET MEAL has become popular because of the convenience in handling it and its reasonable price.

Order early through your dealer or write us to-day.

Dominion Sugar Company, Limited
 WALLACEBURG, - - - - - ONT.

MR. ADVERTISER

The Second Annual Breeders' Number of Farm and Dairy, will be issued on December 1st

It will contain special articles on breeding, raising and feeding of all classes of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. Manufacturers of stock foods, veterinary remedies, vermicides, disinfectants, stable fixtures, and any other articles of equipment or supply used by those interested in live stock, should use large space in this number. THERE IS MORE BUSINESS FOR YOU—LET YOUR GOODS BE KNOWN.

Reserve space NOW and this secure good location. Further particulars from Advertising Department
 Farm and Dairy, - - - - - Peterborough, Ont.

Winter Fair Horse Prizes

Thirty-five hundred dollars is offered in prizes for horses at the coming Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. This large sum is distributed over 55 sections in classes for Clydesdales, Shires, Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, Hackneys, Standard-Breds, Thoroughbreds, Ponies and Heavy Draught horses. Besides the regular prizes there are a number of valuable specials including a Silver Tea Service, valued at \$40.00 for the best two Canadian-bred Clydesdale fillies foaled on or after January 1st, 1908; two gold medals, one each for the best Hackney stallion and for the best Hackney mare; Brant County Council offers \$125 for the best heavy horse shown by an amateur exhibitor from that county and the same for a light horse; Wellington County Council offers prizes of, 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$4 for heavy draught teams shown by amateur exhibitors from that County.

Complete prize lists are now ready for distribution and may be secured free on application to the Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Proper Stage to Cut Seed Clover

At what stage is the seed in the clover hay when it is in proper condition to cut for seed? What is the proper way to handle the clover crop for seed? I have one field of alfalfa and one of common red. Will they both ripen about the same time or will the alfalfa be ready first?—J. McK., Bruce Co., Ont.

Clover is at the proper stage to cut for seed when it shells freely from the brown, dry head when crushed in the hand. It may be cut by reaper or common mower and raked into small heaps to dry. It should not be bound. Allow the clover to dry thoroughly, handling as little as possible. Then, if perfectly dry, haul in and thresh at once. If not

absolutely dry it might be left in the mow till a very cold spell in winter, then hulled. Under such conditions it is very much easier to hull than when threshed dry. The time of ripening of the alfalfa and red will depend entirely upon the date of last cutting for hay.

Caution about Renewals

A number of renewal subscriptions to Farm and Dairy have been received of late, in which neither name nor address in every case must be given. Such subscriptions cannot be accounted and when we go over our billing list the next time, some of these persons will be called again for their subscription. See the trouble? Your name and address in every case must be given in order to avoid such annoyances as this. Don't forget to send your name and address when renewing your subscription.

Renewal subscriptions are now in order and they are coming back to Farm and Dairy in a most gratifying way. Subscribers are advised to renew their subscription promptly. When sending renewals send us also at least one new subscription. It will entitle you to an extension of six months on your own subscription, free.

On October 31st, November 1st, 2nd and 3rd over 400 boxes, 150 barrels and 1,000 plates of New Brunswick apples will be on exhibit in St. John. Over \$700.00 are offered in prizes and indications point to a large number of entries and keen competition. In addition to the competitive exhibit the Provincial Department of Agriculture is making a large display of boxed and barrelled apples. A three day convention is being held on the same dates by the Fruit Growers' Association.

Potato Prospects Have Improved

While the recent rains came too late to help the early potato crop, the outlook for a good crop of late potatoes has improved wonderfully during the last month. During the first half of September, farmers generally expected a light crop of late potatoes. In many districts however, improvement has been such that an average crop will be harvested although the yield will not be up to that of last year. The crop of last year, however, was exceptional. Rot does not seem to be at all general, though several Farm and Dairy correspondents, particularly in Eastern Ontario, report that in some cases fully one-half the crop has been destroyed by rot.

ROT PREVALENT

Rot seems to be prevalent in the counties of Durham, Victoria and Ontario. This is indicated by the following: "About one-half of the potato crop is rotten."—Robt. Philip, Durham Co., Ont.

"Late potatoes are of good yield and of good quality. Early potatoes are more than half rotten."—W. Hickson, Victoria Co., Ont.

"We have a large crop of potatoes but fully three-quarters are rotten."—Jas. Keith, Victoria Co., Ont.

"The potato crop is not turning

half a crop."—M. A. Drew, Dundas Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are a medium crop but only about one-half of last year."—Z. Jackson, Leeds Co., Ont.

"The potato crop is No. 1 with no rot or blight."—P. B., St. John, Ontario Co., Ont.

"Early potatoes are good but late potatoes are not turning out so well."—Wm. Keith, York Co., Ont.

"Early potatoes are poor and late potatoes average."—H. A. Nichols, York Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are about one-half an average crop."—M. H. Rutherford, Norfolk Co., Ont.

"Potato crop is poor but as good as last year."—J. B. Lucas, Elgin Co., Ont.

LATE POTATOES GOOD

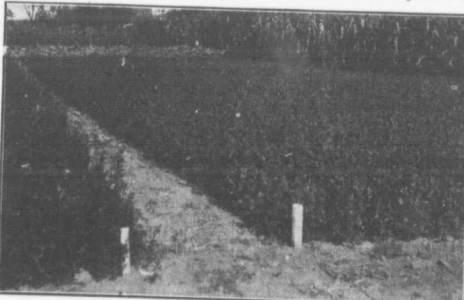
"Early potatoes a light crop; late potatoes turning out well."—Andrew Denholm, Kent Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are less than an average crop."—J. W. Kennedy, Kent Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are a light crop but of good quality."—A. W. Cohoes, Essex Co., Ont.

"The crop varies; light on light land and good on clay land."—G. E. Greenslade, Huron Co., Ont.

"The yield will be 25 per cent. below last year. Potatoes planted late



"Yes, Alfalfa can be Grown to Advantage Without a Nurse Crop"

The plot of alfalfa shown in the illustration herewith was sown on July 9th with a nurse crop on the experimental plots in connection with the Lanark County was taken on the 25th of August. The plot alongside of it, the corner of which may be seen to the left of the illustration, was sown in June, also without a nurse crop, and this was the first year the experiment has been tried in Lanark County of re-sowing alfalfa without a nurse crop. The land was in good heart and clean, rape sown in drills having been on the plot the year before.

out well, a large quantity being rotten."—J. H. Brown, Ontario Co., Ont.

While correspondents from these three counties report rot to a serious extent, correspondents in other counties fear that if wet weather continues much rot will develop.

A GOOD CROP

A few counties report a good average crop, notably Frontenac, York, Haldimand and some portions of Norfolk County.

"Late potatoes are excellent; there will be as many as last year."—J. S. Gallagher, Frontenac Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are a good average crop and no signs of rot."—Arthur Smith, York Co., Ont.

"There is a good average yield of potatoes, as good as last year."—M. Sheppard, Haldimand Co., Ont.

"Potatoes will not be nearly as good as last year."—G. A. Watson, Glengarry Co., Ont.

ONLY A FAIR CROP

"Potatoes are only fair. Yield will be one third less than last year. There is no rot."—A. M. Stewart, Russell Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are turning out a great deal better than was expected and will be an average crop."—J. W. Howe, Lanark Co., Ont.

"Potatoes will not be more than

are better."—Jas. Tolton, Bruce Co., Ont.

"Early crop very small and late crop poor also."—Wm. Young, Bruce Co., Ont.

"Potatoes are yielding about 150 bushels an acre. They are of good quality and no rot."—D. A. Jones, Algoma District, Ont.

Alfalfa for Feed.—The raising of alfalfa seed in the more humid eastern states should not, generally, be attempted, as it will not only interfere with obtaining full value in the hay crop, but the less fertile soil will not produce as vigorous seed as will the newer and richer lands west of the Missouri River. The best seed for general use is produced between that river and the Rocky mountains. Utah produces a hard seed, but much if not most of it is raised under irrigation, and hence, at least theoretically, not deemed best adapted for regions dependent upon soil moisture from rains.—From Colours' "THE BOOK OF ALFALFA," price through Farm and Dairy \$2.00.

Experiments carried on for two years at the Ontario Agricultural College prove that ordinary whey is worth 25 to 30 per cent. more for feeding hogs than separated whey.

Our Veterinary Adviser

SORE FEET.—A heifer, 30 months old has been troubled for some months with V-shaped cracks in the inner half of each foot, just below the hair. A swelling above the hoof is at times very painful. Have the hoof run down, which gives relief, but swelling returns, causing lameness and unrest. Can you suggest a treatment?—J. B. E., Thunder Bay Dist. Ont.

Pare the cracks out well, and be sure to get out all the dirt. Then keep the heifer quiet in a comfortable box stall. Keep the feet poulticed with linseed meal until soreness disappears. Continue to keep quiet in a comfortable, clean place until the cracks grow out. Dress the cracks daily in the meantime with 1 part carbolic acid to 20 parts sweet oil.

CONCERNING COWS.—1. A three year old heifer that calved in May began to give bloody milk out of one teat, three weeks ago. I have used tincture of iron without results.

2. An Ayrshire cow calved last April. We could get milk out of only two teats. Half the udder became inactive. She will calve again in February. Can anything be done? Is the trouble hereditary?

3. We killed a pig, and upon opening we found cells containing water in one kidney. Was the flesh fit for use?—A. B., Thunder Bay Dist., Ont.

1. Bathe the quarter often with cold water, and give her tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily. Commence with one oz. doses and gradually increase the dose to two oz. if necessary until blood ceases to pass. If she becomes constipated give a pint of raw linseed oil.

2. This is probably due to little fibrous growths in the milk duct. The predisposition is hereditary, and it is probable that the cow's heifer calves will have the same trouble. In some cases (where the growths are not too high up) an operation by a veterinarian with a special instrument will effect a cure.

3. These were cysts. The meat was healthful.

EASTLAKE

STEEL SHINGLES

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

Since Oct. 4th 1898
 "We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 15 years. We have used very heavy quantities during the past 15 years, and they have always given absolute satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
 W. H. BROWN,
 Plumbers and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
 Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

The Belleville Business College

Has one thousand Graduates filling prominent positions. College open the whole year. Write for Catalogue D. The Belleville Business College, Limited, P. O. Drawer "B," Belleville, Ont.

NITHSIDE FARM FOR SALE

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

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

AT
ORMSBY GRANGE
 WILL BE HELD ON
Wednesday, October 26th

When 5 two year old and 6 Yearling Imported Clydesdale Fillies ex S. S. Hesperian will be sold by Auction.

They are all of the best breeding and of a heavy large boned type.

TERMS—which are liberal will be made known at time of sale.

D. McEACHRAN, Ormstown, P. Que.

THE FAVORITE

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

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

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shims, and of that latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

Tolton Bros. Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



I. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Beens District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Horticultural, Apple and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

Subscription PRICE, \$1.00 a year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given. **5. ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received by the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to **FARM AND DAIRY** exceed \$480. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers at the rate of 10c a copy in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 2,000 to 2,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted after the Friday preceding the following week's issue. It does not contain any profane or obscene matter.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of **Farm and Dairy** to feel that they are dealt with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with our treatment of a receiver from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose such a receiver in the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. It is necessary to substitute you to the benefit of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in **Farm and Dairy**." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after the reason of dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

UNPROFITABLE EXPENDITURES

While giving evidence before the Royal Commission on technical education during its recent session in Peterboro, Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P., in reply to questions, stated that the large armories equipped about a year ago in Peterboro had cost many thousands of dollars and annually cost much to maintain for caretaker's expenses, light and repairs, but that they were not used on an average two evenings a week six months in the year. The witness stated that he considered it was unfortunate that so little returns were being received from the expenditure of such a large sum of money. While he believed that the people of the country demanded that the militia forces should be well organized and equipped, he felt also that they would support reasonable proposals to utilize these buildings for other purposes.

In view of the fact that the expenditures of the Dominion Government for militia and naval defence range from seven to ten millions of dollars a year, while the total expenditures for agricultural purposes last year

were less than one million dollars, this admission is interesting. For the most part, the money expended for militia purposes does not bring back any direct returns to the country. Money expended by the Department of Agriculture for educational purposes tends to increase the agricultural production of the country by hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It is unfortunate that the expenditures of the two departments are so out of proportion.

THE EFFECT OF SPRAYING

Valuable additional evidence as to the efficacy of spraying in controlling the codling worm and the scab of apples is brought out in the results of spraying work carried on in the vicinity of Guelph during the past summer by L. Caesar, Demonstrator in Fungus Diseases and Insects at the Ontario Agricultural College. Unsprayed trees produced 30 to 80 per cent. of wormy fruit, 20 per cent. to 90 per cent. scabby fruit; sprayed trees two per cent. to six per cent. wormy, 0 to 2 per cent. scabby fruit. This orchard was sprayed three times—first, just before the buds burst, with commercial lime-sulphur, one to nine; second, just before the blossoms opened, with commercial lime-sulphur, one to 40, two pounds of arsenate of lead being added; third, just after the blossoms fell, the material being the same as used in the second spraying.

An orchard on the Horticultural Experiment Station farm at Jordan Harbor also sprayed by Mr. Caesar gave practically the same results. Bordeaux was used on this orchard for the latter spraying. It russeted the fruit slightly.

Those who are fortunate in having apples this year and at the same time have the bad fortune, as is so common, to have them infested with the codling worm, should ponder well these results. Their fruit had it been sprayed according to approved methods would have been free from worms and scab equally as was that in the orchards sprayed under the direction of Mr. Caesar. When high prices are current this year prevail it is a serious loss to have apples rendered unmarketable through being defective on account of worms and scab. In years of plenty also it is a great loss not to have forestalled these defects by proper spraying. We cannot too soon learn that it pays to spray, and then spray, spray, spray.

INSTRUCTION IN BOX PACKING

Before the box can be successfully used as a package for apples it is necessary that apple packers be trained in the various methods and styles of box packing. Barrel packing is comparatively simple and anyone of ordinary ability can soon learn to barrel pack apples in good style. The art of properly packing apples in boxes, however, first requires a knowledge of the various styles of packing and then considerable practice before it can be done with any degree of rapidity.

The apples exported from British

Columbia are for the most part either Fancy or No. 1, and the box package is used almost exclusively. In order that the packing may be done properly, the Department of Agriculture for British Columbia has been running classes to instruct fruit growers in the proper methods of packing apples in boxes. Mr. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, in a recent letter to **Farm and Dairy**, reports that last winter such schools were conducted in five of the apple growing sections of the province. This year, he hopes to run a much larger number. The Department has been giving a series of packing demonstrations at the fairs this fall. The work is very popular among the fruit men and is valuable in teaching new growers how to pack.

In Ontario the box as an apple package is becoming more in favor. It will not be long until a considerable percentage of the fancy grades of Ontario apples will be packed in boxes. Would it not be well for the Ontario Department of Agriculture to give demonstrations in apple packing similar to these given in British Columbia. Some work of this nature was attempted a few years ago. Much more is needed. More practical work in box packing might be given to advantage in connection with the horticultural short course at the Ontario Agricultural College.

DEMONSTRATE BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

W. D. Hoard in his report to the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis comes out strongly in favor of public demonstration as a powerful aid to any action that may be taken against the disease. One animal slaughtered before a body of farmers and the diseased parts exposed to their plain view, as he states, is worth more to foster conviction and inspire effort than anything else that can be done.

In British Columbia during the past years much valuable information has been disseminated by means of public demonstrations. A part of the program at their Dairymen's Convention last winter was to slaughter tuberculous animals for the inspection of the farmers present. There is becoming more pressing need for such education on the subject of tuberculosis since the question of this disease in dairy herds is becoming increasingly important. A special feature, such as a demonstration of this kind would afford at a convention is sure to be of interest and would result in much useful information being gained by the many who would attend. This feature might well be placed on the program of some of the conventions in Ontario during the coming winter.

"NO TIME TO READ"—TAKE TIME

"I have no time to read," said a farmer to an editor of **Farm and Dairy**, at a county fair this fall. "I have to get out in the fields and work for a living. There is no money made when I am sitting in the house reading." "How about the best and most progressive farmer in your neighborhood?" he was asked; "does he find

time to read?" "Oh, yes," was the answer, "but he has money and time. I have not."

This man unwitting explained fully why his life was a round of toil, also why his neighbor was more prosperous. The successful farmer nowadays is the man who keeps abreast of the times,—the man who takes time to read and think.

Agriculture through the application of science is changing continually. The man who has not the time to read and follow the changes that are making agriculture more profitable and more enjoyable will always be a drudge.

N.B.—It pays to take time to read.

HIGH WAGES INEVITABLE

A correspondent writes **Farm and Dairy** enquiring as to the cause of the high wages that prevail for farm labor. He suggests class legislation and unfair discrimination against the farmer as reasons for high wages.

High-level wages that farm laborers now command in Canada cannot be said to be due to any class legislation, or to dislike of farm work on the part of the laborer. Rather are they due to the rapid development of the resources of our country. The rate of wages in any occupation is determined by the supply of laborers available, also by the wages which are paid in other occupations in which the qualifications of the laborers would enable them to enter.

In old countries where practically all resources have been developed to a high degree, wages balance themselves; there is little changing from one occupation to another. In newer countries such as Canada, the demand for labor is keen in all branches of industry and the opportunity for individual enterprise is so extensive that labor is necessarily rated high.

The opportunity for individual enterprise such as is now current in this country is accountable in a large measure for the increase demanded in wages by farm labor. A man will not work for low wages when he may take up land for himself and in a short period of years be in comfortable circumstances possessing a farm of his own. So long as there are large areas of unoccupied land in Canada awaiting settlers we cannot expect wages to decrease to any extent.

The Temiskaming District

(New Liskeard Herald)

Farm and Dairy is deserving of encouragement. It is the first Old Ontario agricultural paper that has kept a staff representative in the Temiskaming district of New Ontario for any considerable length of time. It has grasped the possibilities of the country and it is doing the right thing by it. Success to its Temiskaming issue.

The journal (**Farm and Dairy**) has been very ably represented in the country for some weeks by Mr. Lees, a member of its editorial staff. He has gathered much material as to the farming resources and possibilities of the district.

For the readers barn, which I describe.

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Conveniences in Farm Buildings

L. S. Hall & Son, Peel Co., Ont.

For the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers who may be about to build a barn, we have prepared the plan, which is herewith reproduced, and describe the following will attempt to describe.

Our barn was built in 1901. It rests on a 20 inch stone wall, 58 by 54 feet. The basement wall is 11 inch high wall to every builder. The higher the wall, the more light and ventilation that can be secured. Light and ventilation are the two most essential improvements needed in barns. We use the subduct ventilation. A six inch tile runs from the outside along the hall leading in front of the cattle. This duct is tapped at different points at which the fresh air is allowed to come to the surface through the perforated covering. The foul air is carried away by tile placed in the wall by the side of the joists.

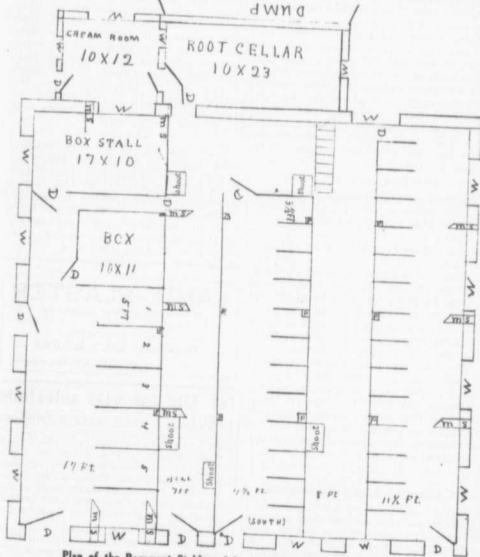
ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT

I would draw the attention of Farm

this chute, straw and hay may be put without stirring up dust in the stable. Another cased-in chute leads into the hall in front of the horses. Another leads down between the cows, making it very convenient to bed them.

These chutes, as well as three others, lead from the drive floor of the barn. A broad board just off the driveway and over the first single horse stall to the south is used to drop down bedding for the horses. The north horse box is bedded in a similar way. The stairs are so fitted with a rope and pulley that they can be run up out of the way. The stable is so planned that all posts are placed either in the corners of the manger or in partitions and are thus not in the way.

LARGE MOWS
The main part of the barn upstairs contains two mows each 22 feet deep, there being a 14 foot driveway. The barn has 18 foot posts outside with 30 foot purlins, which makes a very decent hip-roof. We would advise every builder never to put more than one driveway in a barn



Plan of the Basement Stables of L. S. Hall & Son, Peel Co., Ont.

Mr. Hall's farm was a successful competitor in the Dairy Farms Competition last year. His barn is described in the adjoining article. A photo of his place is reproduced on the front cover this week.

and Dairy readers to the number of where slings are used. The deeper windows shown in the plan. These are three by six feet in size, the one leading into the horse stable, which is three by four. Although our barn is of large size, with these large, high windows, one can see anywhere in the stable on a moonlight night. The light in the stable is greatly augmented by the whitewash brush, which is used regularly not only on the walls and partitions but also on the ceiling. Whitewash gives the stable not only a light, but a house-like appearance.

The horse stable has six five-foot stalls with two loose boxes. The stable has 17 feet in the clear. The cow stalls are all single, 3 1/2 feet wide, and there is accommodation for 26 head. The stalls are 11 feet six inches in length with a seven feet hall for the horses, and a hall eight feet for the cows. In the mixing space 9 by 26 feet, a chute with a sliding bottom is installed. Down

We have taken Farm and Dairy for 15 or 20 years and like it all right. My wife says, "Stop any of the other papers that we take if you want to, but keep Farm and Dairy."—R. Boughair, Elgin Co., Ont.



A BEE LINE

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Short Cut to Dairy Profits
Send for Book

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**PURE BRED PIGS FREE
PIGS GIVEN AWAY**



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

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

Secure pure bred stock and weed out your old scrubs.



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Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 1"

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

Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chewing, sucking insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add by water; easy to mix; pleasant to apply; will not harm flesh. When you spray for chewing insects you also kill scab present. Ending insects you should also spray to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against pests upon any vegetation. This year's reports verify our claims.

"ONE FOR ALL, NO. 2"


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

Prices, F. O. B., New York:
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 Barrels, 425 lbs. 50c a lb. .04c a lb.
 75 Bbls., 200 lbs.05% " .04% "
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MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY
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300 second-hand Eggalon Railroad Milk Cans—in use at present time. Outside in considerably worn, inside fairly good. Don't care to sell for use inside of 50 miles of Toronto.
 Price—\$1.80 each, F.O.B. Toronto.
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Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

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Do not buy a Straw and Corn Cutter or Root Pulper until you have seen what we can offer. Our Machines work easy and cut clean.

See our Agent or Write To-day

The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited
 PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Some Phases of Creamery Work

Mack Robertson, Dairy Instructor, Perth Co., Ont.

The creamery industry is one of growing importance in Western Ontario. A time was when creameries only existed in



Mr. M. Robertson

now where they were never dreamt of a few years ago.

We not only have more creameries but better ones. Many poor mismanaged creameries have been closed. They have been shaken from their foundations by good, well-managed creameries growing up in competition with them. It naturally follows, that if we have better managed creameries, we have better creamery managers. This is true. One by one we see the poor creamerymen being gradually crowded out and better men taking their places. Better creameries and better managers means that the patrons get better service. The better managers apply better business methods. They keep their weather eye on the best markets, on the most economical method of manufacture, on the leaks and losses. They do their utmost to prevent these. In short there is a great improvement in the business methods and sanitary conditions of our creameries.

NOT ENOUGH CREAM PRODUCED. While we have advanced in methods and conditions, we still have some difficulties. Much as we have gained, much more is to be desired. One regrettable fact is that the individual farm does not produce nearly as much cream as it might.

The explanation of this is the much discussed labor problem. Without sufficient and efficient help, dairying cannot be carried on successfully. Many farmers have ceased dairying, others have reduced their herds because of the labor problem. The great Canadian West has sucked the very vitality out of many of our rural sections by its continual drain on the younger population. Truly, the West has been both a curse and a blessing. A curse because of its stealing our best blood, a blessing because of the big and evergrowing market it has made for our dairy products.

CREAM HAULING COEPLY

This curtailing of production on individual farms affects the industry in another manner. Namely in the cream hauling. When production is curtailed it means that the hauler has to go that much further for his cream. When each farmer, through lack of help, ceases to be a producer of cream, it simply means that the cream hauler must go so much further to make up for the loss. This has happened so often in the Western Ontario that cream hauling has become a big problem.

It is a fair estimate to say that on the average a cream driver or in North Western Ontario drives one mile for every patron he receives cream from. For example, where a cream hauler collects cream from 30 patrons he will drive 30 miles. This is not over-stated in the least and demonstrates the difficulties which creamerymen have to cope with in getting their cream hauler.

A SMALL MARGIN OF PROFIT

It costs considerable in these times of high wages to hire a man. It costs more to hire a man and a team to drive 30 miles every day, rain or shine. It costs a tremendous loss in Mr. Creameryman's pocket. Patrons do not realize the expense entailed in hauling the cream. To get good, honest cream haulers, at a rate that will leave any margin of profit is a problem that is changing the color of many a creameryman's hair, and that without the use of Alderney Butter Color.

However, without trouble we would be without that which stirs us up to do our best. Our creameries are advancing, patrons are giving their part of the work more intelligent thought and the season of 1910 will go down in history as one of the best for many a year.

Cause of Long Churning

We are churning cream from 13 cows. It some times takes an hour and a half to bring butter and then it usually costs \$5. Our cows are on good winter feed, and are on rape 30 minutes before we milk. They have good spring water, and salt regularly. We make about 50 lbs. of butter out of 15 lbs. of cream. Why does it take so long to churn? B. W. M., Peterboro Co., Ont.

The cause of the long churning of the cream in this case may be due to several things. Usually, it is that the cream is too low in temperature. If the cream be warmed to 74 degrees it will usually come without any difficulty. Sometimes the cream is too thin. If B. W. M. is using a cream separator he should turn the cream screw so as to have richer cream or cream having a higher percentage of fat in it. If setting in pans or cans, the cream should be removed very carefully at the end of 24 or 36 hours taking as little skim milk as possible.

If these changes do not overcome the difficulty then I should advise pasteurization; that is, heat the cream to a temperature of 160 degrees for 10 or 15 minutes, then cool to 65 degrees or 70 degrees. Add a pint of good flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk for each gallon of cream, stir well, and keep moderately warm until ready to churn and then churn at about 68 or 70 degrees I think he

will find the butter coming alright.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Dairy Notes

The Food Refrigerator Car Service for the carriage of butter to Toronto and Montreal over the C.P.R. will be discontinued for this season on week ending October 16th.

The schedule of the dairy courses at the Ontario Agricultural College has been announced. The Short Course in dairying for factory cheese and butter makers and for men and women on the farm commences January 4th, 1911 and continues 12 weeks. The Course for Dairy Instructors commences on April 1st; for Milk Inspectors, dealers and producers, April 17th, and the summer course for cheese and butter makers on May 1st. For further particulars write to the Dairy School, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

The best information obtainable points decidedly to the fact that shipments of Canadian butter are all that can be desired, and the regret is that more of it does not reach this district. Says P. B. Macnamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner, in Manchester. The taste of the English consumer is quite adverse to a salty butter, and it is stated that three per cent. of salt for the north of England, and two per cent. for the south is the quality that best suits the public taste. It is established by regulation that moisture content shall not exceed 16 per cent.

Find enclosed, \$1 for my renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy for the coming year. I am well pleased with Farm and Dairy and find it one of the best papers possible to get information from. It has much ready material, and every farmer who is in Canada should read it.—Jas. P. McIntosh, Dundas Co., Ont.

LAND PLASTER

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES

TORONTO SALES WORKS

G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Cheese factory, make over 50 tons; exceptionally well located. Every thing in first class condition, including machinery. This is a rare chance to secure an exceptionally good paying factory, cheap. Owner has other business to attend to address Box C, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

WANTED—Situation by year on Dairy farm by married man. State wages, with house, etc. Apply B. H., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FOR SALE—Two cheese factories; Peterboro locality.—Apply Box M., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pailery, Belling, Rail, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Pumps, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Wire and Metal Co., Queen Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Cheese factory in Western Ontario in fair state of repair. Good location and an abundance of good water. Good drainage, 90 tons. Good reasons for selling. Address Box D, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

WANTED—Capable man to learn real estate, advertising and insurance business in home locality, and represent us; no canvassing; good prospects for good men all kinds of property. Address: Mutual Realty Co., 401, 150 Nass St., New York.

CHEESEMAKERS can find good remunerative work, during and winter months. Write to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Creamery in Ontario; up-to-date plant, output, 100,000 pounds butter. Runs year round. Address Box L, Farm and Dairy.

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Cheese Department

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

Competition of New Zealand

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Mr. Ballantyne was in error in stating in the Oct. 6 issue of Farm and Dairy that New Zealand exported only 66,000 tons of cheese in 1904. According to the published returns, the imports of New Zealand cheese into Great Britain that year amounted to 4,111 tons (19,240 lbs. a ton), which is equal to about 122,000 cheese. It is quite likely that Mr. Ballantyne has taken the number of the "cases" of cheese exported, but there are two cheese in each case of New Zealand cheese.

For the twelve months ended June 30th, 1910, the imports of cheese into Great Britain from New Zealand was 22,651 tons, equal, on the same basis, to about 679,530 boxes, an increase of 18,546 or 552,300 cheese as compared with 1904. The imports of Canadian cheese for the same 12 months show a decrease of 18,645 tons or 539,350 cheese as compared with the corresponding period in 1904. Thus the increase in the New Zealand exports is almost identical with the decrease in the Canadian exports for the same period.

CANADIAN NOT REPLACED

There is no doubt that the New Zealand cheese offers much more important competition than it did before the quantity was so large. I would not say, however, that the New Zealand has replaced the Canadian cheese. I know the statement is often made, and the impression is created, that Canadian shipments have fallen because New Zealand shipments have increased. Nothing of the kind. New Zealand shipments have increased because Canadian shipments have decreased. Canadians have never been hindered in exporting a single box of cheese owing to the increase in the shipments of New Zealand cheese.

Nor would I minimize the importance of the New Zealand competition. The character of their cheese, which are all practically cool-cured, and the season of the year when they are in full, are matters of much importance to Canadian dairymen. As the quantity increases they make more impression on the market. Possibly the price for Canadian cheese would have been higher, as a result of decreased shipments, had it not been for the deficiency being supplied by New Zealand. I think it is wrong, however, to allow the impression to go out that Canadian cheese is being driven off the market by the competition from New Zealand, and that the decrease in our shipments is the result of this competition. That is not a correct view of the situation; it is J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

A Cheese Maker Checks

Out of the 76 or more cheese factories that are situated in the County of Dundas, Ont., the factory owned by Innis & Rennie, is one of the five or six that pay for milk according to its test—its value. This factory is managed by Mr. Henry H. Rennie, who has been making cheese for 14 years. He has been connected with the factory at Inkerman for seven years.

At the present time, (Oct. 10) the factory receives about 9,000 pounds of milk daily, enough to make about 12 cheese. During the low, or in the height of the season, the milk received daily amounts to about 13,000 pounds.

The village of Inkerman is located in a special farming section. Mr.

Rennie, commenting upon his patrons to an editor of Farm and Dairy, who recently called at this factory gave them the name of being an exceptionally good lot. He stated that they were getting education more and more as to what constitutes good milk. They were caring for the milk and delivering it in much better condition than was the case a few years ago.

A why butter plant is operated in connection with the factory. Asked as to what he thought of that feature of the business, Mr. Rennie replied: "I do not think much of it. There is a lot of work about making why butter, but there is too much of it to have it thrown away. We have been making why butter for two or three years. There is a little in it for both maker and patrons. During the run of the season, we recover about two and a half pounds of why butter to a ton of why. There is slightly more why butter per ton of why, possibly three pounds, now that the weather is getting colder and the milk richer.

Commenting upon the business during the past summer, Mr. Rennie continued: "We had a very good run of milk all summer. The price of cheese, however, fooled me quite a little. I thought it would have gone up before this. The price, however, since it has been so steady has made a fair average for the season."

After the cheese season is over, Mr. Rennie's plan is to run a creamery up until about Christmas time. As is characteristic of Eastern Ontario, the patrons practise for the most part the summer dairying. Most of the milk that is produced in winter time is shipped to Montreal.

Observations of Dairy Instructor

D. J. Cameron, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro, Co. Ont.

The district in which I have been Dairy Instructor since 1905, is that lying west of Peterboro, and extending south to Lake Ontario, north into Verulam, and west into Mariposa and Darlington townships. On the west and south I find the creameries gradually creeping in. Several cheese factories have closed in the last few years. It looks as though others will have to turn creamery as well. The patronage of these factories is small and scattered, making the cost of hauling so high as to be unprofitable.

On my first trip over the ground this season, I was well pleased with the improvements I found being made in the factory buildings and equipment. The factories started out in good sanitary condition, which condition has been fairly well maintained.

Our early milk cheese never was finer than this season. All the makers, with the exception of three, are using a pasteurized starter, from the same culture. This I find a great help in getting the cheese of uniform quality.

PATRONS NOT CAREFUL ENOUGH

During the long hot spell in June and July, we were troubled a good deal with over-ripe milk. Some patrons never seem to realize that the weather has changed until they have a can of sour milk returned to them. If all patrons of these cheese factories would be observant, and when warm weather sets in, imitate cold weather conditions, a load of worry would be lifted from the shoulders of all besides increasing the yield and value of our cheese. Patrons should place the milk in cold water or ice, with as little exposure to the air as possible, and cool quickly to the proper degree, being careful to use a thermometer, and have everything in connection with the milk clean.

A great many patrons think they must dip and stir the milk. They probably do this in an impure or dust-laden atmosphere of, perhaps, 80 degrees temperature. By this process

the milk can only be cooled slowly to the temperature of the surrounding air. In warm weather this temperature will not be low enough for good results. Keep the milk clean, and cool quickly.

COOL CURING ROOMS

We have no cool curing rooms in my district as yet, but hope to have some before next season opens. The producers are beginning to think seriously about the excessive shrinkage, both in weight and value of their cheese at the curing room, in the ordinary curing room. They must see that they are sustaining a loss, and that a cool curing room would return them big returns on their investment.

Generally speaking, the quality of our cheese has been an improvement over last season.

Tribute to the Late R. G. Murphy

The following resolution of condolence was passed at the Oct. 6 meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board, moved by Senator Derbyshire, seconded by J. B. Wilson, speaks for itself:

"Whereas by the decree of an All-Wise Providence; we the officers and members of the Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade, have lost one of our most highly esteemed members, R. G. Murphy, Esq., who as an officer and buyer had become endeared to us all by his even temperament and courteous manner. Resolved, that we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with his family in this hour of severe trial, and may He who doth all things well, sustain and comfort them."

In moving the resolution Senator Derbyshire paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the deceased, referring to his many fine qualities in private and public life. No man did more in building up the dairy industry of Ontario than Mr. Murphy.

"Notes on Cheddar Cheese Making"

is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This bulletin has been prepared by Frank Hens, London, and G. G. Pablow, Kingston. The bulletin contains many suggestions and much information of special value to cheese makers. The Department expects a hearty cooperation on the part of the men who have direct charge of the manufacturing in making general the methods outlined in this book. Information is given on the branding of cheese boxes, different styles of curd knives, the use of pure culture and the pasteurization of whey with diagrams of equipment of whey used in pasteurizing whey. Copies of the bulletin may be had free on application to the Department at Toronto.

As the time was found too short to prepare a creditable show for this fall, the management of the Canadian National Dairy Show, which was to have been held in Montreal, Nov. 7th to 12th, have decided to postpone the show one year.

Remember This About Cream Separators

No manufacturer of cream separators can drive farmers into buying his machine.

When a manufacturer's business grows to be the biggest of its kind in the world, it is because the farmers of the world prefer his machine above all others. The manufacturer of



Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

Is one of Canada's leading industries. Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubular not only makes more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. This is because farmers, everywhere, consider Tubular The World's Best.



We made the first of a separator manufactured on this continent and you can easily prove for yourself that we are making the best now. Dairy tubulars are different from and later than all others. No disks or contraptions in the bowl. Twice the skimming force of common separators.

Catalog No. 253 fully describes Tubulars. Write for it.

30 yrs THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINDSOR, MAR.

Cows Would Be Ticked

If they heard you were getting



Champion Cow Stanchions They appreciate a good thing. They can move head around. No Weight. No Blisters.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONTARIO

WANTED—Capable man to learn real estate, advertising and insurance business in home locality, and represent us in canvassing good prospects. Mutual Realty Co., 4001, 150 Nassau St., New York.

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stone-ware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top.

The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright.

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA", do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



There is no duty the fulfillment of which will not make you happier, nor any temptation for which there is no remedy.

MISS SELINA LUE

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, keeps the grocery at River Bluff. She feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes, in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Peck, learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to board. They are introduced and Cynthia is annoyed at the young man's apparent assumption of instant friendliness, and leaves abruptly. Cynthia comes with Miss Kent, confides her fears that her beautiful home must be sold, and is taken to see Kent's pictures. Kent tells Miss Selina of her love for Cynthia, and is partly overheard by Cynthia. Miss Selina gives a party to all her friends for Kent and Cynthia's friend from the city is one of the guests. Cynthia now loves Kent.

"LOOKS like I can't even want a thing in my heart without when I open my eyes there, it," said Miss Selina Lue softly. "The baby ain't so well, I am afeered, and I was just mean and selfish enough to send for Miss Cynthia to come down and worry with me. I never did hold with sharring worries, but I didn't expect you back till dark, and it just seemed like I had to have one or 'other of you, a while."

"What did the doctor say?" asked Mr. Alan as he came and stood by her in the door.

There was strength and comfort in the very sight of him, and Miss Selina Lue brightened visibly as she answered.

"Well, Mr. Alan, it do beat everything to me to see a man-doctor founder around and hunt for what's the matter with a baby. It's plumb painful. But this young feller, what you and Miss Cynthia say is a specialist with babies, done pretty well, with my helping him along. He says it is presumption with a long-named side issue to it, what I call just plain being threatened with bad crop. If it was one of the Tyneuses now, or Luella Kinney, I would think sure I could pull 'em through; but Blossom looks like she wasn't mixed outen the same ingredients as the other children on the bluff, and somehow—!" Miss Selina Lue's voice faltered for a moment.

Mr. Alan took her hand in his and said gently: "She is a very special sort of flower is the Blossom, and we all feel that. Did the doctor say nurse?"

"I asked him faithful 'cause I promised you, but he jest looked at me and he said there wasn't no such nursing as she had to be bought in the city. And course he knows about the you walking her nights, and Miss Cynthia a-spelling of us both. Looks like to me, too, that they ain't nursing in the world that can do as well as what comes from the hand of love—if it is guided by common sense."

"Yes, but skill sometimes is needed in some—"

"Well, ain't skill another name fer common sense? I've done had experience with the lack of 'em both. When Ethel Maud was six months old, Miss Dobb's fed her a little strawberry preserves, and I thought her time had come when I seed the spasm she went into. After a spell when I got her emptied out a full of hot ginger tea, she woulder quieted down, but her mother set her afire with a candle

she was holding to see if she was breathing. And, lands alive, the child was most burned to death 'fore I could put her out! And what with the strawberry poison working on her at the same time she almost passed from us. And there she is alive and settling by Blossom as quiet as a mouse to call me if she stir's—baby-loving and tending was borned in that child."

"Miss Seliny Lue," called a small frightened voice, which was followed by a hoarse cough.

"Watch for Miss Cynthia and bring her back to my room. There comes Miss Kinney to sell the suppers! Can't you kinder keep her talking out here? She do make the baby jump so."

Mr. Kent gave up the walk down the river road to meet Miss Cynthia that had been in his intentions for the last few moments, and set himself to the task of holding Mrs. Kinney out of the lean-to.

"Howdy, Mr. Alan?" she remarked in a lugubrious tone of voice. "Ain't it too bad that Miss Seliny Lue have got to suffer sich a affliction?"

"I think I should say that Miss Selina Lue doesn't miss much—"

"That's a light view of the case, Mr. Alan. Of course she misses not having children of her own. It's a woman's lot to have children and husbands and—"

"Well, I think we can all acquit Miss Selina Lue for any failure to do her duty by the rising generation, Mrs. Kinney," remarked Mr. Alan in a dangerously suave voice. "He doubly welcomed the sight of Miss Cynthia hurrying down the street accompanied by the anxious messenger, as he was on the verge of a few disastrous observations."

Leaving Mrs. Kinney to attend to the needs of the various supper-shoppers that were approaching the grocery, Mr. Alan led Miss Cynthia to the door of the lean-to and there posted himself as a vigilance committee to insure quiet.

He watched the girl bend over the bed and touch the tangled curls with her fingers as was light as that of a butterfly's wing while she slipped her other hand into the one of Miss Selina Lue's that rested on the pillow.

"When did she seem not so well?" she asked, and her voice now with

tenderness—and fear. The Blossom opened her eyes and with a little sigh put her tiny pale hand up to the beautiful face bent over her.

"There, now, that's the first time she's taken any notice to-day!" whispered Miss Selina Lue as Miss Cynthia slipped to her knees and carried the baby's hand to her lips. "Jest look at that, Mr. Alan, if Blossom ain't smiling! I do declare, Miss Cynthia and her act like they was twinning in a suspicion she have been pinning fer you the day, 'honey, same as the rest of us, only she couldn't ask fer you like we can."

"Well, she shan't miss me again, for I am going to stay with her until she is better. What did the doctor say?" Miss Cynthia questioned Miss Selina Lue with a panic of fright in her voice. Beyond, from the door, the dark eyes sent her a sympathetic message.

"He says she is plumb wore her heart out with coughing, but if we can keep her quiet to-night so as to git a little strength, she might come through by morning," answered Miss Selina Lue softly.

"It is the crisis, and I suppose he counts on her fighting past to-night. The danger is from her heart. He's coming back at ten to see," answered Mr. Alan in a voice as low as that of Miss Selina Lue.

And so the pale Blossom lay in the circle of Miss Selina Lue's arm with

Women Read our Advertisements

That the women readers of Farm and Dairy value the advertisements carried in the paper, is shown by the following letter received from the Superintendent of the Children's Shelter at St. Thomas, who is using space again elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Shaw writes: "My last advertisement in Farm and Dairy brought applications for the two children advertised, until I was tired answering them. They kept coming for months. I think nearly eighty answered that one advertisement and applicants lived in all parts of Canada. Farm and Dairy is a good advertising medium."

One little hand curled around Miss Selina Lue's finger, and fought her fight inch by inch—such a desperate pitiful fight for the tiny woman. The tall gray figure at the door never left its post, and at a motion of his hand the grocery was quiet beyond any previous experience.

"As for me," said Mrs. Dobb's to Mrs. Simmons, to whom Mr. Alan had quietly delivered the sleeping woman's lot, "to have children and husbands and—"

"Well, I think we can all acquit Miss Selina Lue for any failure to do her duty by the rising generation, Mrs. Kinney," remarked Mr. Alan in a dangerously suave voice. "He doubly welcomed the sight of Miss Cynthia hurrying down the street accompanied by the anxious messenger, as he was on the verge of a few disastrous observations."

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"When did she seem not so well?" she asked, and her voice now with

bored breath shaking the little body with pain; but as the minutes ticked themselves away she lay more quietly and was able to keep back the cough.

Miss Cynthia crouched by the bed on a low stool, her hand still clasped by the tiny fingers, and Miss Selina Lue sat brooding over them both. Her face in the dim light seemed to Mr. Alan who kept watch from his in-hall, as if she were the personification of all the strength and wisdom and love of motherhood, whose heritage is pain. In the hollow of her strong hand she seemed to hold the frail life, and with the humbleness of a woman, and the faith of a child in her eyes, she was asking for it from One who listens. Once she laid a light covering over the tiny feet, and once she bent and drew Miss Selina Lue's bowed head to her breast for a second.

Then came the dawn, quiet and gray. As the soft light shone into the room the baby turned on her side and filled her lungs with a deep breath then fell asleep, every muscle relaxed and a faint rose flush on her pale cheeks.

For a few breathless minutes they watched her and then Miss Selina Lue bent her head on her eyes, and Mr. Alan covered his eyes while Miss Cynthia sobbed:

"He's done made us a present of her, clear; and I've got His promise to help me git her ready against the time He calls her ready against His will. Miss Selina Lue after a moment, with shining face, and eyes wet for the first time. "Now I must go beat the milk fer her before she wakes; she oughter be strengthened, as soon as can be." And she slipped quietly out of the room.

But with her head bent on her arms, Miss Cynthia quivered with suppressed sobs, the agony had been long for her endurance and she was completely prostrated in the reaction. Then a very wonderful thing happened. She found herself lifted in strong arms, her head laid down on a broad shoulder and warm lips pressed to her tear-flushed cheek. And the strangest part of it was that it didn't seem at all strange—only comforting—and restful—and right.

"Now, that's jest the thing, Mr. Alan," said Miss Selina Lue in a smiling whisper from the doorway. "Fet her up, for she is plumb wore out. Miss Cynthia's heart in a broke-down woman's gentle loving, and that's a rule to act by for the rest of your life."

Miss Selina Lue turned in the strong arms and with a blush that matched the dawn across the river she stretched out her hand to Miss Selina Lue. And then Mr. Alan reached out his disengaged arm and together they drew her into their embrace. "Now, you're gettin' benefit of your own advice," said Mr. Alan, who shyly kissed her on the exact spot on the cheek that Miss Cynthia had finished caressing in the same manner.

"Well, I don't see hev the old roof on the grocery goin' to hold down so much loving happiness, with the baby gitting well and you two fixed up so satisfying-like. They ain't nothing in the world to draw loving to a head like a pinch of trouble, and love what's felt with a spell is likely to stay by you for a spell."

"Oh, Miss Selina Lue," began Mr. Alan, but suddenly Miss Selina Lue remembered a fact of most material importance.

"Lands alive, Mr. Alan," she said, "I come to tell you if we didn't both forget to feed and water Charity last night! What will the critter think of our being careless, with her in comfort? Run and tend to her, while I open the grocery. Blossom is deep asleep, so you can go with him, Miss Cynthia, fer Charity will be glad to see you two so smiling together."

(Continued next week.)

Has it a large at home, a saving in

Counters low price materials because the quality of These in advantage the color most del fashionable. It doesn't once without ton or situation that color clot

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FARM

An all-knowing Dairy man's best reported bet reports are two

CANADI

22 years with Poultry Jo live poultry information money.

CANADI

Practical culture of flowers, shrubs, trees, and restoration.

THE

Looking over can search magazine this attractive to-day is a magazine can justify

One year

at Farm and The Home Jo Farm and Home Jo Poultry Revie Farm and Da The Home Jo Canadian Po Canadian Po

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Home Dyeing

Has it ever occurred to you what a large number of things one can dye at home, and in that way make quite a saving?

You often noticed on "Bargain Counters," remnants offered at very low prices. The reason for these low prices, was not on account of the materials being of poor quality, but because the colors were out of date the materials often being of superior quality.

These bargains could be taken advantage of, and by dyeing the goods, the colors could be changed to the most delicate shade of any of the fashionable colors popular at the time. It doesn't make the slightest difference whether the goods are wool, cotton or silk, as there are home dyes now that with the same dye, one can color cloth of any kind perfectly.

You may have a dress that is hardly worn at all, but is out of fashion as to color and style. Here these special home dyes help out. Rip it up, dye it a fashionable shade with dyes advertised in Farm and Dairy and with it into a most stylish gown.

White summer dresses can be dyed delicate shades of any color by using these new home dyes, very weak—say about a eighth of a package to about five gallons of water.

It is not alone to wearing apparel that these improved home dyes lend their services. Portieres, couch covers, table covers, shades, draperies, or anything that is made of cloth can be dyed to look like new.

Never try to color anything a lighter shade than the article is originally. White or very light colored goods can be dyed a darker shade of any color. For the lighter shades, and for small articles such as, ribbons, silk or cotton gloves, stockings, blouses, etc., one package as a rule will be sufficient. For heavy suits, coats, curtains, etc., it is best if possible to weigh your goods before they are wet, and use a package to about a pound of goods.

The Upward Look

Our Real Desires

I, the Lord search the heart, I try the reins, even that we give to every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings.—Jeremiah 17, 10.

We often are praying for one thing when we think that we are praying for another. Our deception of ourselves may not be revealed to us until our real prayer has been answered and we realize the mistake we have made.

There are three distinct forms of prayer. One is the prayer of the lips. Such prayers are those that are uttered as a matter of form. We feel that we should say something, so we repeat these petitions that we have acquired a habit of saying or that we have heard others say. We may in time even feel aggrieved that God has not answered our request when all the time He was reading our hearts and saying as Christ said to the Pharisees: "Ye, hypocrites, well did ye know what ye said, saying: 'This we should say, and we would not give our mouth and honour to men with their lips; but their heart is far from me.'"

Then, there is the prayer of the mind. It may be that we have studied God's word, that we are willing to admit that His way is best and that we are praying constantly for spiritual power and strength and guidance while unconsciously our deepest heart's desires are for ease or comfort or power or wealth or to have our own way in certain respects. We are aware in certain respects. We think that we are praying, but God's will shall be done. Actually we are desiring that our own way may prevail. The first is the prayer of the heart. The latter is the prayer of the heart.

A mother may pray for years that her daughters may become earnest Christians while at the same time she may be striving to have them marry into wealthy families, whose great temptations would assail them. A man may pray for God's guidance while his innermost belief may be that if he had wealth he would not need any guidance.

God reads our hearts. He knows what are our real desires. He knows who we are, praying with our lips and when with our hearts. If we are not obtaining our petitions from God we should ask God to help us to examine carefully the motives that are leading us to pray. We should remember that, "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it?" (Jeremiah 17, 9). Should we find that unwholesome desires have been controlling our lives, we should endeavor to gain their mastery. This will be accomplished only when we can pray from the heart in regard to all things, the little as well as the great, "Thy will be done."—I. H. N.

Troubles over Orders

In spite of all we have said regarding the care to be used in ordering patterns from our pattern department, we still continue to receive a large number of orders, sent by women who fail to sign their names to the orders. How can we fill these orders? We do not know who sent them. We have also received orders for patterns not illustrated in Farm and Dairy. Women send us picture of a pat-

FOR ADOPTION

A fine healthy LITTLE GIRL of five years of age. Hair and eyes medium dark. Apply to W. J. SHAW, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, St. Thomas, Ont. Give names of Minister and other responsible persons for reference.

tern they would like duplicated as near as possible. In many instances we are able to do this, but we cannot always do it. Order patterns only that are illustrated in Farm and Dairy. Enclose your name, above all else. When sending stamps, do not stick them to the letter, as some have done recently. Such stamps are of no use to us. Wrap them in a separate wrapper. A little care in such matters saves annoying delays many times.

A Window Garden Annex

Not everyone can have a greenhouse, but a small window garden is easily within the reach of every thrifty and up-to-date farmer. The frame is easily made as shown in the cut, and is fastened over the window on the outside of a house,

by strong iron brackets underneath, and being as suitable for summer as winter, or may be changed from one window to another. In coldest severe weather, plants should be set in the living room to prevent freezing. The uses and advantages of such a window garden are many. It is a good place for foliage plants to develop their beautiful forms and colors; seeds may be prepared for outdoor planting early in the spring; we are praying constantly for spiritual power and strength and guidance while unconsciously our deepest heart's desires are for ease or comfort or power or wealth or to have our own way in certain respects. We are aware in certain respects. We think that we are praying, but God's will shall be done. Actually we are desiring that our own way may prevail. The first is the prayer of the heart. The latter is the prayer of the heart.

A Use for Old Papers.—Fold them neatly until they are about nine by twelve inches in size, and when you have a pile the desired height tie them firmly together with string. This is the foundation for a footstool, which will be found very handy for use on a stone doorstep on summer evenings, or for placing under one's feet when sitting in a chair on a damp lawn. The paper being a non-conductor, forms a foundation hard to equal for the purposes mentioned. Cover this with some heavy cloth like bed ticking; then with some ordinary ornamental covering, preferably a washable material.



When You See How It Works

You will want a "CHAMPION" Washing Machine right off. The Momentum Balance Wheel, which almost runs itself—the up-and-down stroke of the Lever, which means greatest power with less effort—the absolute perfection of the "CHAMPION"—will make you want one for your home.

"Favorite" Churn gets all the butter out of the cream. Easy to churn, too! If your dealer does not handle these home necessities, write us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

VALUABLE CLUBS

FARM AND DAIRY—Weekly

An all-round, strong agricultural and dairy paper. Keeping pace with the best knowledge of the times. Its market reports and letters from farmers are two strong features.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

32 years wise—the peer of all American Poultry Journals. 400 pages full of live poultry lore—shows, prices, prices, information that helps you make money.

CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST

Practical common-sense advice on the culture of fruits and vegetables, lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees and all ornamental plants. It is inspiration for the amateur, and money-earning for the professional.

THE HOME JOURNAL

Looking over The Home Journal, you can scarcely believe it is the same. It has doubled in size—in quality—in attractiveness. The Home Journal of today is a forty page monthly—a magazine of the Canadian woman can justly be proud.

One year trial subscription at lowest prices

Farm and Dairy.....	\$1.00	} \$1.35
The Home Journal.....	1.00	
Farm and Dairy.....	\$1.00	} \$1.75
The Home Journal.....	1.00	
Canadian Horticulturist.....	1.00	} \$2.00
Poultry Review.....	.00	
Farm and Dairy.....	\$1.00	} \$2.00
The Home Journal.....	1.00	
Canadian Horticulturist.....	1.00	} \$2.00
Canadian Poultry Review.....	.00	

SEND ALL ORDERS TO

Farm and Dairy
PETERBORO, ONT.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do.

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"



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

The Modern Farm Home*

In years gone by the farmer was well pleased to have a home or house of any kind. In the days when our forefathers hewed their homes out of the wilderness, the matter of a house was a second consideration. Their days were days of hard labor and little comfort, and it would seem that the tradition of our forefathers has descended on their children, for some of the farm homes of the well-to-do farmers of the present day are no better than they were a half century ago.

It has been said of the farmer, and no doubt with some truth, that he will build handsome, up-to-date buildings for his stock and let his family shift for themselves. If the farmer would stop and consider this question for a moment, he might see this question in a different light.

I ask the question, "Why should not the farmer be comfortable?" The majority of them have the means to be so. It is a neglect of the opportunities which the majority of farmers have. The farmer works hard, and as he is through this world but once, I would say, let him enjoy some of the comforts of life.

*One of a series of essays written by Mr. Fred T. Howell, of Brant Co., Ont., a competitor in the Dairy Farms competition.

The farmer's wife is entitled to as many labor saving devices in and around the house as the farmer has upon his farm, but how seldom you see it? The farmer's wife is also entitled to as many comforts as her sister in the town or city. How many farm houses of today have a bathroom? Not many. Why? He will tell you he cannot afford it, but that same farmer will put down \$400 for a team of horses he does not need, and \$60 for brass mounted harness, and think he has made a good bargain.

Now, a bathroom is not a luxury. It has become a necessary part of the modern farm home. A good serviceable bathroom can now be placed in any farm home for \$150 to \$200. For any in the city. Any plumber will give you plans to build a septic tank, and the expense is no more than an ordinary cistern. I will venture to say that after he has a bathroom in his house for one year the farmer would not take five times the amount of first cost and do without it.

Another convenience of the modern farm home is a refrigerator, and its place is near the dining room table. The cost is not very great. A good spruce lined refrigerator can be purchased for \$25. It is not right, nor just, to ask the farmer's wife with all

the work she has to do, to go up and down cellar steps six or eight times a day with her arms full of dishes where if the refrigerator stood near the table, with very little labor she could place all butter and cream, meat and fruit, on its shelves and close the doors, knowing that the contents will be fresh and sweet for the next meal.

Another convenience of the modern home is lighting it by gas. It costs about \$95 to install an average acetylene plant. This includes piping, chandeliers, wall brackets and hall lamp, in all about thirty-five lights. When once installed, it does away with cleaning and filling of lamps, which is perhaps one of the worst household drudges. As regards cost, I have 35 lights and the least it has cost me per year was \$12, and the most, \$16. You have no lamp chimneys to buy nor any coal oil to draw from town every time you go. Best of all, our light is clear, pure, bright and pleasant, and it needs attention but once a week in winter, and once in two weeks in summer.

It is not necessary to spend a large amount of money to make a farm home convenient. It is the little things that count. A dumb waiter in the pantry does not cost much. A New York safety can be purchased for \$15 and placed in position by any good carpenter at a cost of about \$2.

This will save many steps in a day's work. Everything that is needed for the day can be placed in it in the morning, and this saves going up and down stairs, which is the hardest part of the day's work.



Comfort in the Dining Room

The comfortable dining room in the country home of Mr. Fred T. Howell, Brant Co. Note the appropriate wall and ceiling decoration. The house is lighted with acetylene gas, and is fully equipped with good plain, but substantial fixtures.

Another help in housework is doing away with carpets. Put down good rugs in the centre of the floors and paint a border around them. This does away with much of the heavy work of housecleaning time. A clothes chute from the upstairs to the wash-room saves the carrying of a heavy clothes basket downstairs and any person who is handy with carpenter tools can build it.

We try to save ourselves all the steps we can in the barn. It is then no more than right that the woman of the house should have the same privilege. Every farm house should have plenty of water. Water by the cook stove, in the pantry, upstairs, and abundance of it in the cellar. A cellar with good drainage, cement floors and plenty of water is one that is easily kept clean.

It has been said that a man's char-



Corner of Library

In the home of Mr. F. T. Howell, Brant Co., Ont. Mr. Howell is an up-to-date farmer in his county, and was a winner in the Dairy Farms' Competition last year, conducted by Farm and Dairy.

acter is judged by his surroundings. The farmer should invest a little more of his money on his lawns and fences and in keeping his place clean and everything in repair, furnish his house with easy chairs and an abundance of good books, making it bright and cheerful with music. Open all the blinds and let no room in

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

We present here two extra value Misses Dresses. We know you will like either one of these, as the style, fit, material and finish is first class in every respect. We aim to give our friends a full standard of value in every way, whether it is our cheapest or best grade.



No. 8005

We refund your money if not satisfied

8005.—MISSSES' TAILORED DRESS, made of good quality Panama. Colors, Black, Navy, Brown. Trimmed with Silk and Soutache Braid. Buttons on box pleat and fold over the shoulders. Full sleeves, finished with Silk and Braid. Sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18. Price **\$4.90**

8006.—MISSSES' SERGE DRESS, can be made in any of this season's popular colors. Sailor Collar, Waist Band, Cuffs, pockets and tie are trimmed with Silk. Plain and well tailored. Sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Price **\$5.25**

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We want you to see our big Catalogue. You will like it. It is a true index to the latest London and New York Styles.

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536 Design for
1 1/2 yards
527 Dress
One panel twenty
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533 Design for
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Renew your sc

Embroidery Designs

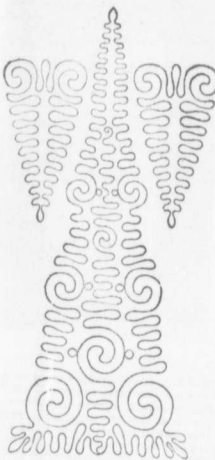
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Senders desiring any special patterns will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



435 Design for a Braided Border or Band. The border is one and three-quarter inches wide and each yard are given with three patterns.



536 Design for a braided border, six inches wide. 1 1/2 yards are included in each pattern.



527 Design for Braided Panels.

One panel twenty-three and a half inches deep and two panels eight and a half inches deep are given. Nine yards of braid will be required for the long panel, two yards for each shorter panel.



533 Design for a Centre-Piece 22 inches in diameter. The scalloped edges are to be buttoned, the design can be outlined or couched with coronation or rat-tail cord.

Renew your subscription now.

the house be too good for the family to go into at any time. Let the children entertain them, let them enjoy themselves. If your boy or girl enjoys music let him study it; if they like reading furnish them with good books. Let them feel that you are trying to make them enjoy the opportunities and pleasures of this life, there would be less discontent and wanting to go to the city. Make your garden bloom



A Delightful Corner

Nothing commends itself so strongly as the love for good books in the home. The above corner shows some of the books gathered and owned by Mr. R. T. Howell, Brant Co., Ont. If you have not such a good start as Mr. Howell, make a start at once. It is never too late. You will be surprised how quickly books will accumulate when you once begin a library. Books were never so cheap as at the present day, and every home should have a few of the best, if not all.

with flowers; then you will admit that the country home is the ideal home. Take time to rest and enjoy life, you will live longer and be better satisfied. With the telephone, and the rural mail delivery, I think that the farmer of the present day has not much to complain of.

Prizes for Labor Saving Contest

(Concluded from last week)

There are a great many labor-saving devices on the market to-day and a great many of them occupy a conspicuous place in the homes of Ontario women. Why, because they are both useful, labor-saving, and paying devices. They save labor, health, strength and money. The device which occupies a very prominent place in my home and the one I value and appreciate the most is the washing machine.

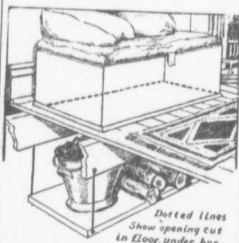
It makes washing easy, takes the dread out of the week's washing, saves labor, time, strength and expense. The woman who has a good washing machine at her disposal has a very competent aid in doing the washing. The drudgery is taken out of the washing. There is no tax on her strength as the machine does the labor. It does not wear and tear the clothes and thus saves expense.

Home DYEING is the way to Save Money and Dress Well Try It! Simple as Washing with **DYOLA** ONE PIECE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT! Dyes Wood, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Colors Perfectly and Resistant Colors. No chance of streaking. Fast with the SAME Dye.—No change of shades. Best Dealer Send for Color Card and 5¢ SAMPLE.—The Johnson Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal

The women of this country cannot applaud the washing machine too much nor the man that invented it. He should have been white flowers tinged with gold and silver. I am sure he must have had a pure heart and good sound intellect. He has conferred a great boon on the women of Ontario and I feel confident that I am writing the sentiments of hundreds of other women.

THIRD PRIZE DEVICE One of our greatest labor-saving devices has been in placing near our open fire-place a wood box that can be fed from the cellar. It was made by cutting a hole in the floor near the grate eight or ten inches wide and four feet long. Over this we built a box of the same length and width as the hole, one foot high, bearing a hinged cover. It was stained the same color as the woodwork in the room, and by adding two sofa pillows, it makes a very comfortable and ornamental seat.



Dotted lines show opening cut in floor under box.

In the cellar just below the opening cut in the floor a platform was built, on which the wood or coal can be placed. The platform can be built as a swinging one, suspended from the beams of the floor, or braced from the floor of the cellar. If the grate is not a self-emptying one, the ashes may be removed through the same opening. This simple arrangement we have found very convenient. The busy housewife will not have to fumble with broom and dust pan every arrival of wood or bucket of coal that is carried through the house.

The Telephone

A Country Girl

Of all modern conveniences I believe the chief in importance to the farmer and his family is the telephone. It has been a wonderful factor in lessening the feeling of isolation, incidental to country life, and from being regarded as an enemy has come to be looked at as almost a necessity by the up-to-date farmer.

It is almost impossible to enumerate its daily uses. The farmer finds it an easy means of keeping in touch with the market prices of farm produce; and finds it very handy to call up his neighbors when he wants to ask "hands" to a threshing or enquire after stray stock. His wife also often enjoys a few minutes conversation with her neighbors when a visit would be out of the question. She saves innumerable trips to the village by ordering her groceries by phone, and has been known to arrange the most delightful impromptu parties on the slightest notice.

In short one cannot begin to mention the many ways in which a telephone may be used, but it is safe to say that once installed, there is small likelihood of any normal family ever allowing it to be removed.

To destroy moths in carpets, take a damp towel, spread it out upon the carpet and iron it dry with a hot iron. The heat and steam will destroy the worms and eggs.

The Sewing Room

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

CHILD'S DRESS 6987



Simple dresses such as this one are highly appreciated. The skirt is straight and the waist for body portion is novel and attractive, at the same time simple. Plain material makes this one, and the trimming is sometimes striped or plaid, but the striped or plaid is straight or bias, would make a pretty effect.

For the 6 yr size will be required: 3 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 36 or 39, 4 inches wide, with 12 yds of braid.

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

BOY'S SUIT 6988



The boy's suit made in blouse style is always becoming. It is very simple and also easy to make, consequently a favorite with busy mothers. The sleeves of this one are laid in plaits that give a novel effect. The design will be found appropriate for all materials that are used for boys' suits. This one is made of serge and is worn with a white collar.

Material required for 8 yr. size is 5 1/2 yds. 27, 4 1/2 yds. 40 or 3 yds. 62 in. wide. The pattern is cut for boys of 6, 8 and 10 yrs. and will be mailed for 10 cts.

TWO PIECE SKIRT 6989



The skirt made with seams at the sides only is one of the very newest and smartest. This one is trimmed with buttons, but such finish is entirely optional. The skirt can be left plain or trimmed in any way that the wearer may like.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 2 1/2 yds. 44 or 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DRESS 6985



Shirred dresses are greatly in vogue. The trimming portion allows most effective use of contrasting material and the skirt can be finished as desired or left plain as liked. All materials that are soft enough to be shirred are appropriate.

The dress is made with a fitted body and flaring over which the waist is arranged.

Material required for medium size is 5 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 4 yds. 36 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 10, 12 and 14 yrs. and will be mailed for 10 cts.

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Never without a Bottle

St. James St., South
Hamilton, Ont.
July 15th, 1910

"We are never without a bottle of your Spanish Cure in our stable, as we believe it the best on the market and have cured several Spanish with it."

J. Irvin Van Fleet,
Kendall's Spanish Cure
is the certain, quick cure
for Spanish, Ringbone,
Scolitis, Croup, Strangles,
Joints, Ours, Sprains and other Lameness. Keep it handy
for emergencies. The best horse medicine.
#1 a bottle—# for six all dealers. Ask for "A
Testimonial On The Horse" or write us.

Dr. E. J. KENDALL CO., Keshober Falls, Vt.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

Large Prizes and Classes for

**Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle,
Sheep, Swine and Poultry,
Seeds, Judging Competition and a
HORSE SHOW**

Entries close November 19th.

Special Fare Rates on the Railways.

\$16,000.00 in Prizes

For Prize List apply to the Secretary.

J. BRIGHT, Pres. A. P. WESTVELL, Sec.
Myrtle Station Toronto

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 50 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. COOY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
E.—Unauthorized publication of this development will not be held for.

AYRSHIRE BY PUBLIC ACT

At CAMLACHIE, ONT., on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.



On the above date I will sell over 20 Ayrshires, of which 15 are Cows and Heifers in calf, 1 Bull, two years old; Yearling Bull and Heifer Calves, and 3 Grade Ayrshire Heifers.

Send for bills describing breeding and come to the sale.

TERMS—Six Month Credit on Negotiable Paper.

JNO. FERGUSON

W. E. MOLOY, Auctioneer

CAMLACHIE, ONT.

THEFDON, ONT.

Records for Standard Bred Horses

A Canadian Record for Standard Bred Horses has lately been opened under the Canadian National System. The following are the Rules of Entry:

TROTTING STANDARD
(1) An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
(2) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
(3) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Trotting Division of the Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book.
(4) A mare sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse.

PACING STANDARD
(1) An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
(2) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
(3) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Pacing Division of the Canadian Division of the Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book.
(4) A mare sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse.
(5) The progeny of a registered Standard Trotting Horse out of a Registered Standard Pacing Horse or the progeny of a registered Standard Pacing Horse out of a registered Standard Trotting mare.

It will be noticed that the Canadian basis of registration is the American Trotting Register, heretofore the only recognized record in the world for the breed. There have been other so-called Standard Bred Records in both Canada and the United States but none of these have been recognized by the Governments of either country. Purchasers of Standard Bred Horses, should in all cases see that the animals they buy are recorded in either the Canadian National Record or the American Trotting Register.

Heretofore it has been necessary for importers of Standard Bred horses, in order to obtain free Canadian Customs entry, to apply to the Canadian National Record Office for an import certificate certifying that their animals were recorded in the American Trotting Register. Now that a Canadian Record has been opened, the Customs regulations will require Canadian registration. Purchasers of animals in the United States should immediately forward to Ottawa, the American certificate with transfers properly endorsed, in order that there may be no delay in making Customs entry either at the border or at destination.

Broeders of Standard Bred Horses, recorded in the Canadian Stud Book, will now be able to take advantage of the half rates for pure bred live stock for breeding purposes, shipped by freight, on reaching Canadian Railways, in accordance with the agreement made between the Department

of Agriculture and the Joint Freight Committee. In all probability Exhibition Associations will now demand as protection to exhibitors, the production of Canadian National Certificates of Registration before exhibition entries will be accepted.

As the Standard Bred Horse is the most widely disseminated of all the breeds of horses in Canada, there are no doubt hundreds of Standard Bred scattered throughout the country and thousands of mares with two or three crosses of Standard Bred blood. These mares should be bred to registered Standard horses in order that their descendants may ultimately be recorded. A breed which produced practically all our fancy drivers, roasters and delivery horses, and at least one half of all work horses on Canadian farms is surely worthy of a Canadian Record and if our breeders will take hold of this matter with the spirit of hearty co-operation they should soon have the strongest and most influential horse breeders organization in Canada.

Life membership in the Society is \$25.00; annual membership, \$2.00 a year.

W. O. D. A. Herd Competition

The prize list for the dairy herd competition conducted under the auspices of the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association has been issued. It includes prizes for patrons of cheese factories who have herds of from eight to 14 cows inclusive, and for patrons having 15 cows or over. Similar arrangement is made for patrons of creameries. The prizes include \$100 in cash and two Diamond Hall medals. The cash prizes range from \$10 for the first prize down to \$3 for the fourth prize.

The rules governing the competition are practically the same as in previous years. Full particulars, copies of the prize list and entry forms may be had on application to Frank Hens, London, Ont.

Pigs That are Worth While

Pigs are a money crop these days. Prices now have ruled most satisfactorily during the past year and there is every indication of satisfactory prices prevailing for a long time to come. That is why the premium offer of pure bred pigs given by Farm and Dairy for new subscriptions is so popular. A few of the many who won pigs raising clubs of subscribers to Farm and Dairy tell in the following of their success with these pigs.

"Last year, I received a pure bred pig as a premium from Farm and Dairy for getting up a club of nine new subscribers. This pig is a fine animal now. It weighs about 250 pounds and I am well pleased with him. I am trying now to secure another pig of this quality. The one I had from Berkshire, and was bred by W. F. Elliott, of Coleman"—D. R. Scott, Halton Co., Ont.

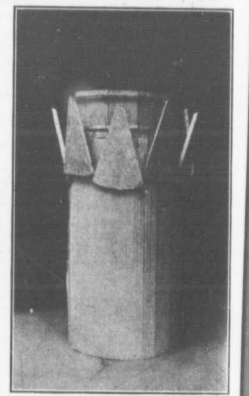
"Last year Farm and Dairy sent me a pure bred Yorkshire pig for a club of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. This pig was bred by W. F. Disney of Greenwood, Ont., and is now a fine animal. It weighs about 300 lbs. and the farmers in my vicinity like it fine. I received the pedigree of the pig from Mr. Disney and am much pleased with my transaction with Farm and Dairy."—John Dolberry, Peterborough, Ont.

"The Berkshire pig sent me by Farm and Dairy last year for a club of nine new subscribers to that paper was duly received. This pig was bred by W. F. Elliott of Coleman, Ont. It is an Al pig, and she is at present raising six very fine young Berkshires, 4 weeks old. I am certainly well pleased with the premium sent me, and with the valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, every success."—Geo. Whetter, Victoria Co., Ont.

There never was a better time to get subscribers to Farm and Dairy than now. The great improvements that have been made in Farm and Dairy, the eight enlarged magazine numbers, and the several illustrated supplements published annually make it an easy matter to induce your friends to take Farm and Dairy—the most practical and helpful weekly agricultural paper published in Canada. Start out at once to see your friends and induce them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy and win one or more of our pure bred pigs. Any effort you make in this connection will pay you well and you will confer a lasting favor on your neighbors by getting them to read the interesting and instructive farm journal, Farm and Dairy.

Adjustable Roof for Silo

An adjustable roof which can be moved during silo filling and will set the corn in settling, is one of the latest silo improvements. The illustration herewith gives a fair idea of the device. Mr. W. G. St. John, an Ontario Co. farmer gives his opinion



Silo Arranged for Filling

of this new adjustable top as follows: "Silo, ordinarily are not over 40 feet in height. I have found from experience that a permanent roof is very hard to work under when filling a silo. You cannot fill it to the top very easily. With adjustable roof the corn can be tramped without trouble than if your silo were not roofed at all.

"When building a silo and using an adjustable roof you need not build as high as with the permanent roof, but still house as much corn. For example, take 40 feet as the height, and build your upper six feet proper, 34 feet, leaving the upper six feet to fill with adjustable extension boards. The advantage is easily seen. Fill a silo as carefully as you may it will settle at least one-fourth or more in a short time. If filled to the full 40 feet it will settle down about the same amount. You will not need to elevate over 34 feet until the last six feet; and then three or five minutes will place the adjustable roof in position, and the silo will be filled, and you can put the extension boards away for another year."

Farm and Dairy is a splendid paper for the farmer or any man who may be interested in agricultural business. We would not be without it for a great deal and we are renewing our subscription herewith. J. E. Fenton, Renton, Ontario.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, October 17, 1910.—Reports of trade throughout Canada during the past week have been very good, and from the west, especially, they have been very promising. There has been snow in a few localities but there is every prospect of pasturage for cattle for several weeks.
Advices received from world centres in regard to crop conditions are favorable with few exceptions, but these few have tended to somewhat strengthen the grain market. Money is still easy, and this in the face of an active demand, and the slow movement of wheat in the West, which must necessarily tie up a considerable amount in the various banks. This emphasis is accounted for in financial circles by the tremendous influx of American capital into the west.
Call money in Toronto rules at 5 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market was distinctly bearish throughout the week, with a slight tendency upwards on Saturday, owing to un-promising reports from one or two centres. Local dealers quote No. 1 Northern, (new) \$1.03; No. 2, \$1; at lake ports for immediate shipment; old wheat, 20 higher per grade. No. 3, Ontario winter wheat, 84c to 85c a bushel outside. On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at 82c to 83c a bushel and goose wheat at 84c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There has been very little delivery of grain of any sort up to the present, and one or two dealers are inclined to grumble. Local quotations are as follows: No. 2, Canada western oats, 55c; No. 3, 54c a bushel at lake ports for immediate shipment. No. 2, Ontario white, 52c; No. 3, 51c outside; 35c to 36c a bushel on track, Toronto. American corn, No. 2, yellow, 57c to 58c.

Onto freights: rye, 67c to 68c outside; peas, 81c to 82c; soy feed, 48c; malting barley, 55c to 56c a bushel. On the farmers' market grain is selling at the following prices: Oats, 40c to 41c; peas, 75c; barley, 54c a bushel. Montreal prices for coarse grains are as follows: No. 2, Canada western white oats, No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36c; Quebec American yellow corn, 58c to 59c; feed barley, 49c to 49c; Ontario malting barley, 66c to 66c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is a very active demand for potatoes, which in face of the very pessimistic accounts of the late crop, is not surprising. Maritime potatoes, which in former years have been an active factor in the Ontario markets, are not much in evidence this year. The price asked by the growers being quite beyond the reach. Prices for the Ontario product, quoted locally by the dealers are: 50c per 100 a bag in car lots and 70c to 75c a bushel out of store. On the farmers' market potatoes are selling at 50c a bushel. New beans are quoted by local dealers at \$1.90 a bushel, last year's crop being at least 20c a bushel higher in price; prime beans being quoted at \$2.10 and three pound pickets at \$2.15 a bushel.

Trade in potatoes and beans is reported firm in Montreal and prices range as follows: Potatoes, 60c a bag in car lots; 80c a bag in a jobbing way; Bunch (new) crop (crop) three pound pickers, \$1.95 to \$2.15 a bushel in car lots; new crop, \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel, in bulk.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The favorable weather of the past few weeks has been instrumental in keeping up the supply of good creamery butter.

Grass is still abundant and many cattle are still out on the range. Prices keep firm notwithstanding the heavy supply coming into the market.

Local dealers quote choice creamery prints, 25c to 27c; choice prints, 23c; separator prints, 24c and ordinary quality, 17c to 19c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice butter is selling at 27c to 28c a lb. and ordinary quality at 21c to 22c a lb.

Cheese is steady in price and large cheeses are quoted at 5c choice, 4c to 4 1/2c a lb. Montreal dealers' quotations are as follows: Choice creamery, 24 1/2c to 25c a lb.; low, 23c to 24c a lb. Western cream is 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c a lb. Trade in both butter and cheese is active. The Globe's English cable reads: "Cheese firm, Canadian finest white, new, 55c 6d coloured, 55c."

WOOL

Quotations for wool are as follows: Washed fleeces, 20c to 21c; unwashed, 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c a lb.

HIDES

The market is getting weaker for hides, and the forecast given in these columns some weeks ago is being verified. The near future seems likely to be soon re-ported on hides. Local quotations are: No. 1 steer 8c; calf skins, 12c, 2, 9c a lb; No. 3, 8c; tallow, 6c to 6 1/2c a lb. At country prices: Sheepskins, \$1.81 to \$1.85; lambskins, 30c to 40c; horsehides, \$2.75 to \$3; calf skins 12c a lb; horsehair, 30c a lb.

MILL FEEDS

Local quotations are as follows: Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track; Toronto; Manitoba bran, \$22 a ton; shorts, \$21 a ton on track, Toronto. Montreal prices are as follows: Ontario bran, \$19.50 to \$20.50; middlings, \$22 to \$22.50; Manitoba bran, \$19; shorts, \$22 a ton, on track, Montreal.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Present wholesale quotations for fruit and vegetables are: Canadian pines, 65c to 75c a basket; Canadian peaches, 65c to \$1.20 a basket; peas, 5c to 5 1/2c a basket; California peas, 83c to 85c a crate; grapes, 15c to 25c a basket; pineapples, \$4 to \$4.50 a crate; 25c to 40c a basket. Vegetables—egg plants, 10c to 25c a basket; cucumbers, 40c to 45c a basket; cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 a crate; celery, 50c to 55c a basket; pluckings, 75c to \$1 a basket; pickling onions, 45c to 50c a bushel. On the farmers' market, vegetables are selling as follows: cauliflower, 75c to 10c each; cabbage, 5c to 12c; beans, 20c a dozen; pickling onions, 50c to 60c a basket.

Apples are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a barrel, according to quality; citrons 10c to 20c each.

HAY AND STRAW

The trade in hay is steady at prices current last week, with a slight improvement, \$12 to \$12.50 a ton; second grade, \$10 to \$11.50 a ton on track, Toronto.

On the farmers' market choice timothy is selling at \$18 to \$20 a ton; clover mixed, \$15 to \$17 and lucerne straw, \$8.50 to \$9 a ton. In Montreal trade is active and No. 1 timothy is quoted by dealers at \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; pure lucerne, \$6.50 to \$7 a ton.

HONEY

The following are the latest dealers' quotations for honey: In 60 lb. tins, 9c to 10c a lb.; in 10 lb. tins, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c a lb.; comb honey, \$1.75 to \$1.85 a dozen; extra choice comb honey, \$2.10 to \$2.25 a dozen; buckwheat honey, 6 1/2c to 7c a lb. Montreal wholesale prices are as follows: Clover white, 10 1/2c to 11c a lb.; buckwheat white honey, 10 1/2c to 11c a lb.; buckwheat honey, 7c to 7 1/2c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been a considerable falling off in supplies from the country and prices are getting higher. Wholesale dealers are quoted at 28c to 30c for selected lots, and 26c on the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling as high as 35c a dozen. The demand for poultry is very active and there are large shipments to the local markets. Prices are little changed since our last report and are as follows: Chickens, 12c to 12c; fowl, 9c to 10c; ducks, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 11c to 15c a lb. Dressed weight, one and two cents a lb. dearer.

On the farmers' market poultry is selling at the following prices: Dressed chickens 12c to 14c a lb.; fowl, 12c to 14c a lb.; turkeys, 25c to 35c a lb.; ducks, 15c to 18c a lb. Montreal prices for eggs: New laid, 30c; selected lots, 25c and straight receipts, 21c a dozen.

HORSE MARKET

There is little to be noted in the horse market. Business has been very quiet with prices ruling at last week's quotations. Traders are quoted at \$200; general purpose horses, \$150 to \$250; drivers, \$75 to \$200; expressors, \$175 to \$300; serviceably sound horses, \$50 to \$100.

LIVE STOCK

The cattle market has had an animated appearance during the past week and broader demand, especially for high grade class stock has been most active. Prices have been firm in all grades, which are still, with the exception of hogs, which are still, falling in price. The following quotations are given by local dealers:

Export cattle—choice, \$5.25 to \$6.40; medium, \$5.25 to \$6; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5. Butcher cattle—choice, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Feeder—choice, \$5.50 to \$6. Stockers—choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25. Milch cows—choice, \$45 to \$70; medium, \$30 to \$40; springers, \$30 to \$50. Shorn lambs, \$8 to \$10; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5 to \$6.30. Hogs—F, \$8; fed and watered, \$8.40 a cwt.

HOPS

The Globe's Saturday London cable reads: "In London steady at £3 10s to £3 5s."

MONTEPALGO HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, October 15.—The market for hogs was steady, owing to the increased demand for lean hogs brought about by a slight upward movement in prices, selected live hogs were selling at about \$8.60 at the beginning of the week, and even more money having been paid for future delivery were made at \$8.50 and a very good demand, and prices are steady at \$12 to \$12.25 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, October 17.—Danish hogs delivered in England last week totalled 40,000. The demand for bacon in the U.S. is very poor, the market being down two to three shillings. The delivery of hogs on the local market is very heavy. George Matthews Co. quote the following country points for this week's shipments: f.o.b. cars, \$8.55 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, \$8.10 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, October 15.—The market for butter has developed a decided, and as anticipated, lower prices for several days, now that the September harvest is well disposed of. The buying of butter has been largely by two or three of the Montreal houses, the others in the trade not taking a prominent part in the operations of the past few weeks. At the beginning of the week prices in the country ruled about 11 1/2c a lb., but towards the end of the week, the bulk of the cheese from the country markets sold at 11c a lb. Prices next week will, it is generally expected, be still lower, as has been the case in the main from Great Britain, and the local dealers are not likely to pay full prices for the late season's make without some encouragement from the porters in Great Britain. The shipments from this port this week were not as heavy as last week, but still there was a fair average movement, the total being about 70,000 boxes, and as the receipts into the country were barely 60,000 boxes, there has been a considerable reduction of stocks in store here. The make is keeping up well and reports from many sections of the country indicate an output ranging from 15 to 15 per cent. greater than at this time last year.

The feature of the butter market was a break in the price but, which has been very largely at fully one cent per pound less than was a week ago. The markets all over the province have been selling at lower prices, ranging all the way from 25c to 25 1/2c a lb. Receipts are very heavy, and here, dealers are inclined to be more present receipts alone except at low prices.

CHEESE MARKET

Campbellford, Oct. 11.—675 boxes boarded; 620 sold at 12 1/2c and 385 at 11 1/2c; the balance refused at 12 1/2c. Stirling, Oct. 11.—800 boxes boarded; all sold at 11 1/2c. Brockville, Oct. 11.—2700 boxes registered; 1500 covered; balance white; all sold at 11c.

IMPROVED REGISTERED PATENT 18 HEAD HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE AT HAGERSVILLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1910

To close the Estate of the LATE GEORGE WARD, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the entire herd of Registered Holsteins, including the Stock Bull Gano's Favorite Butter Boy, whose dam under Government supervision produced in 12 months, at 12 years of age, 1769 lbs. milk, containing 697 lbs. fat. equal to 22 1/2% fat. butter. There are also a few good Holstein grades, three extra good Clyde brood mares, a number of work horses, pigs, implements, etc.

The farm lies one and a half miles west of Hagersville, which is on the Hamilton and Port Dover branch of the G. T. R., and main line of M.C.R. All trains will be met on morning of sale, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Lunch at noon. Catalogues sent on application.

TERMS.—All sums \$10 and under cash; over that amount 11 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Five per cent. off for cash.

W. ALMAS, BRANTFORD, LETA WARD, Auctioneer, Administratrix.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

- ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion Right Forward, Imp. One 3 Yr.illy by Barron Head, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of sires, Acad. S.P.M. Holby, Manchester P.O. and G.P.R. Station: Mvrlie, C.P.R. I. D. Phone.
ORMSBY GUINEA STOCK FARM, ORMS- TOWN, P. QUEBEC. Imp. stock and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special attention given to the sale. —Duncan MacCauley.
SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAM- WORTHS.—High-class stock chosen bred and raised. Present offerings, two year old heifers, fresh in milk, and Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from an Imp. stock to wean.—A. O. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.
YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS.— Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dynes, 44 Parkville Ave., Ottawa.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CAT- TLE.—Large stock of best prices. Reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breed- ers and importers, Columbus Ont.
SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Monte & Son, Stansfeld, Quebec.

BERKSHIRES

Farm and Dairy

would like to purchase three or four pure bred, young Berkshire sows, from 6 to 8 weeks old.

WRITE
CIRCULATION MANAGER
giving prices and ages of pigs

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS!

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

GORDON H. MANHARD
MANHARD, ONT., Leach Co., 8-11-10

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class bull? Francy 8rd's Admiral Ormsby sows our herd. Dam, Francy 8rd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 3 year old heifer.

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

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD
Headed by the great young sire, Dutch land Colantha Sir Abbeherk. Dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, better 7 days. D.M. 4th grade. Colantha 6th's Johanna, better 7 days. 35.2. Average of dam and sire's dam, 31.5 lbs. Bull calves offered, three to twelve months old, from dams up to 30%, the better in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS
17-3-11 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calves at half their value for the next 30 days. One ready for service, one sired by a son of King of the Pommies, dam daughter of King Sigs. Record, 18.27 lbs. better, 7 days, at 27. 1 year old.

P. J. BALLEE
Lachine Rapids, Que.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 month son of "Count De Kol Premier" Dam of a 50 lb. dam; also a son of Sara Hensveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow both choice individuals for sale.

2-9-11 BROWN BROS, LYON, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

E. F. GBLER, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogues Free
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDING AND AMERICAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN, BOX 149, BRATTLEBORO, VT. 25-9-11

GLOVER LEAF HERD

We are offering for sale our entire herd of 25 head of Holstein Cattle. The lot contains several R. of M. and R. of F. cows and choice heifers from one to three years old, bred to sons of Sir Admiral Ormsby and others, and heifer calves under one year; also two yearling bulls under by Sumner Hill Choice Gows. Train me.

A. E. SMITH & SONS, Milgrove, Ont.
HAMILTON or DUNDAS STATIONS

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 15.—1523 boxes at board; the price offered was 11c, and at the board figure nearly all the cheese sold at the board.
Kingston, Oct. 15.—217 boxes of white and 350 colored registered. Eleven cents bid and the entire board cleared.
Brookville, Oct. 15.—1500 colored cheese and 1200 white offered; 305 colored and 240

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures distemper, the cough, whooping, bowels and in every case. Write for a free trial 5¢ bottle. This offer only good for limited time to see better.
15-12-10 **DR. BELL, V.B., Kingston, Ont.**

MISCELLANEOUS

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

TAMWORTH AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE
Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. J. J. dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar. W-1-3 and 5. These are bred to young stock hog. Also a few matured sows, a few very choice yearling and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right. Write or come to Burnside.
If A. A. OOLWILL, Box 9, Neweaston, Ont

AYRSHIRES

BURNISIDE AYRSHIRES
Are Well Known.
They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type. They have good show yard records, as well as every cow. Write or come to Burnside.
Stock Farm. R. R. NESS, Proprietor, E. W. 15-10-11 Howick, Que

AYRSHIRES—PRESENT OFFERING
A few good Cows from 5 to 10,000 lbs. milk per annum. All milk calves, all ages up to 13 months. R.O.P. our specialty.
JAMES BEGG, R.R. No. 19, St. Thomas, Ont

RAYSHEDA STOCK FARM
AYRSHIRES CLYDESDALE BARKERS PERD.
We breed cows that will fill the pail and horses that will draw a real load. Come and see the stock or write for prices, which are reasonable. "The best of quality" imported and home-bred.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor
PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

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

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

"La Boie du la Roche" Stock Farm
Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred YORKSHIRES. All milk calves, all types. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK POLY.
HON. L. J. GOODER, Manager.
J. A. BIBEAU, Proprietor.
E-4-7-11 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.
Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. TERRE "Nether Hall Gooder" — 866. (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Queen. ("Phone in house.") 15-11

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

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

HECTOR GORDON,
O-8-4-10 HOWICK, QUE.

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

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
Man-Hills, Ont. Long Distance Phone. E-7-11

white sold at 11c.
Belleville, Oct. 15.—2189 boxes of white and 97 boxes of colored boarded. All sold at 11.15c, 11.15c and 11.15c.
Victoriaville, Ont., Oct. 14.—Two cars of cheese sold at 10 1/2c.
Kempville, Oct. 14.—370 boxes sold at 11c.
Ottawa, Oct. 15.—100 boxes boarded and no sales; 11c was bid.
Pictou, Oct. 14. — Nineteen factories boarded 1500 boxes, all colored; 360 sold at 11.15c and 80 at 11.15c.
Napanee, Oct. 14.—625 white and 590 colored cheese boarded; 175 white and 170 colored sold at 11.15c.
Brantford, Oct. 14.—500 cheese offered. All sold at 11.15c.
London, Oct. 15.—477 boxes offered; 277 boxes colored sold at 11.15c.
St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 15.—Four hundred packages of butter sold at 22 1/2c; 300 boxes of cheese at 12 1/2c.
Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Cheese sales: 5700 at 12 1/2c to 14c.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are requested to send their names to the Association are invited to send their notices to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

WM. HIGGINSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE
Never before have Holstein breeders or would-be breeders in Canada had the opportunity of purchasing Holstein cattle of the richest blood at such low prices. The great sale at Inkerman Village. The sale called for Tuesday, November 1st, Mr. Higginson's Holstein semen was what was thought to be typhoid fever, has recovered sufficiently to warrant him in going on with the sale as first planned for November 1st.

In addition to the information concerning the cattle as published in Mr. Higginson's advertisement on page 10 of this issue, Farm and Dairy readers will be interested to know something of the performance of the Canadian Holstein herd of Holsteins. Cows offered in this sale have in 14 months produced over 17,000 lbs. of milk and 1,000 lbs. of butter. The first one of the group in one lactation Mr. Higginson's sale is France 2nd's Bloss No. 342. This cow gave 37,294 pounds of milk in 14 months and made \$228.78. In 12 months she produced 15,551 pounds and made \$195.08. The dam of this cow is a sister to France 3rd, the Canadian champion (Canadian bred) cow that produced over 29 pounds butter in seven days.

Another 5-year old, "Altha Posche," is 15,107 pounds in 11 months. She produced two heifer calves three days inside of a year, and for this offspring in 1909, she produced 15,107 pounds. Mr. Higginson has many others equally as good, and they are as well bred as any that can be produced in Canada.

Mr. Higginson has been breeding cattle for 39 years, and has met with great success. On account of Thanksgiving Day half fare rates will be in force on all railways. Hence a most favorable opportunity to see one of the greatest herds of Holsteins in the country. To witness the largest sale of Holstein cattle ever held in Canada is before the readers of Farm and Dairy. Tell your neighbors about this great sale, and interested in Holstein cattle, take a trip to Inkerman with you for Tuesday, November 1st. Catalogues and full particulars can be had on application to Wm. Higginson, Inkerman P.O., Dundas Co., Ont.

HOLSTEIN NEWS

During the period from May 16th to June 15th, 1910, records for 161 cows have been accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry, four of which were exported to 14 days and nine to 30 days. This herd of 161 animals, which were one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 66,264 lbs. of milk, including 2,351 lbs. of butter fat, thus showing an average of 1.41 per cent fat. The average production for each animal was 415 lbs. of milk, containing 14.08 lbs. of butter fat, equal to 58.8 lbs., or over 23 quarts of milk a day, and 16.4 lbs. of the best of commercial butter a week. The report for the last fiscal year closed that year with large averages, so this first report of the new fiscal year opens the year with averages proportionally as high as every successive year in the history of advanced registry work has shown a gain over the preceding year, we may confidently

expect the present year to prove no exception to the rule. The Holstein-Friesian cow factory is a wonderfully organized dairy machine, having limited as to production capacity, but with those limitations as yet unknown, and no man, no matter what extent of experience he has had with the breed, would be rash enough to undertake to set limits to what she can accomplish. Her fatty acids are the hands of her breeders; and who can say that it is not reasonable? This the attention of owners of Holstein-Friesian cows may take into consideration the changes made, at the last annual meeting, in the rules for the con-

ducting such tests. It will be noted that a "feed rule" has been adopted, which is required interval between the weaning of the cow and the beginning of the official test for not less than "not less than four days" to "not less than six days," and that for all cows beginning a semi-lactation, 1910, or not less than two day monthly official test is required.

Nothing to Sell

One of the greatest stumbling blocks in the path of the successful breeder of dairy cattle is his inherited cautiousness in advertising his stock. Business success along this line depends upon two things; first, producing the cattle; second, selling them at the best profit. The one is just as important as the other. The man who has the best herd of cattle in Canada, but has not a market for them is hardly making a business success. Many a young breeder has said when asked to advertise his stock: "Why should I pay money for advertisements when I did have cattle, but all the surplus is gone now."

Upon the very face of things this looks like sound judgment, but at a second glance its fallacy is apparent. The man who keeps his name in the minds of farmers—the man who would keep his list of prospective purchasers growing—the man who wishes to establish himself thoroughly in the field of milk and butter, to compare favorably with his friends, who are devotees of the same breed—will do well to keep public by the use of the permanent advertisements.

That is why advertisements of leading successful breeders appear in Farm and Dairy columns, week after week, although this stock may be sold out. They know that it pays to advertise and to keep on advertising in order that they may hold the place they have won through advertisement. It can emulate this example and it will pay you well to do so.

It must be borne in mind, that a few years reported during the present fiscal year six day interval; but that the tests were begun prior to the adoption of the amended regulations regarding the price lists for the present fiscal year. It will be seen that the amount of prize money offered for Advanced Registry records has been increased from \$10,000, and that the number of prizes has been nearly doubled. This will result in a much wider distribution of the prize money; and every owner of a good cow will be encouraged to try for a share in the money offered for advanced registry. Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of Advanced Registry, Delavan, Wis.

Kindly send me two copies of Farm and Dairy instead of one as heretofore. The paper and one copy is not sufficient. —E. P. Oeler, Halton Co., Ont.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited

NOVA SCOTIA

HANTS CO., N. S.

ELLERHOUSE, Oct. 10.—Your correspondent has just returned from a short Cape Breton trip. Crops in that part of the province have done well this year, especially hay, and a lot of stock will be wintered. Turnips and light crop all over the province. Apple returns are beginning well. Some from England and are very good. Some shippers netting as high as seven shillings a box.—B.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

ACTIONOLITE, Oct. 12.—Farmers are getting about through with their threshing. The grain crop is a number of years ago. The straw was very short. Hay last year was exceptional. Small fruit crop of every kind a failure. The apple crop is also poor. Corn and potatoes are good. Pasture is very good. Cattle and sheep bring good prices.—T. K.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Oct. 12.—Pastures are in splendid condition, the late rains having done a great deal of good. The apple crop this year promised to be fairly good but owing to the high wind of Oct. 1st, in some orchards the fruit is all on the ground. Prices for Spys and Baldwins are \$1.65 to \$1.75 a bin, pascals are average, 25 to 30 to good pasture the flow of milk is keeping up nearly as good as in June. Hay is selling for \$9.50 to \$10 a ton; oats, 40c to 42c a bush; eggs, 27c to 28c; butter, 30c to 30c; potatoes, 75c a bag; dressed hogs, 11c a lb.—J. K.

TURRIFF, Oct. 11.—We have had a very satisfactory harvest. The grain is very rank, but the yield of grain is excellent. Threshing is half over and we have heard of two granaries breaking down. Potatoes are variable; in some cases a failure, on other farms good. The fair at Bancroft had the benefit of good weather, and drew a large city visitor. The exhibit of vegetables, grains and fruit was good. Several provincial governments officials said this part of the exhibit would compare favorably with any in Canada that one applies, especially, would hardly be beaten at the National Exhibition at Toronto. Fodder is abundant, but live stock is rather scarce.—W. B. W.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BLACKSTOCK, Oct. 12.—Threshing is almost done and grain will be an annual yield. Most of the corn is in sheaf yet as the weather has been backward. It will be a good crop. Mangels are generally reported as good; turnips are average. Potatoes are a fair crop, but there is considerable rot in places. There will be few keeping apples yet. There are a few small crop was pretty well blown off by the windstorm of October 1st. There was a large acreage kept for clover but the yield is likely to be small. Plowing is not far advance 1 yet.—R. F.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, Oct. 12.—Bancroft held their annual fair on the 29th and 30th of Sept. Special trains were run on the 1, B. & O. and the C. O. The fair was a great credit to the people of the county. The exhibits were good. The display of apples, though not large, was very fine, which goes to show the north country can raise apples. Some very good Jersey cows were shown. There were no draft horses or colts but a large number of good agricultural teams. There were no extra attractions in the shape of trotting or racing. It was a good "old country fair," thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.—S. T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

METZ, Oct. 8.—Threshing is well started. Grain is turning out well. Much buckwheat is still out and not much hope of getting it in as the week has been rainy.

Potatoes are not good, and are beginning to rot. Apples are scarce. Fall fairs are all the excitement. Some have their potatoes and mangels in. Mangels are looking well. Crated fatted chickens are a good price in these parts—35c a lb. is realized R.H.S.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AVR, Oct. 12.—We are having typical fall weather—bright sunny days with cool, frosty nights. There has been an order of the day but they are pretty well filled now. People are getting busy with their getting in mangels, both are a fair crop. Fall wheat is looking well. It will have plenty of top before winter sets in. Spring meadows have picked up wonderfully. Cattle are very scarce and hard to get, especially the good ones. The drovers are asking \$5 to \$6.50, and some have paid higher. A number of the farmers are going in more for pigs.—G. C. S.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND, Oct. 12.—Corn harvest is completed. The crop was fairly good, in spite of the poor start in the spring. Three million silos were set in the summer. Mangels are an uneven crop. Turnips made an uneven stand but are growing nicely. Some went to count of the lungs yet. Some have shipped their turnips at the bush. Timothy has grown nicely and will have a good crop. Timothy seed is very dear at \$6 a bush. Pasture has been abundant and cattle will go into the stable in good flesh. There is a good demand for stock. The weather has been very favorable to a strong growth of the new grass seedlings. Fall plowing is

FIRST ANNUAL Toronto Fat Stock Show UNION Stock Yards TORONTO Mon. and Tues., Dec. 12 & 13, 1910 \$1,00.00 IN CASH PRIZES Entry Free. Entries close December 1st, 1910 For Premium List, Entry Blanks and any further information apply to J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR. General Manager UNION STOCK YARDS - TORONTO Reduced Rates on all Railroads

departments to amateur exhibitors resident of their respective counties. Prospective exhibitors are reminded that the dates of the Fair are December 12 & 13, 1910. The prize lists are now ready for distribution and may be had free on application to A. P. Westcott, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

RECOGNITION THAT IS WORTH WHILE

It is expected that good goods should win recognition from time to time in our agricultural exhibitions. It is seldom that in one year honors come as generously to any firm as they have this year to the London Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont. At the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N.B., they were awarded a gold medal for the best exhibit of their exhibit in open competition. At Halifax, N.S., the judges also awarded the gold medal to this firm, and the great interest manifested by the Maritime farmers at both these exhibitions fully testified to the correctness of each award.

More to be prized, however, than either of these medals, is a medal awarded them by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. This society awards only one medal a year for agricultural implements, etc., and that only after the most careful examination. It is therefore not only an honor to the London Machinery Co., but also to Canadian farmers in general that the medal this year should come to the Guelph firm.

ABSORBINE, an excellent preparation for treating bog sprain, wind puffs, hives, knee, thoroughpin, enlarged glands, fatty joints, etc., has always been a great friend of the farmer and many recommendations have been received from them. For instance, Ed Baker, Trainer, E. Aurora, N. Y. reports under date of May 15, 1910: "Will say I am a great believer of the many virtues of ABSORBINE and a user of it. I have had a great deal of success with it on soft hanches, under Blue Clay, and use it all the time as a leg wash. At druggets, \$2.00 a bottle or sent direct upon receipt of price, express prepaid. Write at once for the descriptive pamphlet, which is sent free upon request. W. F. Young, P.O.F., 123 Temple street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lymans Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal, Que."

The Union Stock Yards Cup, donated at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, this year, was awarded to Mr. Jas. Leash, Greenbank, Ont., for the best two export steers. The prize winners were Roan James, purebred Shorthorn, and Red King, grade Shorthorn. Both were sired by Gloucester's Choice. Gloucester's Choice is the sire of the steer that won the Grand Chamant at the International Show in Chicago, 1907. The Union Stock Yards Company are doing the raising and breeding of the best and breeding of good beef cattle. Special attention is called to their advertisements in another column.

AYRSHIRE NEWS Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column

Included in the sale of John Ferguson, Camelside, Ont., are 20 pure bred Ayrshire females descended from the cow Lesna 2nd year (see list in full), Carleton Place, Ont., and sired by Jock—34—, used successfully in the herd of the Smiths, of Fairfield Farms. Among others Jock sired Lesna, who was noted prize winner at Chicago in 1893. The four top bulls on Lesna's pedigree were noted prize winners at Chicago in 1893. The four top bulls on Lesna's pedigree were noted prize winners at Chicago in 1893. The four top bulls on Lesna's pedigree were noted prize winners at Chicago in 1893.

The first bull used in the founding of this herd was Souter Johnny, bred by Kains Bros., Byron, Ont.; sired by Castle Douglas (Imp. in dam), whose sire was Traveller, the champion bull of Scotland. His dam was Vida by Stoucalay (Imp.) a sire of winners such as Prince of Byron, a sire of winners such as Prince of Byron, a sire of winners such as Prince of Byron.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES We call attention to the change of advertisement of Mr. R. B. Ness, the noted breeder of Ayrshire cattle, of Howick, Que. The importations made from Scotland in June last, numbering over 50 head, have mostly been disposed of, and have been widely distributed. After exhibiting at many leading Canadian as well as several large United States exhibitions for a number of years, Mr. Ness withheld from the show arena this year only exhibiting in three local fairs. Mr. Ness is constantly filling orders from his fine herd of over 125 head. If you want good Ayrshires call on or write Mr. Ness. Renew your subscription now.

The Best of Four

I have been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy for a number of years and like it better than any of the other four papers that I receive. I am a cheese maker, but appreciate your articles on all subjects of dairy work and would like to have each of my patrons as regular subscribers to Farm and Dairy. J. D. Henderson, Hastings Co., Ont.

well along. Potatoes are being dug now, and are a fine crop.—B. W.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH, Oct. 18.—The advantages of the silo are being more fully realized each year, more built and more corn grown. The present crop, which is now being stored, is a good one with an unusually large percentage of well matured ears, and as yet untouched by frost. Mangels and potatoes are scarce but a noticeable fact is that orchards which were sprayed are yielding their owners a fair crop which at the exceptionally good price will net a larger income than usual. In most uncared for orchards not an apple is to be found. Fallen apples, which ordinarily bring 20c a cwt., are selling at 60c a bushel. Good apple bring \$3 a barrel.—D. G. S.

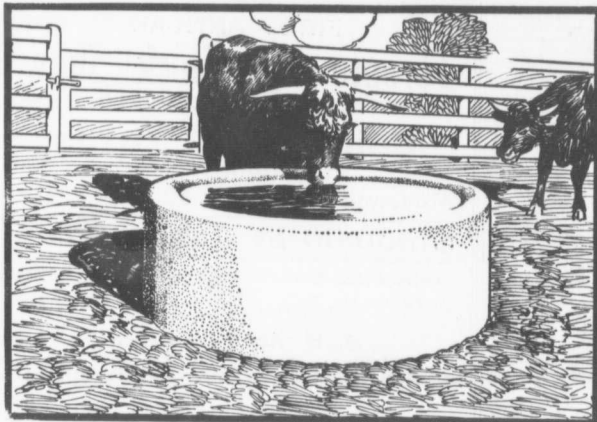
GOSSIP

PRIZES AT THE WINTER FAIR The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association has announced the amount of special prizes for Lincoln sheep, bringing the total up to \$100.00.

The most notable change in the Dairy Cattle Department is the increased grant made by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. They have added \$75.00 to the regular prizes for Holsteins, so that exhibitors of this breed will now compete for \$510.00. The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association has also increased their grant and have added special prizes of \$50 in each of the three sections if animals making the highest scores are recorded in their herd book.

Classes have been added to the Poultry Department for Anconas, Silver Duckwing, Rock Jambos, Grey Herons, Bantams, both Golden and Silver Duckwing Game, Bantams and for White Chinese Geese. Rhode Island Reds have been included in the dressed poultry class as has been added for case of 12 fatted Dressed Conklers, with prizes of: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$9; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$5. The Counties of Wellington, Halton, Brant, Norfolk, and Ontario are offering special prizes in the different live stock

Seldom See is big here like this, but your horse may have a bunch or brace on his Ankle, Hoof, Side, Knee or Throat. ABSORBINE will clean them off without leaving the horse any mark. It is a sure cure for all such ailments. Remove Painful Swellings, Itches, Manes, Itches, Bruises, Various Veins, Varieties, Old Sores, Itchy Pains, W. F. Young, P.O.F., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lymans Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.



This or The Other — Which is Your Choice ?

Sloppy, Leaky Wooden Troughs—or Clean, Sanitary and Durable Concrete ?

Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived, and require replacing every few years—not to mention constant patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand for long, perpetual dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks, and unsightly and unsanitary pools of water around trough.

Contrast this with the cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete drinking troughs.

The dampness which proves so destructive to lumber, only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete. The durability of Concrete is reckoned not by years, but by ages.

Concrete, being germ-proof and impervious to heat or cold, keeps the water fresh, cool and clean.

The farmer will find in Concrete a material that is economical from every point of view. A Concrete water trough never needs repairs or replacing, and will last for future generations, a standing monument to your farsightedness and progressiveness.

Which?

Cut out this Coupon
or send a Postal

You may send me a copy of
"What the Farmer Can Do With
Concrete."

Name

Address

.....

Which

will be your choice, then—expense-producing wood or money-saving Concrete?

The question is not one that should be hard to answer. But let us assist you further in coming to a definite decision by sending you—free—a copy of our new illustrated 160-page book—

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

It shows the advantage of Concrete construction. Also gives plans and dimensions for fences, walks, steps, gate posts, stairs, well-curbs and other useful things which are easily made and permanently enduring. Every farmer should understand the value of Concrete construction, for it is without question the most economical and money-saving building material of this or any other age.

We'd be glad to send you a copy of our book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—free—if you'll ask for it. It explains the many uses of Concrete. In plain, simple language easily understood, it tells how to make:

Barns	Hens' Nests	Shelter Walls
Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
Dairies	Hoarse Blocks	Stalls
Dipping Tanks	Houses	Steps
Foundations	Poultry Houses	Tanks
Fence Posts	Root Cellars	Troughs
Feeding Floors	Silos	Walks
Gutters	Stables	Well Curbs

Send for this book now, before you forget. Take your pen or your pencil—whichever is handiest—sign the coupon—or a post card—and mail it. Promptly by return post your copy will arrive, and we venture to say that when you sit down with it you'll find it to be one of the most interesting pieces of literature you've ever read. And profitable, too, because its purpose is to save you money and increase the usefulness and value of your property.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited
71-80 National Bank Building, Montreal

