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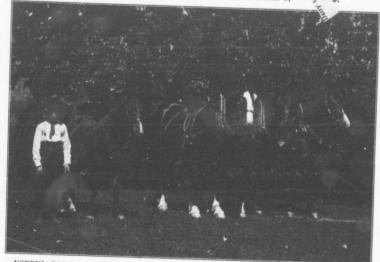
VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 36

RURALHOM

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 8,



USEFUL FARM WORK HORSES BUT NOT THE MOST PROFITABLE SORT TO BREED

General purpose horses such as the ones illustrated are quite generally popular and quite satisfactory for farm work. This sort can always be purchased at reasonable prices and in view of the fact, it is most profitable to buy that kind rather than to raise them. Good heavy drafters can be raised on almost the same feed and no matter at what age they are to be marketed, they will command prices much in advance of general purpose horses. The illustration shows some of the work horses on the farm of Mr. J. Locke, Northumberland Co., Ont., whose farm was one of the successful competitors in the Dairy Farms Competition.

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BROS. ... Fergus, Can. LITTER CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

Canadian National Exhibition

Visitors to the great Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year, as usual, found much to enter-tain and instruct them. The educa tain and instruct them. The educa-tional features, so far as agriculture was concerned, were, perhaps, ahead of anything ever before attempted at Toronto. In addition to the usual Toronto. In addition to the usual features, such as the various exhibits of live stock, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, and so forth, there were exhibits of great educational value, which were arranged under the direction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

These included displays from the Ontario Agricultural College, showing the results of drainage work and experiments with field crops and corn, and tobacco from Essex County. The Director of Dairy Instruction had on the control of t Director of Dairy Instruction had on exhibition samples of milk, which showed the effect of cow hairs, straw, hay, flies, dust and so forth, that had been placed therein. In each case the resultant product was repulsive and disgusting to that extent where any-one who gave thought to the matter on one who gave thought to the matter of one who gave thought to the matter on seeing the display, would never again allow milk to become contaminated with these things, if at all possible to avoid it. The Frui Branch had a fine display of fruit, showing the great perfection to which a wide variety of fruits can be grown in Ontario. The fruits can be grown in Ontario. The grain and sheaf exhibits in connection with the field crops competition, were very tastefully arranged, and attracted much attention.

much attention.

British Columbia had a very fine display of her fruit. Alberta had on display grains and other products from that province. The West Indies were represented by a very interesting and attractive exhibit of her fruit, vegetable and nut products, as produced on the several isles of the West Indies.

INFORMATION ON COW TESTING
The Dominion Department of Agculture were represented in the Dairy Building by officials of the Dairy and old Storage Branch-those in charge of cow testing. Many enquiries about cow testing work were answered, and many farmers were made acquainted with this great work through the display made by the Department.

The dairy cattle exhibits, with the exception of the Guernseys and grades, are reported elsewhere. The Guernseys were all shown by The Trethewey Model Farm, Weston, Ont. These cattle are a fine lot, and were much admired by those who passed

through the stables.

The beef cattle exhibits, especially the Shorthorns, were well up to the standard. There was keen competition in the Shorthorn classes, where tion in the Shortnorn classes, where representatives from two great west-ern herds—those of Sir Wm. Van Horne, and H. L. Emmert, East Sel-kirk, Man,—met the old and well-es-tablished herds of the Red, White and Roan from Ontario herds.

HORSES In heavy horses, the main exhibit, as usual, was with the Clydesdales. These were not as strong as they have These were not as strong as they have been in previous years, so far as the aged stuff was concerned; the young-er classes were well filled with a very choice lot of stuff. The principal winnines were made by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Their aged stallion, Mikado, was of a right fleshy sort, a good mover, and of fine quality, though of upstanding type. There was only a small showing of Shires, three main exhibitors; two or three others exhibited individuals. The light horses and harness classes, each light horses and harness classes, each and all, were well represented.

The weather on several days of the fair was anything but favorable. Rain fell in torrents, at times, yet notwith-standing it, the people came in crowds and the attendance was well up to the average, if not in advance of previous Ayrshires at Toronto

It has been many years since the exhibit of Ayrshires at the Canadian National Exhibition has been so few in numbers as was the case this year. Fanciers of this famous Scottish dairy Fanciers of this famous Scottish dairly breed, however, have nothing to be ashamed of in the display made of their favoriets. The well known and old time exhibitors, Alex. Hume & Co., Menic, Ont., and William Stewart & Son, Menic, Ont., were on hand as usual. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebecual. ual. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec, for the first time in three years had his Stonehouse herd in the fray. The Trethewey Model Farm, Weston, Ont., also showed a number, while Holborn Bros., Mount Forest, Ont., and James B. Ross, Streetsville, Ont., and Lanes an individual entry. The large herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Robert Hunter & Sons, Masville, Ont., and Peter McArthur's herd, were greatly missed.

Most notable among the Ayrshire exhibits were the junior and senior championsh.p bulls. Both of these championship bulls. Both of these animals, owned by Hector Gordon, are worthy of a great deal of note. Both were very fine animals. The Senior and Grand Champion was Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland. He is an animal most difficult to fault. He is of strong dairy and Ayrshire type, as good as can be in the heart girth, of straight lines both top and bottom, deep barreled and well-balanced. The junior champion, Auchenbrain His Eminence, is a bull over which any Ayrshire breeder would become enthusiastic.

The aged cow class, an illustration of which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue, numbered eight entries. Gordon's Bargenoch Blue Bell, which carried off the premier award, is a big strong cow, of rugged constitu-tion, with a good barrel, a splendid udder, and the very best of teats. Her udder was not as level as some Ayr-shire men would like, but was capacshire men would like, bet was capacious, and the teats were large and well placed. She was, perhaps, not showing at her best, as she was not in the best of bloom, due, no doubt, to having been newly imported. The second prize cow, Monkland Snowdrop 4th, also owned by Gordon, is of the very best of quality, and possesses a good handling skin, a fine udder and is good throughout. Not having been fresh it was somewhat against her. If showing at her best, she would, undoubtedly, have been the first cow of the lot. The awards as placed by judge, A. Kains, Byron, follow:

Bull, there years old and over—1, Wm. Stewart & Son. Queen's Messen-ger of Springhill: 2. The Trethewey Model Farm, Drongan Mains Guaran-tee. 3, Alex. Hume & Co., Lessness-cek Royal Monarch.

cek Royal Monarch.
Bull, two years old—1, Hector Gordon, Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland. 2, Alex. Hume & Co., Spicey Sam Jr.
Bull, 1 vear old—1, Gordon, Auchenbrain His Eminence. 2, Stewart.
Cashier of Springhill; 3, Hume, Stylish Heir; 4, Holborn Bros., Mount Forest, Duke of Tanglewyld.
Bull calf, under one year old—1, 2 and 3, Gordon, Stonehouse Bell and Boy, Stonehouse Earl and Stonehouse.

Boy, Stonenouse Earl and Stonenouse Prince; 4, Hume, Royal Scot. Bull calf, calved after January 1st. 1910—1, Wm. Stewart, Sandy; 2, Gordon, Stonehouse Cheerful Boy; 3, Stewart, Prince.

Senior and grand championships, (male) — Gordon, Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland. Junior champion—Gordon, Auchenbrain His Eminence.

Auchenbrain His Eminence. Female senior and grand champion-ships—Gordon, Bargenoch Blue Bell. Junior champion—Gordon. Cow. four years old and over—I and 2. Gordon, Barvenoch Blue Bell and Monkland Snowdrop; 3, Stewart, Annie Laurie 65th; 4, Hume, Princess (Continued on page 6)

Issued Each We

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Education

N general a in respect in particul several fairly (1) Intelligent tion, (2) indus (3) unselfish, lations to his verse. I do n there is no aspects of ar contrary there convenience, he the relation be in his several

We are only



knowledge of the er's special busi What kinds of se poses is each one ture of the soil to water to be gotter to be conserved? that militate aga economically erad choose for forage, what varieties sh methods are most best systems of ha our plants by ju stock shall we ke kinds? How shall economically fed a improve then by from sickness? Al like questions in

duction demand kn *Mr. Good was one 1909 in the Dairy Form and Dairy duri of the articles requir petition. Articles by in Farm and Dairy of Each Week

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

EDUCATION - ITS APPLICATION IN AGRICULTURE*

W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont.

Education in Relation to Production and Distribution -The Farmer as a Citizen-His Political Responsibility A Broader System of Rural Education Needed.

N general any man's value may be estimated in respect to his various relationships; and in particular the farmer may be viewed from several fairly distinct standpoints. He may be: (1) Intelligent or stupid in relation to his vocation, (2) industrious or lazy in his general habits, (3) unselfish, wise and public spirited in his relations to his family and to seciety or the reverse. I do not imply by this enumeration that there is no connection between the various aspects of any man's individuality. On the contrary there is the closest connection. For convenience, however, we may suitably consider the relation between Education and the farmer in his several relationships as above stated. QUESTIONS ON PRODUCTION

We are only beginning to find cut how depen-

Then in respect to the problem of distribution there arises a host of new questions in whose solution not only information but a certain state of normal development is required? How shall the costs of transportation be minimized? Hew shall the unnecessary middle man be eliminated? Is not the need for cooperative selling imperative; and if so what sacrifices on the part of the individual are necessary? How are prices determined, and what is a just price?

These and other like questions involve an examination of the structure of society from the industrial point of view. The farmer who would assist in their solution must be no ignoramus. Not only must be understand the problems of production and distribution. He must alse pos-

sess skill as a mechanic and builder and must be

A String of Jerseys at the Sherbrooke Fair, 1910

Jerseys were particularly strong at the Great Eastern Exhibition of Sherbrooke, Que., this year. In addition to the Quebec herds, there were exhibits present from Ontario and the neighboring State of Vermont. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

dent is success in agriculture upon en accurate knowledge of the various elements of the farmer's special business-soil, plants and animals. What kinds of soils are there and to what purposes is each one lest suited? How is the tex-ture of the soil to be improved? How is strplus water to be gotten rid of and how is soil moisture to be conserved? How shall the various weeds that militate against cur crop growth be most economically eradicated? What plants shall we choose for forage, grain, fruit and so forth, and what varieties shall we select? What cultural methods are most satisfactory and what are the best systems of harvesting? How can we improve our plants by judicious selection? What live stock shall we keep? How many and of what kinds? How shall they be most effectively and economically fed and cared for? How shall we improve then by selection and keep them free from sickness? All these and hundreds of other like questions in respect to agricultural production demand knowledge.

*Mr. Good was one of the successful competitors for 1990 in the Bulry Farms Competition conducted by Ferm and Bulry during Competition conducted by Ferm and Bulry during the successful competition. Articles by successful competitors are featured in Farm and Dulry each week.

able to apply his hand to all the varied tasks that present themselves to him.

MORAL QUALITIES ALSO NECESSARY

But skill and knowledge in connection with the agriculturist's special problems are not sufficient, even to make a good farmer, much less to make a good man and citizen. Success is also dependent upon the development of certain moral qualitiespatience, endurance, self control, courage in the face of difficulties, and so forth. We can find not a few who have had all the benefits of a specialized education along agricultural lines and yet who have been dismal failures as farmers because they lacked either self control, patience, perseverance, courage or other quality of soul.

And we have seen the industrious plodder who possessed cool judgment gradually forge to the front in spite of great educational defects along technical lines.

But the good farmer needs not only skill and knowledge of his special business, needs not only thrift, patience, courage, self-centrol and persistence, but, especially in our modern complex society, needs a knowledge of his status and obligations as a citizen. He needs to have developed within him those civic virtues which we call public spirit, a sense of individual respensibility for collective action.

The farmer as a citizen has relations and duties to various institutions-to the family, to the school, to one or more religious or philanthropic erganizations, to the various political institutions-municipal, provincial and federal. must understand these relationships and these duties, and no duties, and no knowledge or virtue in other respects will wholly atone for indifference to the obligations of citizenship. Under the military form of society these obligations have been identified wth military service, and any refusal to accept them has been justly visited with vigorous punishment.

. HIS POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In the modern democratic state they are identified with a persistent campaign against social enemies-parasites, evil doers and so forth; and public opinien must develop to such a state that it condemns indifference to the obligations of democratic citizenship just as severely as it has Leen the custom to condemn indifference to the claims of military service. If this be not so, skill, knowledge, thrift and perseverance will largely minister to social parasites who will fatten upon the body politic, and thus the gains of civilization will be more apparent than real.

Now, considering the farmer in these various relationships one legitimately asks: What kind of education will qualify him in these several aspects? What kind of education shall we provide fer our boys and girls whom we wish to see remain on our farms and become intelligent, contented and apright agriculturists? Let me try to answer as briefly as possible, beginning with the primary schools as it is only in the measure that the oncoming generation improves upon its predecesser that we have social progress.

NATURE STUDY AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

Our primary rural schools should develop still further the beginning already made in nature study, so that from the very first our children are brought into closer and more sympathetic relationship with Mother Earth. We should have more advanced rural education accessible to all high schools with rural environments and devoted in part towards laying the foundation for a technical training in agriculture.

The beginning already made in Ontaric in the establishing of District Representatives is in the right direction. Higher education of a technical nature, such as is now provided by our agricultural colleges should be given to greater numbers, both of young men and young women, and probably will be when the demand becomes greater. And in all these institutions there should be kept constantly in mind the prime importance of the commonplace virtues, and the supreme value of the home and its activities in the development of these virtues.

And lastly, in school and college, in home and field, in the press and in the pulpit, there should be a centinuous effort to prepare for, and obtain, a real democracy by disseminating information and by practical training in cooperative activities. An education which recognizes the various sides and needs of human nature is justified by its results, whereas a one-sided education is condemned by its obvious failures. "Wisdom is justified by her children."

To Organize a Cooperative Fruit Society Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

There is no longer any doubt as to the advisability of cooperative action on the part of fruit growers. All of our associations have not Leen equally successful; but the difficulties, however, are not in connection with the idea, but rather in connection with the idea, but rather in connection with the methods of organization or the methods of operation of the association. Most of our associations have heretofore been organized on the joint-stock plan. We believe this to be a mistake. The most suitable arrangement for the purpose is a simple, mutual, working agreement without share capital, preferring to borrow capital on the security of the members rather than secure capital by selling shares to members or to outsiders.

Those of our associations which organized on the purely joint-stock plan have had difficulty in keeping close to the truly cooperative idea. Stock has passed into the hands of a few men, probably business men or persons not interested in fruit growing. These men have, of course, desired to secure as large a dividend on their investment as possible and the grower (who furnishes the business) has suffered in consequence. Several associations have been broken up simply through this cause. Two of our associations which organized originally on the joint-stock plan are now-changing their basis of membership somewhat. They are requiring that each me scribe stock to the association and they allow no one outside of the association to hold stock. In this way, the interest of every member is secured and none but members are interested. simplest and best plan of all, if capital is required, is to borrow from a loan or mortgage corporation on the security of all or part of the members of the association.

GOOD MEN NECESSARY

To organize an association, the steadiest and most reputable men in the community should be interested. With a few men of this type as a foundation a good association may be built up. One of the principal stumbling blocks of the Ontario Associations has been with regard to the remuneration of the manager. It should be established before operations are begun that he is to receive good pay for his work. Those of our associations which are the most successful are the ones which pay their managers the best.

The manager should, of course, be a first-class business man,-one who understands business dealings, and he should also have the confidence of the best men in the community. Some of our associations have tried to get along by paying a manager \$300 or \$400 a year. This amount is not sufficient to create any active interest on his part and the association consequently does not flourish. Other associations have paid their manager a certain amount per barrel for every barrel handled by the association. In one case the original remuneration to the manager was 25 cents a barrel. This has been reduced to 20 cents. The quantity of goods handled has increased to such an extent that the manager now draws a handsome salary, and no one who is at all well informed will say that he gets too much.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY

The experience of Ontario associations points out foreibly that it is not at all necessary to have a large membership at the beginning. A number of associations have had difficulty simply because of the fact that a large number of members was thought to be necessary before the association could do business. It is a much safer policy to restrict the membership at the beginning to the better class of growers.

I am quite convinced that every cooperative association should establish strict rules regarding spraying, cultivating, fertilizing, and pruning orchards, and should in addition adopt strict regulations covering grading and packing of fruit. This means of course, that the membership will at first be limited to those who agree to all these requirements. If a large number of members is admitted, great difficulty is experienced in persuading them to properly care for their orchards and to properly handle their fruit.

Half a dozen men working together to grade and pack the best possible grade of fruit will secure prices that will make the other men open their eyes. This forms the strongest argument for joining the association, and when groversrealize that to sectre profitable prices they will be required to perform thoroughly all operations connected with growing and handling their fruit, they are much more likely to take the necessary

Views of a N. S. Dairyman

C. P. Blanchard, Colchester Co., N.S.

At the present price of dairy products every dairy cow in the province of Nova Scotia should give a gross annual return of \$100. By careful computation there are at present in this province about 150,000 cows making an average gross yield of less than \$40 a year. The loss sustained by the farmers of Nova Scotia from the improper selection and care of the dairy cows amounts therefore to the enermous sum of over \$7,000,65° annually. This may look like an exaggerated statement to many dairymen. It is nevertheless



Packing Apples Cooperatively in Kent Co., Ont.

This illustration shows the interior of the packing house of the Chatham Fruit Growers' Association. Apples are brought in as they come from the trees and packed at the central warehouse by expert packers. In this way a better and more uniform pack is obtained. Mr. W. D. Ross, Secretary of the Association, reports that the Association started 13 years ago with a membership of 12, and shipped but two carloads of fruit. The membership is now about 100.

trouble than if the association is already stocked up with a large quantity of No. 2 fruit which can only be sold at a low price.

The most successful associations in Ontario and in Chumbia are those which adopt the strictest rules from the beginning. Nothing attracts a grower more than the high prices received by his neighbor. A great many of our growers have so far failed to realize that high prices can be secured for good grades of fruit. Once this point is made plain to them, they do not hesitate to enter an association and to go to the extra trouble and expense of producing a high-grade article.

Sweet Clover the Farmers Foe

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

A very aggressive weed is this sweet clover; a biennial it is true, but a very persistent grower. If cut off at haying time in a meadow or elsewhere on it cemes again, and has plenty of time to produce an abundance of seed if left unmolested. It has got into a large number of clover seed producing districts and many places which know it not now, will soon knew it to their everlasting sorrow. It may become a weed seed impurity in red clover and it can hardly be detected from good clover seed that is not well colered. The seed law only limits its presence in clover seed of No. 1 quality, where not more than one per cent. is allewed of weed seeds of any kind.

It is to the credit of many farmers that they can be seen spudding it out of their clover seed fields this season, which is the safest and s - ut way of getting it out. It would be better to p : I it out of the first crop at a time after a good rain as if cut off with a mower it branches out and is difficult to either pull or spud.

The white variety of sweet clover is the most prevalent now; but the yellow is fast gaining on the white and is worse than the white as it is more persistent in its growth. Farm and Dairy readers who do not know the plant should get to know it at once and not let it rest a minute even if the honey bee puts in his little protest. true. I have proved it to my own satisfaction. An average gross revente of \$100 a cow from a herd is quite possible. In my small herd of 25 cows I have several cews which,—taking the price of butter at 25 cents a lb. and skim milk at 15 cents a cwt.—will return a revenue of over \$125 in the year. In putting the average at \$100 a cow for the whole herd I am quite within the mark.

If a cow does not give an annual return of \$100 there is something wrong with the cew or its management, possibly both. When the management is at fault better farmers are needed. Better farmers means better care of cows and better care means better cows. It is possible to double the output of the dairy by improved methods in feed and care.

SELECTING A HERD

In selecting your herd it should be remembered that there are good and bad individuals in all breeds. Two things are essential in the dairy cow of any breed before you can expect good results—constitution and conformation. In making up the herd if the would-be dairyman has not sufficient experience to make a proper selection he should get some one who has the necessary experience to do it for him.

The selection of a breed must depend to a certain extent on local conditions. In Nova Sectia the Ayrshire is preferred by many because cows of this breed have those characteristics which enable them to climb over the hills and gather their food in the summer season to the best advantage. To do this they must have a naturally robust and rugged constitution. Under other conditions any other standard dairy breed might fill the bill equally well. Selections of breed must therefore be a matter of taste governed by local conditions.

NOVA SCOTIA A DAINY COUNTRY

In these Maritime Provinces nature has deprived us of those fertile plains on which can be
grown for generations the wherewithal te feed
the more densely populated countries of the world.
She has, however opened her hand wide in giving
us those conditions of hill and valley, river and
brook, which give delight to the dairyman's heart

and ensure the Holland and better soil was the Last year the of dairy proposed for mistic however to the time cond He'and

country.

Til

The laying skilled engine studying up directions can gineer and wind preven in my other farmers in this neight case have the ployed.

Many farme of underdrain

able at the p tem of drains. laid through it move the wate otherwise be a Three years this way. The feet long, slop this field were ing from one t

been put in to off our field on This field was able to grow to wet so late in fall that roots possibility. The inch tile were rand opened into

side of the fiel

The lowest p



The illustration photo was taken, feet deep at the r the field was not let, laths were dr ditter was to go, tecting the fall fordinate paper a tenth of an inch and grade of the the drains runni and on an even stogo more than gage depth being was complete cm at each station wat each station was

and ensure the success of this important industry.

Holland and Belgium, 50 years ago, with no better soil were situated about as we are to-day. Last year they exported about \$100,000,000 worth of dairy predicts while we, with a larger area, produced only about \$4,000,000. We are optimistic however and are eagerly looking forward to the time when Nova Scotia will become a second He'and and stand unrivalled as a dairying country.

Tile Draining a Wet Field

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

The laying of tile drains is not the work of the skilled engineer only. Any intelligent farmer, by studying up the subject and carefully following directions can lay tile drains as well as any engineer and with much less expense. This has been preven in my own case and in the case of many other farmers as well. Practically all the farms in this neighborhood are well drained and in no case have the services of the engineer been employed.

Many farmers whose farms are badly in need of underdraining hold back because they are not able at the present time to lay a complete system of drains. In such cases a few main drains laid through the lowest land would generally remove the water sufficiently to make, what would otherwise be almost useless land, productive.

Three years ago, we drained a 20 acre field in this way. The field was 832 feet wide and 1,040 feet long, sloping to the west. Running across this field were three main gullies with a fall varying from care to four feet in 100. Along the west side of the field was a four foot ditch which had been put in to prevent the water from running off our field on to our neighbors.

This field was so wet that we had never been able to grew there anything but grass. It kept wet so late in the spring and was so wet in the fall that roots or grain on that field were an impossibility. Three drains, 850 feet long of three einch tile were r.n up the main gullies in this field and opened into the ditch on the west side.

The lowest part of the land could easily be detected with the eye and a complete survey of

the lath with pencil. The fall of the drain between each station was also marked.

In digging the drains, as little hand work was den as possible. Two deep furrows were thrown out each way with an ordinary plow, a crewn being left in the centre. This crown was then plowed and thrown out by hand. The plow was used down to a depth of 18 inches or two feet. The whipple trees were attached to the plow by a 10 foot chain. A long whippletree enabled the herses to walk on either side of the ditch. We then used our subsoil plow down to within six inches of the finished depth of the drain. The Lottom of the drain was finished by hand.

GRADING THE ROTTOM DETTER BOTTOM

In grading the ditch bottom we used a 10 foot plank, with a spirit level tacked on one side. The end of the spirit level was dropped at one end according to the grade of the drains. For instance, if the grade was 10 inches in 100 feet the drop in 10 feet would be one inch. In two feet (the length of the level) the drop would be one-fifth of an inch. Hence to get the true grade the end of the level pointing up the slope would be dropped one-fifth of an inch below the top of the board. The bottom of the ditch would then be graded with a spade till, when the board was laid on it, the bubble would be centred. We found this to be a handy and accurate method of grading a ditch bottom.

At the outlet a wooden box was used for the last eight or 10 feet. If the tiles had been allowed to run to the outlet of the drain, they would have been cracked and heaved by frost and the drain thereby rendered ineffective. We prefer round tile as it is easier to make a good joint with them. In case a good joint could not be obtained, a sod was placed over it, grass side in. We laid the tiles starting at the out-We filled in the earth each day. If tiles are left theovered and a rain should come, it would be necessary to take the tiles out and grade the bettom of the ditch over again. The filling was done with a snowplow arrangement after five or six inches of the earth had been dropped in by hand.

THE RESULTS OF DRAINAGE
This drainage was done in the fall of the year

\$400. Of course, the crop of roots cost more to produce than hay, but the extra expense certainly did not amount to \$640. The expense of putting in the three main drains was: Cost of tiles, 2,550 three inch tiles....\$38.25

The Nova Scotia Government this last summer has purchased a ditching machine which is doing splendid work. We expect that this machine will not only decrease the cost of putting in the drains but will to a large extent solve the labor problem, which is our greatest difficulty.

Possible Combinations Amongst Farmers

W. J. L. Hamilton, Nanaimo Co., B.C. Independence is an excellent thing, but like all other good things it can be carried too far. Yet this is one of the hardest lessons to teach our farmers in British Columbia. Each man goes his own way, raises and markets his own produce, without any heed to his neighbor. The consequence is that this independence, (is it distrust?) of his neighbors prevents cooperation, which, if undertaken by any district, would lead to each individual making greatly increased profits. And I am not merely alluding to joining a cooperative ssociation, though this is of the first importance. Besides doing this the farmers of a district should combine to raise certain classes of produce along the same lines.

The same breeds of cattle and poultry, the same classes of crops, the same varieties of apples and other fruits should be produced by all; then a district would socn establish a reputation for exceling in such produce, and, above all, the purchaser would then always feel that he could obtain all he needed of these staple articles without fear of being told that, owing to limited production, it was all sold cut.

In this case local agricultural exhibitions would assume a much greater importance than now, for they would promote a friendly rivalry, stimulating every individual to produce only the very best of what he raised, thereby maintaining the highest possible standard of quality in those lines of staple products which the district was commercially engaged in producing.

There is no reason why this rivalry should be other than friendly, if that very common cause of discord, distrust of the judges at the exhibition, were avoided. This is best done by avoiding the selection of local men to judge the produce, since these are always suspected of partiality and this often with the greatest injustice.

If men of acknowledged capacity, with no special local interests, were chosen as judges, the alsurdity of any such charge would be manifest, even to that very frequent product of each district, the man who knows that his exhibit excels that of the prize winner.

The first few times the cow is milked, her udder will be tender when the milking begins, so we should be quiet and careful. A young cow is made or spoiled forever by the treatment which she receives in the first few milkings.—R. S. Hoardsworth, Durham Co., Ont.



Ose of the Latest and Greatest Labor Savers Connected with Farm Work.

The illustration herewith shows a traction ditcher at work on a farm near Perth. Ont. At the time this photo was taken, the ditcher was being timed to see what record it could make. It was digging the ditch three feet deep at the rate of one rod in two minutes.

the field was not necessary. Starting at the outlet, laths were driven in every 100 feet where the g ditch was to go. A spirit level was used for detecting the fall from one stake to another. Coordinate paper marked cut in squares of one-enth of an inch was used in plotting the depth and grade of the drains. We endeavored to have the drains running straight as far as possible and on an even grade, but never allowing them to go more than 3% or four feet deep, the average depth being three feet. When the system was complete cn paper, the depth of the drain at each station was determined and marked on

of 1907. The following year, for the first time in the history of the field we had a crep of roots and potatoes. The crop was as follows:

Five acres of potatoes, 1,000 bushels at 35 cents ... \$350
Ten acres turnips, 8,000 bushels at 6 cents ... \$480
Five acres mangels, 3,500 bushels at 6 cents ... \$210

Previously the best crop we had ever obtained was 40 tons of hay worth at the very most,

(Continued from page 2)
Cow, three years old—1, Hume,
Stoneycroft Lady Helen; 2, Gordon, Aikenhead Blackbird; 3, Hume, Bells Nan 4th.

Cow, dry, in calf-1, Gordon, South-wick; 2, Hume, Bargower Snowdrop, 3, Holborn Bros., Sprightly of Tangle-wyld; 4, Trethewey Model Farm, Brownie of Glenhurst.

Heifer, two years old—1, Gordon, Fancy of Lancaster; 2, Hume, Less-nessock Sprightly; 3, Stewart, Dew-drop of Menie.

Heifer, one year old, out of milk-1, ordon, Stonehouse White Rose; 2, lume, June Morning; 3, Gordon,

Separate Bowl

Bowl is Self-Centring

and Self-Balancing

Rustless Aluminum

Separating Plates

Heavy, Straight-cut

Bearings.

Very Strong

Rigid Frame.

Gearing-Runs on Ball

Made in Five Sizes 350.

500, 650, 800 and 1,000 lbs. per hour.

and Spindle

Lochfergus Daisy; 4, Stewart, Jean Holsteins at Canadian National Farm, Weston; Weir Bros., Malvern Armour, 3rd

Heifer calf, under one year old-I, Stewart, White Heather; 2, Gordon, Stonehouse Fancy; 3, Gordon, Monk-house, Brown Queen; 4, Hume, Lady Helen of Menie.

Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1910-1, Gordon, Stonehouse Mary; 2 Stewart, Mayflower; 3, Hume, White 4, Stewart, Lady Mary Stewart.

Graded herd-1, Gordon; 2, Hume; 3, Gordon; 4, Stewart. Young herd-1, Gordon; 2 Stewart

Four animals, the progeny of one bull-1 and 3, Gordon; 2 and 4, Stew-

Foreign at Canadian residual Fanciers of Black and White cattle excld well be proud of the splendid showing made by their favorites at the Canadian National Exhibition for 1910. Holsteins were out in exceed-ingly large numbers. There were no 1910. Holsteins were out in exceedingly large numbers. There were no less than eight of what might be termied large exhibits. These included the herds shown by G. W. Clements, St. George; James Pettit, Norwich; R. F. Heisk, Newtonbrook; Lakeview Stock Farm, Brente: A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Edigar Dennis, Newmarket; F. A. Legge, Jefferson; G. H. & J. Wackengie, Willowdale; John Clark-Willowdale; John Clark-Norwich; Fugar Penark F. A. Legge, Jefferson; G. H. & J. Mackenzie, Willowdale: John Clark-son & Sons, Summerville. Other ex-hibitors were; the Trethwey Model

and O. D. Bales, Lansing. Large classes confronted the judge, Mr. R. classes confronted the judge, Mr. rs. S. Stevenson. Ancaster, in almost every case. The competition in many instances was exceedingly close, the stock in general being of a very high class, so that the judge had work, and plenty of it, to place the awards.

FAVORS SHORT-LEGGED SORT Throughout Mr. Stevenson favored the low, short-legged type of Holsteins. He cut the long-legged individuals at every turn. Speaking of the exhibit the judge expressed it as his opbibit the judge expressed it as his op-inion that it was the best that had ever been at Toronto, both as re-gards numbers and the quality of the individuals. Among the animals worthy of special note were; Schull-ing Sir Posch, cwned by Legge, which bill was awarded the Grand Cham-pionship. He was the champion last "year, and is a bull of wonderful con-stitution, of great size, combined with the very best of quality, thus being an animal the likes of which are eag-erly sought after. The jumior cham-pion was the two year cid Prince Ab-bekirk Mercena, owned by Hulet. He is an exceptionally good bull, possessbekirk Mercena, owned by Hullet. He is an exceptionally good bull, possessing the best of constitution, and the graph of the typical Holstein to that degree which promises that he will be heard from again later. The aged bull, Lord Cornelius Hater, shown by the Trethewey Modelf Farm, and which bull was the Junior Champion last year, might under the scrutiny of some indees, have been placed higher. He was awarded third prize. He is a typical Holstein bull, and if brought out another year will in all probability be placed a good deal higher. As shown lyside the other two that were awarded places above him he did not possess quite that substance necessary to win puite that substance necessary to win which he was placed, although a very fine bull.

Among the cows Helbon Bonheur Queen, cwned by Rettie, shown in the aged class, was a very typical Hol-stein, and a very beautiful one. Be-rond the fact that she was possibly a Youd the fact that she was possibly a little short in the neck she would be difficult to fault. De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale, shown as a dry cow, in the four-year-old class, was mentioned by Mr. Anderson, as being one of the best types of Holstein cows that has ever been shown at Toronto. The three-year-old Pauline Colantha Posch cowed by Mr. Anderson as the contract of the contract owned by Hulet, was an exceptionally fine individual, in fact one of the best. She is a strong cow and will be heard from again.

The young stock made a grand display, and were of a very high order in numbers and quality throughout. In connection with the herd prizes it may be said that there were never better females shown than in the old herd class, the first prize for which was awarded to Rettie.

Placings were made as follows:-Placings were made as follows:— Bull, three years old and upwards— 1, F. A. Legge, Schulling Sir Posch; 2. James Rettie, Count Mercena Posch; 3, Trethewey Model Farm, Lord Cornelius Tensen; 4, R. F. Hicks Count Faforit Mercena. Bull, two years old—1, Hulet, Prince Bull, two years old—1, Hulet, Prince Calamity De Ke. 3, Dennis Sir Weedland Sarcastir.

Calamity De Kot; 3, Dennis Sir Woodland Sareastic. Bull, one year old—1, Rettie, Ina Tritom Ind's Abbekirk; 2, Clarkson & Sons, St.mmerville, King Norine Wopke Pasma; 3, G. H. & J. Mex-& Kenzie, Summergill Echo; 4, Hulet, Kenzie, Summer Count Tensen A.

Bull calf, under one year old—1, Rettie, Bonheur Faferit; 2, Rettie, Count Netherland Mercena; 3, G. H. & J. Mckenzie: Faforit Mercena 10th; 4. Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview De Kol Fayne

Bull calf, calved after January 1. 1910-1. Rettie, Schuilling Prince; 2, Legge, Coral Canary Posch; 3, O. D. (Continued on page 9)

See it at The Ottawa Fair

Learn how clean, easily and effectively the rustless aluminum separating plates do their work, how close the separating process really is. We'll show you how it is easiest to get best results with

PREMIER Cream Separator

See how it meets YOUR OWN tests-examine every part of the machine yourself thoroughly-then form your own conclusions. We leave it entirely to you to judge of its merits

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machine,

and two styles.

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SEPARATOR

ON'T buy a separator that will mean more work, more time, more trouble, and less profit. You do not have to take chances. There is one sure way to know a good separator-one sure way to get one. Look for the I H C trade mark-a seal of excellence and a guarantee of quality. Then you can be sure your separator will skim to a trace, is simple, light running, and most durable. Then you will get a pound more butter from every cow, every week.

I H C Cream Harvesters have a most enviable record among thousands of the best farmers and dairymen in America. The many I H C features and money-making advantages should appeal to you.

After close investigation, you will find that they are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gearings. You will find in them the most pertect straining device-insuring pure cream and skim-milk always. You will see that the frame of an I H C is entirely protected from

wear by bronze bushings at all points; that the I H C has largest shafts, bushings, and bearings; that it has the safest, simplest, surest, and most economical oiling system; that the flexible top-bearing prevents vibration and keeps the bowl steady, no mat-Bluebell is a gearter how unevenly the power is applied; Dairymaid is a chain drive. that the crank is at just the right You have a wide choice. One of height for convenient turning

these should meet your needs exactly. and the supply can is See the I H C local dealer, or, if you prefer, enough for write to nearest branch house for full information.

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**** The The Fe our subscrited to interest.

Septen

****** To Wint l learn the Experiments feed for broallowed to r the brood se upplementa tra were th of wintering here in We

On the brood sows alone. Du alone. Du follows: as would eat to a day) roo to one and Turnips we ar mangels raw. The When turni en hot wit time of fee Sows had single boar properly v

and without litters of the course fed a during Febr fore farrowi Such a prove entire on county Ontario or i A good wind cabin, must quarters and provided for

Meal Ra 1. Should be ration with g winter feeding clover and ti-ford Co., Que. Bran alone very good n

green corn. oats, one pa would be a meal ration. 2. As a me with roughas clover and to gest: bran, 200 lbs.; oats If gluten,

available the cake meal to might enter placing bran far as feedi oats are abou cows. Not I meals should ture.—J. H. Ottawa.

Food for N I have a pur years old. She not eat well not eat well. A would like to ke feed which wor tion?-J. E., Co

For such a gest crushed equal parts as ration. available then be boiled who oil cake meal For roughage and a small into four inch would prove s

Dampening so before with water in speonfuls of s

The Feeders' Corner

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

To Winter Sows on Clover Hay

A) Winter Sows on Lloyer Hay

I learn that a couple of years ago experiments were carried on at the Central
Experimental Farm with clear as a
feed for brood sows. I believe they as a
feed for brood sows. I believe they
allowed to run out of doors all winter. Did
the brood sows live on clover hay without
supplementary feed? It so, how much extra were they given? Would this method
of wintering be suitable for our climate
here in Wellington County? - Subscriber.
On the accessions in countyin the

the occasions in question the brood sows did not live on clover alone. During November, December and January they were fed about as and January they were fed about as follows as much clover hay as they would only fairly clean, about 3 lbs. and one of the comparison of t

and without exception gave good large litters of thrifty pigs. They were of course fed a more liberal meal ration during February and March, just before farrowing.

Such a plan of wintering would prove entirely satisfactory in Wellington county or any other county in Ontario or in Canada for that matter A good windbreak, that is a wind tight cabin, must be provided for sleeping quarters and lots of good dry straw provided for bedding.—J.H.G.

Meal Ration with Ensilage

1. Should bran be fed alone as a me ation with green corn silage this fall? ration with green corn sliage this fall? 2. What would be a good meal mixture for winter feeding mileh cows fed sliage, straw, clover and timothy hay?—H. I. L., Shefford Co., Que.

Bran alone would not constitute very good meal ration for use with green corn. Oil cake meal, one part; oats, one part; and straw four parts would be a much more satisfactory meal ration.

As a meal ration suitable to feed 2. As a meal ration suitable to feed with roughage of corn silage, straw, clover and timothy hay I would sug-gest: bran, 500 lbs; oil cake meal, 200 lbs; rats, 100 lbs. If gluten, cr cotton seed meal are available they might replace the oil cake meal to a certain extent. Oats might support the contract of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the contract of the might properly on the contract of t

might enter in more extensively re-placing bran if more convenient. So far as feeding value is concerned, oats are about equal to bran for milch cows. Not less than three different meals should enter into a meal mixture.—J. H. Grisdale, Mgr. C.E.F., Ottawa.

Food for Mare Without Teeth

I have a pure-bred Clydesdale mare, 16 years old. She has lost her teeth and cannot eat well. As she is a valuable mare, I would like to keep her. How can I prepare feed which would keep her in good condition?—J. E., Colchester Co., N.S.

For such an animal I would suggest crushed oats and bran about equal parts as suitable for grain and meal ration. If bran is not readily available then part of the oats might be boiled whole and about one lb. of oil cake meal added to 10 lbs. oats. For roughage, fine clover, oat chaff and a small amount of timothy cut into four inch lengths or thereabouts would prove satisfactory.

Dampening the roughage an hour or so before feeding by sprinkling with water in which about two table-spconfuls of salt has been dissolved

The Fordage Compact and facilitate mastication.—J.H.G.

Grain for Ewes in Winter

I have a flock of 30 ewes to carry through the winter. I will have plenty of good clover hay and an abundance of corn sh-age. What grain feed should I need in ad-dition, and what ration of this would you advise?—T. M. K., Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ewes on good clover hay and corn silage will not require very much meal in addition thereto. In fact during December and January it would be as well not to give more than four or as well not to give more than four or five lbs. cats a day among the lot. As the season advances however, the addition of a slightly greater amount of meal to the roughage in question would be found to have a beneficial result upon the lambs produced and upon the progress they will make af-ter birth.

ter birth.

As a meal ration suitable for breeding ewes on the roughage in question I would suggest starting with one-third lb daily and going up to two-thrids or three-quarter lbs. of two-thrids or three-quarter lbs. of wheat bran 200 lbs., and nutted oil cake meal, 100 lbs., and nutted oil cake meal, 100 lbs. This constitutes likewise, with the addition of about 200 lbs. racked corn a most excellent ration for ed corn a most excellent ration for feeding lambs at and after weaning.— J.H.G.

FARM MANAGEMENT FARM MANAGEMENT X------

Applying Manure to Corn

Applying Manure to Corn and manure sod ground for corn next senson?

I. When is the best time to plot was a constant of the state of th manure for corn land.

The following general principles are however worth following as closely as possible. Apply in such a man-

ner that the soil will be left as com ner that the soil will be left as com-pact as possible. Try to work in when the manure is wet or well tramped down and evenly distributed. Do not apply too heavy a dressing; from 15 to 18 tons an acre will give best re-

2. To improve the pasture mentioned spply barrayan and are in the autumn. Spread evenly supply barrayan are in the autumn. Spread evenly and harrow the supply barrayan and harrow the supply and harrow then apply 100 beaute till sodia, eight lbs. red clover, two lbs. white dutch clover and two lbs. al-sike seed per acre. Harrow after seeding with a light harrow. Roll if possible. If barnyard manure is not available harrow as indicated in the fall and sow fertilizer and grass seed the following spring. 2. To improve the pasture mentioned following spring.

I am renewing my subscription to Farm and Dairy. We are always anxious to look into the pages of Farm and Dairy as soon as it ar-rives, it has so many practical thoughts.—I. D. Ramer, Lemonville.

Renew your subscription now.

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof. Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

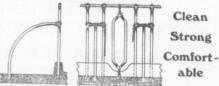
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MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

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Louden's Sanitary Stalls and Stanchion



These Stalis are made of the best steel pipe with malleable couplings. There are no threaded joints to weaken the pipe, and no wood is used to nold germs, etc. The round pipe is easily kept clean, and is the strongest stall

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. GUELPH, ONT.

-MANUFACTURERS OF Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers and Hardware Specialties.

Be sure to see the Peter Hamilton Agent before you buy a Feed Cutter or Plow He has something special to offer you This cut shows our No. 7 Ensilage Cutter with Carriers. A strong conveniently operated machine which is most economical in power. GET A CATALOGUE THE PETER HAMILTON COMPANY, LIMITED Peterborugh ONTARIO

swindless of Lananian Noirti-West Land Resultations.

All person who is the sole head of all many homestered is quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitobs, Raskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must be a section of available Dominion land in Manitobs, Raskatchewan or Alberta The applicant must be a section of available of the proposed of the section of the section

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a premption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Muer reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$5.00 he. Interior. Deputy of the Minister W. W. OOKY. A homest

N B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

HORTICULTURE

Marketing Tomatoes

F. and H. P. Langdon, Frankford Co., N.Y. After careful attention has been given to the problems of seed sowing, growing of moving to t f plants, transplanting, the field, fertilizing and caring for tomatoes during the ing period the marketing is the only

exchange of ideas may be prefitable.

We pick our tomatoes when about

weekseesseesseesseesseess ground in the shade to cool and color charges are considered to be very unso they will not puncture the other men.

We pack as solidly as possible. We fill the baskets level full, fasten on the cover with the cross slat and they ship safely

When packing we reject all rough or affected fruit, and put most of the largest and best fruit at and near the bottom with most of the smaller and medium sizes at the top. This surprises the purchaser and makes a favorable impression on him. When using the last of the fruit it influ-ences the customer to think of getting another basket as good. It is unwise to put in a basket what you would not be willing to buy at your selling price.

MARKETING THE CROP

If a city wholesaler is not within reach a retail demand must be created where such is possible. We have a list of about 200 Adirondack hotels, camps, grocers and pedlars to whom we send a postcard price list every Saturday. These postals are printed by us with a rubber type nestal press, and quotations changed weekly according to our supply and the demand. We do not try to com-pete with market prices. We can-

the demand. We do not try to compete with market prices. We cannot and keep good our guarantee of satisfaction with our goods.

These pestals are made as catchy as possible, one day reading like this: "They say 'If it's from Langdon's, it's all right. We say, 'If Lymistake it is not right we will make the same than the sam nice basket.

Another point—if mistakes are made, as they are sometimes, if shipments are damaged by the express company, or for any reason the fruit is dan aged, it is well to meet the customers more than half way and then take a good large dose of the Golden Rule.

This, in a few words, is the way by which we have built up and hold a good demand for tomatoes at from \$4.00 for first early to \$1.50 later in the season when tomatoes are selling in Utica at 50 cents a bushel or less.
From two acres of our Northern
Adirondack Earliana we sold 400 fifty pound baskets for \$900.00 last

Horticultural Notes

No. 1 apples and pears, both early and late varieties, will find a ready sale. Early apples offered in local markets as well as in the Northwest are finding a ready market at good prices

Clarkson fruit growers shipped two cars of berries this season through to Montreal in iced cars. The ship-ment was a complete failure. They ment was a complete failure. They went by ordinary freight and through neglect were not iced. A fruit train from the Niagara Peninsula for Montreal passes through Clarkson each evening. Fruit for Montreal is loaded on to this train and as the cars are ventilated and make the journey during the night the service gives during the night, the service gives good satisfaction. The cool night air circulating through the cars does away with the necessity of icing them.

Fruit growers are very much handicapped by the commission men in Tocapped by the commission men in zoronto charging a cartage commission of one cent a basket for the fruit they handle. A commission of two study. It is necessary to know what cents is charged on 24-box Lerry you are doing now and what you will crates, three cents on a bag of corn. These College St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

ground in the shade to cool and color for sorting. Seven-eighths bushel Laskets holding 50 pounds net, with slatted, hoop-rim covers, are used for shipping. The baskets are papered placing the tomatoes closely tegether stem side down with stems removed to the produce and taking it away:

the will be turned to the produce and taking it away:

the produce and taking it away:

the produce this commission goes directly in the produce the produc for the produce and taking it away: hence this commission goes directly in to the pockets of the commission

POULTRY YARD

K++++++++ Appearance vs. Performance

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont. We farmers have for years in con-nection with our stock paid too much attention to the mere matter of looks. attention to the mere matter of robust 1 well retuember as a boy how my father used to admire the cow "Fidy". Her heifer calf must of course, be kept! She gave a very indifferent kept! She gave a very indifferent amount of milk, but then she was nice to look at, and to show to our friends that came to see us. Since the in-troduction of individual milk records, this old idea has been pretty much displaced in so far as it relates to cows, but how about heps? Countless farm flocks are kept more for appearance than for production. At least the results obtained would warrant

such a conclusion.

At one time, I kept hens for their appearance. Now I want them to lay. I have had White Leghorns for lay. I have had White Leghorns for over 30 years and consider them to be a great farmer's fowl. I always aim to get new stock from good laying strains. Our 100 hens during last April, May and June, made over \$10.0 for us, not counting the higher prices secured for special settings that we sold. I know our hens are profitable. They are laging 50 eggs a day even at this date, August 20th, when so many farm hens are laying only indifferently.

Crate Fattening of Chickens

W. W. Dods, Middlesex Co., Ont. W. W. Dods, Middleser Co., Ont.

In former years, I practised crate fattening of chickens. Lately, however, all the fowls that I have been able to raise have been sold for breeding purposes. The chickens were fattened in crates for abeut three weeks. They were killed by cutting the vein in the back of the throat. Bleeding will be much better when the word of the control of the c

placed in dressing boards over night, they have a very plump, attractive appearance. My chickens night, they have a very plump, attractive appearance. My chickens were shipped to special customers in Toronto. The price received was never less than 15 cents a pound, the dealer paying transportation charges.

Horse Manure in Poultry Yard

Would there be any objection to throwing strawy horse manure into the henyard for the hens to scratch through?—H. I. L., Shefford Co., Que.

Provided the manure was quite strawy and dry, there would be no objection to using it as you have mentioned. It should not be allowed mentioned. It should not be allowed to accumulate however in too great quantities and when wet with the rains should be removed. However it rains should be removed. However it is doubtful if there would be any benefit derived and the labor of the extra handling would be lost. The value of the horse manure would also to a large extent be destroyed. Lying loosely in a yard would give ideal conditions for the decomposition and loss of nitrates.

Holsteins (Cont Bales, Prin

Septemb

Dennis, Q Faforit; 5, Lakeview C Hicks, Cour Bull, Sens ships—Legge Bull, Juni Tritom Ind' Cow, four Rettie, Hell Hulet, Auli Hicks, Ride 4. Rettie, O Clemons, Ma-view Stock Cow, four dry in calf-

ine Sadie Va 3, Clemons, ons, Rese Do Cow, three Pauline Col: Rosa Bonhe Shadelawn M forit Mercen Aconeth Cala Heifer, tw Cornelia of Alice Wayne Idaline Veen Concordia De lah De Kol J

lind Posch. Heifer, one ettie, Ponti Rettie, Ponti Hulet, Perfec Dennis, Queer Clarksen, Mercena and Heifer, one

E. Hulet. and Alice Heifer calf, tie, Sadie Me 4, G. H. & J. est and Princ green March Fesch Mercens Heifer calved Rettie, Mer

Dennis; Bessie Kenzie, Edgen Bales, Faforit ons, Maple Hi

LAND Car Lote

TORONT

Well

I drill a 4% summer or wint always on han Fifteen years e line and stea Time given if n your while to prices this year ARTHUR L'Orignal, Ont.

Land For

160 acres of Railways in great Clay Belt The soil is and covered wit For full infor cf sale and ho and for special settlers, write to DONALD SUT

4

Director HON. JAME

Ministe

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ing period the marketing is the only serious proposition left to face. It would seem that one who can grow a fancy crop would need but little instruction on harvesting and mar-keting it. As different individuals, however, have different methods an We pick our tomatoes when about half ripe or when of a yellowish red for sorting and shipping in from one to three days. If they are allowed to fully ripen on the vines they might crack more or less, and would be too soft for safe shipping. They are emptied from picking Laskets in-to "shippers" bushel" baskets in-the field and are drawn to the packing shed on platform spring wagons.

shed on platform spring wagons.

They are then emptied on to the



POTATO MACHINERY

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY 127 Stone road, GALT, ONT.

Look for our Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition under the Grand Stand



Makes the Neatest, Smoothest Bales

The city dealer or exporter will pay you more for your hay if pressed into bales by the Dain Pull Power Press, because Joseph Dain's patented tucker makes bales that no other hay press can duplicate. They are smoother, neater, more firmly compressed. The skeleton drawing will give you an idea of the principle of the Dain tucker, and we advise you

give you an idea of the principle of the Dain tucker, and we advise you to study it carefully.

A is the tucker. It is a plate, the width of the hale chamber, with a fining at the top and a lip at the bottom. The tucker is pivoted on By the principle of the Dain tucker, and the principle of the Dain tucker, and the principle of the tucker is pivoted on By the principle of the tucker. It is not to the fining of the tucker, the other to the top of the baling case. D is the plunger that compresses the other to the top of the baling case. D is the plunger that compresses the hay. The bottom of the tucker is a little above the top of the plunger, and the plunger is a little above the top of the plunger. The bottom of the tucker is a little above the top of the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the finite of the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the finite of the plunger is the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the finite of the plunger is the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the finite of the plunger is the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs, C C, force the tucker back to the plunger moves out, the coal springs of the

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is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisem

Holsteins at Canadian National

Bales, (Continued from page 6)
Bales, Prince Faforit Mercena Dennis, Queen's Netherland Peer's Faforit; 5, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview Count Madura; 6, R. F. Hicks, Ceunt Faforit Tensen.

Bull, Senior and Grand Champion ships—Legge, Schuiling Sir Posch. Bull, Junior Champion—Rettie, Ina

Tritom Ind's Abbekirk. Cow, four years and upwards—1, Rettie, Helbon Bonheur Queen; 2, Hulet, Aulinda Crown De Kol; 3,

Hulet, Aulinda Crown De Kol; 3, Hulet, Aulinda Crown De Kol; 3, Rettie, Olive Schudling Posch; 5, Clemons, Mary Anderson 3rd; 6, Lakeview Stock Farm, Rose Rattler, Cow, four years old and upwards, dry in calf—1, Rettie, De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale; 2, Rettie, Faloria In; 3, Clemons, Beauty in Kol; 4, Clemons, Resc De Kol Teake.

Cow, three years old—1, Hulet, Pauline Cale.

Cow, three years old—1, Hulet, Pauline Colantha Posch; 2, Rettie, Rosa Bonheur Beauty; 3, Retie, Shadelawn Machthilde; 4, Hicks, Fa-forit Mercena Belle; 5, Hulet, Gaza Aconeth Calamity.

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Aconeth Calamity.

Heifer, two years old—1, Rettie,
Cornelia of Homestead; 2, Clemons,
Alice Wayne 2nd; 3, Hulet, Ladega
Idaline Yeeman; 4, Legge, Fannie
Concordia De Kol 5th; 5, Hicka, Deli-lah De Kol Johanna; 6, Legge, Rosilind Poseb, lind Posch.

Ind Posen.

Heifer, one year old. Senior—1,
Rettie, Pontiac Atlas Maid 2nd; 2,
Hulet. Perfection's Toronto Queen; 3,
Dennis, Queen Artis Faforit; 4, 5 and

Dennis, Queen Artis Fafori; 4, 5 and 6, Clarkson, Blue Bell Beauty, Lads Mercena and Lads Beauty, Heifer, one year old, calved after an 1st, 1910—1 and 2, Pride Mercena sech and Jessie Posch Ind; 3 and 4, 4 E. Hulet, Pauline Colantha Tensen and Alice Tensen.

Heifer calf, under one year—1, Rettic, Sadie Mercena; 2, Hullet; 3 and 4, G. H. & J. McKenzie, Lillie Brightest and Princess; 5, Clemons, Evergreen March 3rd; 6, Retrie, Bessie Posch Mercena. esch Mercena.

Heifer calved after Jan. 1st, 1910.— 1, Rettie, Mercena Schuiling 4th; 2, Dennis; Bessie De Kol Faforit; 3, Me-Dennis; Bessie De Kol Fatorit; 3, Mc-Kenzie, Edgemount Laura; 4, O. D. Bales, Faforit Fairy Beauty; 5, Clem-ons, Maple Hill Audrey; 6, Lakeview Stock Farm, Lakeview Queen.

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bull, under two years owned and bred by exhibitor—1, Hulet; 2, Rettie; 3, Dennis; 4, Clemons. Herd of one bull and four females ver one year old, owned by exhibitor -1, Rettie; 2, Hulet; 3, Legge; 4,

Four animals, the progeny of one

Young herds consisting of one bull and four females one year old and under two years—1, Rettie; 2, Hulet; 3, Clarkson & Sons; 4, Legge.

The Jerseys at Toronto

Jerseys at the Toronto Exhibition this year were represented principally, in fact almost wholly, by the well known herds owned by David Duncan, Don; Wm. Mackenzie, Kirkfield; and B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, It would seem that the Jerseys so far as the Canadian National Exhibition is the Canadian National Exhibition is concerned, have been given over en-tirely to the larger breeders who are men of means. The showing throughcut was a commendable one. It is to be regretted, however, that representhe regretted, however, that represent-atives from the smaller herds, of which there are many, and in which are to be found many choice animals, are not exhibited at Toronto.

Evidently the smaller breeders have not the courage to face the competi-tion that can be put up by men of Some encouragement, more than is being given at present, ought to be handed out to smaller breeders through placing classes in the prize list for amateurs, or for cattle bred the exhibitor

The Kirkfield Jerseys were exhibit-The Kirkfield Jerseys were exhibit-ed in particularly fine condition. Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N.Y., placed the awards. He expressed himself as well pleased with the showing, al-though he was certain that there had loom much stranger exhibitions of

though he was certain that there had been much stronger exhibitions of Jerseys at previous Toronto shows. He was greatly taken with Mr. Mac-kengie's cow Gelden Jolly Champion, which cow was awarded the Grand Championship of the show, and ac-cording te the judge might have been a winning animal in any ring. a winning animal in any ring.

The awards throughout the various classes were as follows:
Bull, three years old and upwa

I. Mackenzie, Pearl of Kirkfield; 2, Duncan, Fontaine's Boyle; 3, and 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Jolly Oakland

Duncan, Fontaine's Boyle: 3, and 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Jolly Oakland and Brampton King Edward.
Bull, two years old—1, Bull & Son, Brampton Ruby Fereor; 2, Mackenzie, Beulah's Raleigh of Kirkfield; 3, Gruer Estate, Mount Forest, Ont., Forest King; 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Cantalas King; 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Engl., one year old—1 2 and 3, Bull & Son, Brampton Stockwell, Brampton Eminent Fox; 4, Gruer Estate Mt. Forest Star.
Bull calf, under cne year—1, Mackenzie, Grey Unass Kirkfield; 2, Duncan, Eminent Royal Fern; 3, Bull & Son, Brampton Blue Fox; 4, Gruer Estate, Mount Forest Star.
Bull calf, calved after Jan, 1st, 7910—1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Patty Fox and Brampton Merger; 2, Duncan Estate, Mount Forest Star.
Cox. four year old and unwards—1, Cox. four year old and unwards—1,

Cow, four year old and upwards—1, Mackenzie, Golden Jolly Champion; 2, Duncan, Lady Primrose of Don; 3, Bull & Sons, Marquillas Golden Las-sie; 4, Mackenzie, China Mirande of

Kirkneid.
Cow, three years cld—1 and 2, Mackenzie, Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield and Invernia's Queen of Kirkfield; 3 and 4, Bull & Sons, Brookhills.
Financial Countess, Brampton Blue Marjoram.

Cow, any age with two of her progeny—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Dun-

D SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto, Ontario.

JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

Kirkfield's Mabel; 2 and 3, Bull & Kir

Mackenzie, Butterfly's Duchess, 2, Dunean, Fiona of Don; 3, Mackenzie, Britheld's Invernia; 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Fereor Tister, Heifer calf, under one year cld.—1, Bull & Son, Brampton Fontaine Rul; 2, Denean, Cora of Don; 3, Mackenzie, Kirkfeld (Limes; 4, Bull & Sen, Brampton Blue Duchess).

Brampton Blue Duchess.
Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1st,
1910—1, Bull & Son, Brampton Tilly
Fox; 2 and 3, Hattie Bell and Agatha's Lot,ibe; 4, Bull & Son, Brampon Cerrinne.

ton Cerrinne.

Four animals with the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3 and Duncan.

Herd consisting of one bull three heifers under two years old, the heifers to have been bred by the exhibitor and also owned by him.—I and 4, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Dunean. Graded herd, owned by the exhibitor—1, Mackenzie; 2, Duncan; 3 and 50 lbs. 4, Bull & Son.

4. Bull & Son.
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male—Mackenzie, Pearl of Kirkfield;
Junior champion—Bull & Son, Bramp-

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AND RURAL HOMB

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real's subscription tree for a case of several real subscription free for a case of several real subscription. The subscription of the subscriptio 5. ADVERTIBLE.

3. ADVERTIBLE.

1. Head of the following week's issue, receding the following week's issue, receding the following week's issue, receding the following white us on any agricultural topic. We are always are in the following weather than the following week's instance were well as the following week's week's instance were well as the following week's we were well as the following week's we were well as well as the following week's week's week's week's

The paid subscriptions to Farm a airy exceed 8,300. The actual circulati paper sent subscribers who are but slight-ly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from \$9.00 to 10.500 copies. No subscrip-tions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. Sworn detailed statements of the circu-lation of the paper, showing its distribu-tion by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

We will recompened to the profit of the prof OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY is possible are been found.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE EVIL GROWING

During the past ten years a most undesirable change has been creeping over our agricultural exhibitions. Withry of many the time was in the exhibitions were purely agricultural in nature. Of late years, however, first in the United States and now in Canada, the introduction of special attractions has altered the situation. Exhibition after exhibition has fallen under the control of men more interested in the promotion of horse races and grand stand performances than in the encouragement of agriculture. Many societies now spend more on special attractions than they do for all agricultural purposes combined. Some years ago it was shown that the societies in the state of Connecticut were spending three dollars for attractions to every two dollars they spent on agriculture.

Gradually, but surely, the same change is taking place in Ontario. It is all the more dangerous because insidious in character. Whereas a few years ago there was not a society in Ontario that spent as much for attractions as it did on its agricultural features, now there are a number.

tendent of agricultural societies for with the roadside weeds adjoining Ontario, gives in the tabulated reports their own property. Such is commendfrom the societies, published in the able work, and but for it the eyesore back, the following interesting infor- which now obtains would have been mation concerning the societies much greater. named. Other societies not quite so bad might be mentioned.

		'n	Note		Special Attrac-
Society					tions
Kineardine				8349	8342
East Elgin					1893
South Grenville				1034	996
West Huron				712	845
Casselman				203	315

the returns do not indicate the true number of societies like the foregoing will have increased considerably unless something is done in the mean-tively. time to bring about an improvement.

on horse races and special attractions than it does on its agricultural features quality of cheese. He is at a loss to can no longer be considered to have know what is wanted. The system of the promotion of agriculture as its grading is demoralizing, so far as the main object. It is no longer entitled maker is concerned. His second class really to be called an agricultural so-cheese on a rising market sells for ciety. It is, in fact, apt to work more finest. On a slow market or upon a harm in a community than good, and falling one, cheese of the same quality is no longer entitled to draw a government grant.

This is a matter that should be dis. cheated. cussed earnestly by the members of ter that will have to be dealt with finally by the Department of Agriculture. May we ask what the superintendent of agricultural societies and the minister of agriculture propose to do about it? Are they going to show courage bad to worse? Conundrum.

ROADSIDE WEEDS NEGLECTED

The indifference with which roadside weeds, of a more or less noxious nature, are regarded and allowed to go to seed in so many localities, is little short of alarming. It is short sighted policy to allow these weeds to seed. They eventually will add greatly to the labors of hundreds of farmers dairy cow. Increased wealth must who later on will have an increased struggle in keeping down weeds upon their farms, which adjoin these neglected roadsides.

Roadsides that are neglected would appear to out-number this year those that are being looked after. Herd laws might well be relaxed in such cases rather than to have weeds go to seed. Any inconvenience from having the neighbor's stock at large would be more than offset by the advantage of having the weeds destroyed.

Why do not municipal authorities look after this matter? The railways, in the main, are doing their part and are setting a good example in this regard. Here and there occasional farm-

METHODS OF SELLING CHEESE

It would be difficult to imagine a more unsatisfactory method of selling cheese, both as concerns makers and patrons, than that which is practised throughout Ontario and the greater part of Quebec. The cheese is graded by the buyer after it has left the hands As societies are not required to show of the maker and, as practised, the in their government reports the grading is more apt to depend upon amount they expend for horse races the state of the market than upon the quality of the cheese. Quebec makers conditions. Ten years from now, the have led the way in bringing about a reformation in this matter. Some of them now sell their cheese coopera-

Under the system as obtains in A society that expends more money Ontario, the maker gets various grades for what he knows to be the same is graded for a cut in price; it then follows that the maker thinks himself

Under the new system, as is now the Ontario Association of Fairs and current in Quebec, members of the co-Exhibitions. It is certain in time to operative society of cheese makers affect their interests vitally. Their of- have their cheese graded by a governficers who prepare the program for ment official. Uniform grading is the their next convention, if they are wise result. Makers are thereby encouragand really desire to promote the best ed to make better cheese and they interests of all the societies, will make know full well that a rising market provision for a discussion of this sub- will not in the least smooth over any ject. After all, however, it is a mat-deficiency. Members of the society are well pleased with the success of cooperative selling. The membership in the society is increasing.

The benefits of government grading and cooperative selling of cheese have been well exemplified in the case of by dealing with it on a sound, common the Quebec cheese makers. Others in sense basis, or will they be content Quebec and those interested throughto merely permit matters to drift from out Ontario or other provinces, where cheese is made, should give serious consideration to this new method of selling cheese. It is a vast improve ment over the method that more gen erally prevails, and as such it cannot any too soon be adopted.

WEALTH FROM THE DAIRY COW

There are great possibilities of inreasing our national wealth from the come from increased production, and it is possible to increase the annual production of wealth at least 30 per cent, by improved methods in feeding and breeding dairy cows and without increasing the number of cows kept.

A Nova Scotia dairyman elsewhere in this issue estimates if the average production of the dairy cow in Nova Scotia could be increased from \$40 to \$100 a year, it would mean an added income of \$7,000,000 annually for that province. This would mean an increase in the total annual production of the province from all sources of 30 per cent., and in the agricultural products of almost 50 per cent.

The dairy cow can be made to pro-

has been proven by hundreds of good dairymen in various parts of the Donunion. In no other line of industry is it possible to increase the efficiency of plants by 60 per cent, through better methods of management. No other industry offers such opportunities of increasing our national wealth as does the improvement of agriculture, and particularly of dairying. A few thousand dollars spent on agricultural education and in promoting the work of cow testing associations, would do more for this country than the millions of dollars which are now being spent in building up urban industries, some of which are able to run only because of government aid and are no real addition to the wealth-producing power of the country. Governments, both Federal and Provincial should not hesitate to spend money on agricutural education where the possible results are so great.

For some years the Ontario law relating to the suppression of games of chance at exhibitions has been flagrantly broken each year at the Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, The city police have stood and calmly watched the games in progress. Officials of the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, who are expected to pay attention to this matter, have neglected to do so, as far at least as the Ottawa Exhibition is concerned. We trust that this mere statement of well known facts, will lead to an improvement this year in the enforcement of the law.

Taxation and the Farmer

Winnipeg Free Press. An official return laid on the table of the British House of Commons shows that in the Highland crofting counties of Scotland the area devoted to deer forests has been increased to 2,958,490 acres, which, under the system which the Lloyd George legislation is to do away with, have been assessed at a total valuation of only £132,041, or less than 101/d. per acre. Much of this is suitable for crofting. The crofters have been cleared away, to make room for deer. The great landlords who have thus depopulated vast regions of Scotland have had their deer forests assessed at less than a shilling an acre, while those of the evicted tenants who have not emigrated have crowded into the towns.

If four landlords owning lands which God gave to men, depopulated two million acres of industrious crofters in 100 years, how long and how many landlords would be necessary to make it possible for even the Devil to live in Scotland, provided the government continued only to tax the crofters-nice little sum in mental arithmetic, isn't it? Here's another.

If the province of Ontario in nine years, by her policy of fining men in their rates of industry and improvements, at the same time granting special privileges to all the industrial barons, who own big factories, has lost 63,000 farmers, as the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for that province shows that she has, how long will it be befor the people will have to take stepladders along, when they go to the The report for 1910, of the superin- ers with their scythes have waged war duce \$100 gross revenue annually. This grocers—to reach the price of living?

A Ba J. E. B

Septemb

Field Bi vensis) is a frem Europ extensive, root stalks. dender which form of the lanplants grow them as su out. The le and a half stalks; they ed. arrow flower stalk same length tance below shaped, pin an inch aer twc-celled c four brown Bindweed

eradicate or The creeping up, grow new plants. Small pat

destroyed by Then apply should be a



Field Bindw

depth and we little earth th must be water Bindweed is through the the edges, it

In large p careless cultiv place to place ed by some pr succeeded in troublesome p this method o The weed c

the frequent cared-for hoed he shorter t The later scrally rape, an fore the hoed may be kept quently over shared cultiva plants an incl face without creeping rocts

About the fir sown with ridges about 2

A Bad Weed Described

of the land and twist around any plants growing within reach, using them as supports and choking them out. The leaves are abeut one to one and a half inches long, on slender stalks; they are ovate or heart shaped, arrow shaped at the base; the flower stalks are slender, about the same length as the leaves and are provided with small leaves at some distance below the large, open, finnel-shaped, pink flowers, which are over an inch aeross. The fruit is a round law-celled capsule containing three or four brown seeds.

Bindweed is exceedingly hard to eradicate once it becomes established. The creeping root stalks, if broken up, grow at the joints and produce new plants.

METHODS OF CONTROL METHORS OF CONTROL

Small patches of the weed may be
destroyed by digging them over carefully and removing the root stalks.

Then apply a heavy covering of short cut straw or lawn grass clippings; this should be about a foot or more in



Field Bindweed (Convolvulus Arvensia)

depth and well tramped down and a

depth and well tramped down and a bittle earth thrown on top. The patch must be watched and, if any of the Bindweed is noticed growing up through the covering or out around the edges, it must be pulced. In large patches Bindweed is ex-ceedingly difficult to eradicate and careless cultivation only increases the trouble by carrying the roots from place to place. Salting is recommend-ed by some practical farmers whe have ed by some practical farmers who have succeeded in eradicating this very troublesome pest, but we cannot speak from experience as to the value of

from experience as to the value of this method of treatment. The weed can be kept in check by the frequent introduction of well-cared-for hoed creps into the rotation; the shorter the rotation the better. The later sown hoed crops, especi-ally rape, are more effectual than ally rape, are more effectual than those sown earlier in the season. Be-fore the heed crop is sown the weed may be kept in check by going fre-quently over the field with a broad shared cultivator so as to cut all the plants an inch or two below the sur-face without bringing up any of the creening rectables.

d

pound and a half of seed an acre, and pound and a half of seed an acre, and during the early growth of the crop the weed may be kept in check by means of the cultivator and more or less hand heeing. If the land has been well manured or is naturally rich in vegetable matter and the seed is sown when the soil is noist so that it gets when the soil is noist so that it gets and growth and smother some of the analysis start, the rape will make a rank growth and smother some of the weeks. The land smother same la fel-lowed by another has been and be followed by another has been and the property of the same lower by another has been and the property of the lower by another has been and the property of the lower by another has been and the property of the property of the lower by another has been another has been and the property of the lower by another has been and the property of the property of the lower by another has been and the property of the property of the lower by another has been and the property of the prop the fall and in some cases may be fol-lowed by another hoed crop, such as ecrn. If the corn is well cultivated and hoed, most, perhaps all, of the plants will be destroyed.

In some cases it may be advisab to summer fallow, and in such case be advisable it is best not to plow more than is ab-solutely necessary, but to depend mainly on the broad shared cultivamainly on the broad shared cultiva-ter. Buckwheat sown on summer fallow and plowed under when coming into bloom, followed by surface echi-vation with a broad shared cultiva-tor, will assist very nuch in killing the weed. If necessary the summer-fallow may be followed by a hosel

A Great Decrease in Hogs

A Great Dairy,—In re-Editor, Farm and Dairy,—In regard to the hog situation, man weigh-master of Kincardine scales man weigh-master of Kincardine scales told me there were not one half as many hogs weighed in Kincardine in 1909 as in 1908 and there was a hig decrease from 1908 to 1909 and probably between 10,000 and 12,000 hogs less weighed in tewn in 1909 than in 1909.

There may be a slight increase in numbers next year but not very much. Farmers seem more content to grow rarmers seem more content to grow five hogs at a profit than 10 at a loss and there are few so anxious to grow hogs merely to uphold the reputation of the Canadian bacon trade. Neither have they confidence in the packers to [7ay more than they can get cut of it as the lessons they received in the as the lessons they received in the past were sufficient to make them cau-

Anyway what's the use of any row Anyway what's the use of any row about hogs. Farmers, intelligent ones, will grow what suits their conditions and situations best and dispose of it in a way in which they will receive most for it. I doubt if there are many the will fead many hours for four cents who will feed many hogs for four cents a pound for a while.—J.E. Harrison, Bruce Co., Ont.

Better than a Gold Mine

Editor, Farm and Daity,—Our farmers do not appear to be increasing the number of their breeding stock of hogs. There is not any greater number of hogs in the farmers hands than a year ago. In fact, I believe there are fewer hogs being fed for market this fall than last year.

The principal reason that, farmers.

market this fall than last year.
The principal reason that farmers
do not increase the number of their
hogs is that they have had a short
supply of coarse grain and although
hog feeding under present prices of
grain, and hog products show a good
margin of profit, many of our farmers refuse to buy grain and run their
chances on the market price of hegs.
At the present price of hogs there
is no branch of stock raising that will
show as great a margin of profit and

is no branch of stock raising that will show as great a margin of profit and it looks to me that we are going to have high prices for perk for some time to come. Some of the pork pack-ers think the price of hogs must come down. I do not see it that way, the stocks of cured meat are very light stocks of cured meat are very light and the supply of hogs coming in so limited that there can be no accumu-lation of cured meats. I doubt if there will be sufficient to meet the increas-ing demand. Hog raising is a better proposition than buying stock in a gold mine.—J. E. Irethour, Brant Co., Ont.

Treeping roctstalks.

About the first of July the land may be som with pasture rape in low and they could not do without it.—ridges about 26 inches apart, using a Geo. Brayman, Carleton Cc., Ont.



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The Great Eastern Exhibition

An Ontario man visiting the Sher-Exhibition for the first time, cannot well help being impresstime, cannot well neep being impress-ed by its size and general excellence. The exhibition held there this year, from Aug. 27 te Sept. 3, was a credit to the province. Everything consid-tal the province. ered, it compared favorably with the orea, it compared rayoranty with the Ottawa. London and Toronto exhibi-tions. While the buildings in some respects are inferior to those at Ot-tawa, they are ample and well arrang-ed as regards their lecation on the

The exhibition is well managed. The directors are wide awake and enter-prising. Educational features such as apple packing demonstrations, dairy tests, and butter making competi-tions, were a valuable feature of the show. The grand stand performances show. The graind stand performances were high-class and except that games of chance flourished openly on the midway, there was little to which exception could be taken in the management of the show. Around the hotels the drunkenness apparent was a discusse to the neity. grace to the city.

The exhibit of live stock was ex-ceptionally good in almost all classes. The presence of horses imported from Belgium, and cattle shown by bre living in the neighboring state of Veradded considerable Hon. Sydney risher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, not only attends ed in person, but made a creditable exhibit from his own farm of Guern-sey and French Canadian cattle.

More breeds of horses and cattle were represented than are commenly seen at the leading Ontario shows. In addition to Clydesdales there were strong exhibits of Percheron, French-Canadian and Belgian horses, as well as of hackneys, harness horses and thoroughbreds. In the cattle classes, not only were the three stan-dard dairy breeds, Ayrshires, Hol-steins and Jerseys well represented, but there were also good exhibits of French-Canadian, Guernseys, and of French-Canadian, Guernseys, and of French-Canadian, Guernseys, and of French-Canadian, Guernseys, the More breeds of horses and cattle of French-Cahadian, Brown Swiss cattle. The beef classes were represented by Shorthorns, Here-

Brown were represented by Shortman, were represented by Shortman, and Polled Angus.
The fact that the live stock sections were well filled, is hardly to be won-were well filled, is hardly to be worst were offered dered at, in view of the fact that prizes of \$40, \$25 and \$15 were offered prizes of \$40, \$25 and \$15 were offered in several cases for horses, and prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$15, and of \$20, \$12 and \$8 in a number of the cathed classes. In the swine division, prizes were high as \$10, \$5, \$4 and \$2, and in the sheep, \$10, \$7 and \$5, \$4 full report of prize winners in general prizes. report of prize winners in each class will be given in Farm and Dairy next

Cheese and Butter at Toronto

The largest exhibit of cheese in the istory of the Fair was on display at the Canadian National Exhibition this There were over 250 cheese on the shelves—not as many as have been there in seme years previous but formerly an exhibitor might enter two or more cheese. Last year there were 151 exhibits. Throughout, the display was of a very high quality. The cheese were of uniform size and finish. Although made by makers in many different parts of Ontario, and of Quebec, the cheese showed remarkable uniformity. This, Mr. J. N. Pauet of Carrhors. Paget, of Carrboro, who was in charge attributed to the present system of instruction as carried on by the De-

The June and July cheese on exhibition were of excellent quality. Those made in August were not so good, due in all probability to the extreme warm weather that prevailed. Three judges, each working independently scored the cheese. The awards were judges, each working scored the cheese. The awards were made on the basis of these scores. In previous years one judge has done the work. The three-judge scheme proved work. The three-judge scheme proved eminently satisfactory, although it en-tailed a great amount of extra work and delayed the matter of making the results known

The Trophy, valued at \$150, was again won by R. A. Thompson, of Atwood, this for the second year. He won no less than six first prizes, and, as well, took prizes in almost every class. This is the greatest sweep ever made at an exhibition.

made at an exhibition.

The butter exhibit was of excellent quality. While it might have been larger, still it was more extensive than last year. The Butter Trophy, valued at \$50, was won by R. M. Player, of Walkerton, The butter Player, of Walkerton. awards were as follows: Class 274, section 1, 8

section 1, Salted Butter

Class 274, section 1, Salted Butter Sciids—1, John Henderson, Renfrew, 97 points; 2, Henry Martin, Saint Valentin, Que., 96½; 3, W. H. Stew-art, Frontier, Que., 96. Section 2, Unsalted Butter Solids— 1, R. M. Player, Walkerton, Ont. 98 points; 2, Geo. Cayes, St. Hyacinthe, Que., 97½; 3, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., 97; 4, Henry Martin, St. Val-entin, Que., 99½.

Ont., 97; 4, Henry Martin, St. Valentin, Que, 99%.
Section 3.—1, H. Patrick, St. Thomas, Ont., 97½ points; 2, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., 97; 3, Canning Milk Powder Co., Brownsville, Ont., 96½; 4, C. A. Davies, Oakword, Ont., 06

96.
Section 4—1, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont., 97 points; 2, W. H. Stewart,
Frontier, Que, 96½; 3, Jnn. R. Almonte, Silverdale, Ont., 96; 4, Henry
Martin, St. Valentin, Que, 95½,
Section 5, Farm Dairy—1, Mrs. S.
H. Pugh, Miverton, Ont., 39 points;
2, Mrs. E. O. McRoberts, Bryanston,

Ont., 921/2; 3, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Ont., 92%; 3, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Living Springs, Ont., 92; 4, Mrs. And. Thompson, Fergus, Ont., 91%. Section 6-1, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood, 93 points; 2, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Living Springs, 92%; 3, Mrs. S. H. Pugh, Milweton, 92; 4, Mrs. E. O. McRoberts, Bryanston, Out. 91&

Mrs. E. O. McKoberts, Bryanston, Ont. 91½, Section 7-1. Miss M. Johnson, Bowood, 94 points: 2, Miss S. Ham-ilton, Living Springs, 93½; 3, Miss L. Galbraith, Ellesmere, Ont., 93; 4, Mrs. And. Thempson, Fergus, Ont., 0012

Creamery class—Winner of Trophy, creamery class—wither of Trophy, value \$50, given to the exhibitor having the highest score necessary to win three years in succession to become possessor—Won by R. M. Player, Walkerton, Ont.

CHEESE AWARDS

CHESS AWARDS

Class 273, section 1—June cclored cheese—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2, John R. Brown, Ethel, Ont.; 3, Donald Menzies, Molesworth, Ont.; 4, J. E. Carter, Bloomfield, Ont. S. Carter, Bloomfield, Ont. S. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.; 2 and 3, divided between C. Donnelly of Scottsville and C. A. Barber of Woodstock, Ont.; 4, divided between Me-

stock, Ont.; 4, divided between Mc Kenzie Bros., of Inversall J. F. Kenzie Bros., of Ingersoll, J. E. Carter, of Bloemfield, Ont., and Donald Menzies of Molesworth.

ald Menzies of Molesworth.

Section 3, June white—R. A.

Section 3, June white—R. A.

Thompson; 2, Donald Menzies; 3, J.

R. Brown, 4, McKenzie Bros.

Section 4, July white—I and 2. dissection 4, July white—I and 2. district pletween W. S. Stokes of Britation, and John Cuthbertsen of Sel-ringer 10, cm, and John Cuthbertsen of Sel-ringer 10, cm, and John Cuthbertsen of Sel-ringer 10, cm, and John Charles and Joh

B. W. Howes, Atwood, Ont.
Section 6, August white—1, R. A.
Thompson; 2, T. J. Humphrey, Avonbank, Ont.; 3 and 4, divided between
Domald Menzies and John R. Brown,
Section 7, June Stillons—1, H. W.
Hamilton, West Mountain, Ont.; 2,
R. A. Thompson; 3, B. J. Connelly,
Thamesford.

Thamestord.

Section 8, June flats—1, R. A.

Section 8, June flats—1, R. A.

Thompsen: 2, W. J. Goodwin, Bismarck, Ont.; 3, H. W. Hamilton,

West Mountain, Ont.

Winner of Trophy-value \$150, given to the exhibitor having the highest score: necessary to be won three years in succession.—R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.

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WANTED.—Herdsman; must be good milk-er. State wages. Apply Charles Proper, Cummings Bdg., Ottawa, Ont.

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WANTED-Man to work in cheese factory. Apply, stating wages and experience, Box 35, Glanworth, Ont.

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esirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to

******* Cheese Makersare i to this departs matters relation

September

matters relations suggest subject letters to The C ******* Dairying

A. MacDone Glen Factory con from a sanita than they hav a gradual im t for the p There is ro rooms in crde may be controlled distant who be held over or until they fore being put The output

been larger the growth of afte large autumn
The quality
to date this seceptions been



New Zealand che plied a considera factories in New first grade artic

Mest of the poo the early sumr was wet, causing grass. This ma firm and open sulted

The Mi

During the pa numerous comp ceived respecting the glassware in Babcock milk creamery owner ment of Agricu per cent. cream the marking shoper cent. The Division and o staff connected work, have four est bottles with he error in a nuch as .6 per cassociation of by resolution as provide pretect

In view of the ister asked Par session to pass regulation of th The law is base ciple as that wh spection of weight full text of the the regulations produced for Farm and Dairy wishing a copy o on,

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

Dairying in Glengarry Co.

A. MacDonald, Dairy Instructor, Glengarry Co., Ont. Factory conditions in Glengarry Co.

from a sanitary standpoint are better than they have been. There has been a gradual improvement in this reset for the past six or seven years. pect for the past six or seven years. There is room for improvement, however in the fitting of the curing rooms in crder that the temperature may be controlled. The time is not sir distant when the cheese will have to be held over for a number of weeks with the sire promptly cured because it is not sometimes.

Cheese Department Act may have same en application to during this warm weather. Especies Cheese Department The Department The

The chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Standards Branch, Depart-ment of Inland Revenue, has intimat-ed that he will be in a position to receive glassware for verification at any time after October 1 next. This will give ample time to have all test bottles and pipettes now in use veri-fied before January 1, 1911, after which date no unauthorized test bot-tles or pipettes may be used.

rooms in crder that the temerature in the fitting of the curing rooms in crder that the temerature in the fitting of the curing and the standard st

growth of after-grass, prospects for a large autumn make are arreaded.
The quality of the chean made up to date this season has wife a few exceptions been exceptionally good. inside and outside surfaces.

Especi-

ally is this true on Monday merning. The patrons farthest away are generally the first at the factory. There is therefore no new state of the factory should not all be here its only off there are a few who kick because the average is lower than that of the factory that gets all the milk in and the vat set by seven o'clock sharp. Some patrons also think the whey looks somewhat richer on Tuesday morning than on other days.

They don't come to the maker with

when date no unaunorized test outties or pipettes may be used.

BECULATIONS

The more important regulations as
they now stand in this connection
follow:

All test bottles, pipettes, or measthe maker he could explain where the
terminal maker he could explain where the

the maker he could explain where the trouble lies.

I would like others, either makers or patrons, to give their opinion on this matter through the columns of Farm and Dairy. The patrons in this factory all draw their own milk, with the exception of one small load.

Note.—Farm and Dairy would be pleased to hear from readers on this or any of the numerous problems in connection with cheese factory work.—Editor.—Editor.—Editor.

-Editor.

Dairy Notes

The Manchester market requires a soft made cheese, showing plenty of meat, color as dead white as possible. In some parts of England brick-red cheese is demanded. This season great difficulty was found in outling factories to season great difficulty was found in getting factories to turn on to making this class of goods, although the importer was quite willing to pay an enhanced price for them, and to contract to take the full make of the factory for the season.

Reports received from 32 factories Reports received from 32 factories and creameries show an increase of about 23 per cent. in the amount of milk received hist year over that received last year up to July 15th, while the increase in the number of patrons is less than two per cent. and in the number of milch cews about five are cent. The increase and in the number of milch ccws about five per cent. The increase is due mainly to better each of cattle. There is the mainly to be the cattle the control of the milk at hough one interpretation of the milk athough one interpretations and the second of the milk and the control of the milk on the milk on the control of milch cows has increased about 12 per cent.

I pay by the Bahcock test, for it forces the patrons to send you pure milk. Those patrons whose cows do not give a great quantity of milk, but of better quality, are paid what the milk is worth. In paying according to the value there is more satisfaction amongst the patrons.—P. Bisson, Bruce Co., Out. faction amongst the Bisson, Bruce Co., Ont.

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

PROOF

That Farmers allover the World are Discarding Common Cream Separators for

SHARPLES DAIRY **TUBULARS**

We will enail to you, free, large pictures show-ing the immense number of common cream sega-rators recently exchanged for Sharples Dairy Tu-bulars. These picture- would cover more than one more all or pages, and are positive proof that far-mers all or pages, and are positive proof that far-mers all or pages and the positive proof that far-pictures show just a short time accumulation of these discarded common machines. Write for these pictures at once.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators contain another disks nor other contraptions, yet opposed twice the skimming force, skimming store, skimming store, skimming store, skimming store, skimming store, skimming store, skimming store skimming store and weat several times longer than common separators. Tubular sales exceed most, skimming store skimming store skimming store skimming skimm



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COWS COULD TALK

for an easy, free STANCHION They can't ! So we OUR

CHAMPION **STANCHIONS**

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

for the animal's head. STRONG AND HANDY

Send for Our Little Leaflet

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED

TORONTO

Mest of the poor cheese was made in the early summer, when the season was wet, causing a large growth of grass. This made the curd hard to grass. This made the curd hard to correct within an error of one-tenth firm and open and weak cheese resulted. ably marked with the outline of a crown, having within it the initial letter of the reigning sovereign, and The Milk Test Act any such glassware not being found correct within the error herein speci-fied, he shall cause to be destroyed without compensation to the owners During the past two or three years, numerous complaints have been re-ceived respecting the inaccuracy of thereof. The fee for the verification of milk

each offence.

One of the factories in a land now our formidable Competitor

A rear view of the Cambridge Dairy and Factory. New Zealand, is here shown. The New Zealand cheese has become popular in Great Britain of late years, and has sup-plied a considerable part of the trade which at one time took only Canadisn. The factories in New Zealand are large and well equipped so that they can turn out a

the glassware in connection with the Balcock milk test. A prominent creamery owner sent in to the Depart-ment of Agriculture, Ottawa, a 50 per cent. cream test bottle in which test glassware shall be five cents for each test bottle, pipette or measuring glass, which amount shall be forward-ed to the Standards Branch, Departper cent. cream test bottle in which the marking showed an error of 10 per cent. The Chief of the Dairy Division and other members of the staff connected with the cow testing ment of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, with each consignment of glassware to be verified. staff connected with the cow testing orek, have found a large number of est bottles with incorrect graduation, he error in some cases being as such as, 6 per cent. The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario have by resolution asked for legislation to large the preferred properties of the second factors of the second properties of the second of the second properties of the second in the second properties of the second in the second properties and the second in the second properties of the second properties of the factors of the second properties of the second pro Any person who violates any of the Any person who violates any of the provisions of The Milk Test Act or the regulations made thereunder, shall be liable, on summary conviction there-of, to a fine not exceeding \$50 for

In view of these facts, the Min-ister asked Parliament at the last

The Milk Delivery Problem

Wm. Drew, Frontenac Co., Ont. The patrons of some factories make ister asked Parliament at the last session to pass a law for the proper regulation of this important matter. The law is based on the same principle as that which relates to the ingelies at the weights and measures. The full text of the 'Milk Test Act' and the regulations thereunder were reproduced for general information in Farm and Dairy. April 14th. These rips at tendency to make a poor average wishing a copy of the full text of the latter and the swishing a copy of the full text of the latter and t



THE IDEAL GREEN FEED

Means More Milk More Profit and Cheaper Feed.

Do not be satisfied with experimental silos, get the one that by years of use has proved its worth. In justice to yourself you CANNOT AFFORD to use any other. Be guided by the verdict of our users, the only men who are the most competent to judge.

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TO keep one's foot set firmly in the way that leads upwards, however dark and thorny it may be at the moment, is to conquer.

Lilian Whiting



A NOVEL OF GOOD CHEER BY MARIA-THOMPSON-DAVIESS

(Continued from last week)

Miss Selina Luc, generous and tender of heart, and endowed with what is called "faculty," keeps the grocery at Rived One day Bennie Dodds runs in to the grocery to all keeps the grocery to all keeps the grocery as the grocery to all the machine. On her return she feeds the dre bables we which she has caught in the machine. On her return she feeds the dre bables we which he has caught in boxes by a sunny window in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cyntha is song the sharming young girl, calls on her and learns that she has taken a young artist, obcard. They are introduced and Cynthia is annoyed at the sharming young man, the contraction of the sharming young man to the sharming the sha SYNOPSIS OF FOREGOING INSTALMENTS

BLOSSOM nodded delightedly with "I

som? A half-dozen?"

Again Blossom's head bobbed cheerily. She hugely enjoyed being taken
into the conversation, did the Blessom.

"Well, here's the half-dozen and
here goes! Dear me, I hope it's as
easy to smash potatoes as it is eggs.
I wonder if it is right for them to
I wonder if it is right for them to
sticking out the wonder of the sticking are
sticking out of the sticking of the sticking
them around, for II just stir
them around, for what Miss Selina Lue meant by both
sides, to mis them up so they won't sides, to mix them up so they won't get so black. They seem perfectly hard get so black. They seem perfectly said now so I am going to put them in the dish," and Miss Cynthia emptied out the charred mass on a plate and set

the charred mass on a plate and set it on the table.

"Of course, Blossem, I have known fried eggs all my life, but we don't have them, and I am not perfectly sure how they ought to look. These seem nice and brown, though those black streaks are not exactly artistic,

B LOSSOM nodded delightedly with an air of perfect understanding, difference, and after they are cooked to "I thought so! Well, I am going they will be so hot—I am going to do my best and then if everything is not right it is not my fault. Now, that is the fryer, I know, and I will let it good and het while I find the leftore they were cocked! No wondear creature eats at a sitting, Blossom A half-dozen?" self, but how am I going to smash

Blossom gurgled interestedly

Blossom gurgled interestedly.

"Thanks for the advice. Blossom.
Yes, I am going to set the pan on the table as such that the pan of the table and clean, a emptied them into the frying-pan to which clung fragments of burned eggs. Her delight was great when she rememberd the salt and she poured in a double dose with ex-ceeding liberality. Around and around she stirred the mass, which quickly burned to a hue to match done.

Gried eggs all my life, but we don't have them, and I am not perfectly sure how they ought to look. These seem nice and brown, though those black streaks are not exactly artistic, are they?"

With reassuring eagerness Blossom reached for the dish. "I'm glad you think so, dear, but you don't want that dinner; yours comes later. Now for 'smashing' the petators! When does the smashes comes later. Now for 'smashing' the petators! When does the smashes can be chooses. And, Blossom. I'm glad you think so, dear, but you don't want that dinner; yours comes later. Now for 'smashing' the petators! When does the smashes can can be to mate on the failed to offer her some in her turn, but she sat on the floor and watched him with deepest gratification. I'm clad you think so, dear, but you don't want that dinner; yours comes later. Now for 'smashing' the petators! When does the smashes can can be to make so much fuss over less that reminded him in expression of all the other free pairs fixed upon his. Then her turn, but she sat on the floor and watched him with deepest gratification. If, by that time, she had not been vore cooking I can't see. It is just tude. Couldn't find the dinner, and in a rush he finished the just and watched him with deepest gratification. If, by that time, she had not been vore cooking I can't see. It is just tude. Couldn't find the dinner, and and in a rush he finished the just and watched him with deepest gratification. If, by that time, she had not been said in a rush he finished the just and watched him with deepest gratification. If, by that time, she had not been turn, but she sat on the floor turn, but the turth, but she sat on the floor turn, but the turth, but she sat on the floor turn, but the turn, but she sat on the floor turn, but the turn, but she sat on the floor turn, but she sat on the floor turn, but the turn, but she sat on the floor turn, but she sat on the floor turn, but the

ing to put a spray of this petunia be be here on the table—and take the lunch."

A series of plaintive little gurgles

A series of plaintive little gurgles and a whimper or two through the deor leading into the grocery reminded her of the soap-boxers, and she hasted to answer the summons. Four solemn babies sat bolt upright and four pink mouths flew wide open. "Bless your darling hearts, it's time for din-din, and Miss Cyrkhia's a bad girl to get naughty man's dinner first! Here are the borl and spoon right here, and she is going to hurry." But instead of hurrying Miss Cyrkhia stood dumb. She had forgotten where Miss dumb. She had forgotten where Miss Selina Lue had said the oatmeal and

milk were kept!

In a panic she began a hurried search and it took her just five minutes to exhaust the possible hiding-places of milk and oatmeal in the River Bluff Grocery. She even tip-ped up the vinegar jug and turned on the molasses spigot. No milk and

no oatmeal!

In the meantime the plaintive wails from the Lack of the store had developed into the roar of a hurricane which swelled by the instant but never ecoked that sort of dinner developed into the roar of a hurricane which swelled by the instant but never ecoked that sort of dinner developed into the roar of a hurricane which swelled by the instant but never ecoked that sort of dinner developed into the road of the store that the sort of In the meantime the plaintive wails from the back of the store had

behind d time with the quick-His big comforting voice

revived her so that she cose to her feet,
"Miss Selina Lue has gone up to the Lock with the Dobbses, and I stayed to take care of them for her. Your dinner is on the table." Her meekness was fast vanishing and her eyes drooped in a way they had that meant mischief.

"Oh, now, really—you ought not to have troubled about me." Bother the girl—his ears were getting hot again and he was sure she was laughing at him, though why, he could not

see.
"It really was no trouble," she answered, again sobered by her re-spensibilities. "Let me finish feed-ing the babies while you eat your dinner." Her voice was positively solicitous.

solicitous.

"Aren't you going to have some" with me?" he asked politely.

"I don't think I am hungry nor." she answered, intent on getting the spoon between Clemmie's uncertain lips. "I—I hope it will be all right. I never cooked that sort of dinner before, but I followed Miss Selina Lue's directions, so it must be the way you like it." Miss Cynthia was a lovely thing at all times, but in that timid, trustful mood, and in such a becomingly dishevelled condi-

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New subscriptions sent us for Farm and Dairy, by our old subscribers, will be placed on the mailing list until the end of 1911. With this generous offer, every subscriber to Farm and Dairy should be able to secure one new subscription, at least, before the end of this year. Send in one NEW SUBSCRIPTION, everyone. Let's have yours today. A Record Book Free to any one sending us a new subscriber before October 15.

wented it.

The mixing of the potation was
the matter of a few seconds, and
the feeding began without delay as
the gray raven perched on the stool
and ladled out dripping spoonfuls.
Miss Cynthia was almost surprised
that he failed to offer her some in
her turn, but she sat on the floor
and watched him with deepest gratitude.

well. She sat as motionless as the labies; and if her mouth did not stretch open, no will of her own prevented it.

The mixing of the potation was the matter of a few seconds, and the matter of a few seconds, and the matter of a few seconds, and the matter of the matt

stone-coid, nauseaung potatoes.

Half-way through the dose he
paused. Should he leave any for her
to agonize over, or should he assume
a reputation for abnormality of apa reputation for abnormality of appetite? Better anything than that she should ever find out the truth, and in a rush he finished the j.M. If, by that time, she had not been standing directly across the talle, he would have scraped the dishes, but her nearness confused him and he let her set aside a teaspoonful of potates and a chip of egg.

revived her so that she rose to her

Tho hours. asleep alrea fainted from "I assure fer at least as he rose a Lighting a c tively, hoping tation to drooped from Then she re said sweetly tude tingeing you for help You—you wo

Septembe

You—you wo up and get ! Those eyes Mr. Alan on Miss Selina ! when seated ! steps. In factor hour or mor hour or mor mind; and boat-whistle s the wharf to down to him as if he had beautiful dres usually at the impaired by leggs—fried. As for Miss

As for Miss or perhaps a mie, the roar mie, the roar regions of the there she idle of potato whi misgivings. As and gone wa the fruit of ? How—how wagain after such an awful humilation w

humiliation w thought was never lay eyes did you ever s nenings as the And Miss Se door beaming (Contin

Watch for Magazine issu

****** The U X ------

We Sho For God hatl of fear; but of of a streng min

That is one inspiring state Read it again us a spirit of given us a sp of love and a does it mean? we are fearin happen te us, power, position friends are go we will not be things that we sary for our what, then we within us, a spenly the Devil

disguises.

How can it told plainly th told plainly the use the spirit of we have within then we feel: difficulties and them. If we have refused to given us. Instead the Kill One the the Kill One the spirit of the sp given us. Instet the Evil One to God's spirit of should reign. It is all so si

ing we are fea ering we are fabarometers that sult them will

fer at least two hours, he laughed, as he rose and stepped to the door. Lighting a cigar, he lingered tentatively, hoping for some sign of invitation to remain. The petunia drooped frem his buttonhole.

Then she raised her eyes to his and said sweetly and directly, with gratical trace tingeng every accent: "Thank year, he pelping me out with them, and get beyond me?"

Those eyes and that well.

Those eyes and that curly mouth! Those eyes and that curly mouth! Mr. Alan only really "came to," as Miss Selina Lue would have put it, when seated by her side later on the steps. In fact, he lived threugh an hour or more of partial eclipse of mind; and when the four-ecloseboat-whistle sounded to call him to the wharf; and a newspan become! the wharf to get a package brought down to him from the Lock, he felt down to him from the lock, he fell as if he had been in a dream, a beautiful dream, not such as comes usually at the bidding of a digestion impaired by lobster a la Newberg or

he

in

As for Miss Cynthia, some evil fate or perhaps a sleepy chirp from Clemnie, the roarer, led her to the back regions of the grocery, and while there she idly tasted that spoonful of potato which had been left, with mistirings. A shred of egg followed, and gone was all her complacency, the fruit of Mr. Alan's self-sacrifice. How—how would she ever face him again after having literally forced such an awful thing upon him! Her humiliation was complete. Her one thought was a hope that she would never lay eves on him again.

Well. well, Miss Cynthie, honey, did you ever see such a day for haptenings as this has been to us all?" And Miss Selina Lue stood at the door beaming with delight.

(Continued next week.) As for Miss Cynthia, some evil fate

(Continued next week.)

. . . Watch for our special Household Magazine issue, October 6.

********** The Upward Look

K------We Should be Strong

For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love and of a streng mind. Timothy 2, 7.

That is one of the grandest, most inspiring statements in the Bible. Read it again. God has not given us a spirit of fear. Instead, He has given us a spirit of power, a spirit of love and a strong mind. What does it mean? Why simply that if we are fearing that anything may happen to us, sickness, death, loss of power, position or means; that our friends are going to leave us, that we will not be able to obtain those things that we deem absolutely nece for our well being, no matter what, then we have a wrong spirit within us, a spirit that can represent within us, a spirit that can represent only the Devil in one of his numerous

cult the Devil in one of his numerous disgnises.
How can it be otherwise? We are told plainly that God has not given us the spirit of fear but of power. If we have within us a spirit of power then we feel able to cope with our difficulties and we no longer fear them. If we have not a spirit of power them. If we have not a spirit of power then the reason must be that we have refused to accept what God has given us. Instead, we have permitted the Evil One to gain an entrance but God's spirit of power and of love should reign.

should reign.

It is all so simple! Instead of loving we are fearing, instead of trust-ing we are doubting, instead of masting we are fearing, instead of trusting we are failing. Our hearts are
become from that if we will but consult them will show us exactly at all

gathers evenly.

hours. Those blessed babies are already. Could they have fainted from exhaustion?"

"I assure you they are safe, and for at least two hours," he laughed, as he rose and stemed to the door. so apt to misunderstand this simple

God intends that we shall be full of power and of love and that our thoughts shall be thoughts of strength. If this is not our condition it is be-cause we are not looking to Him and asking Him to furnish us with the asking Him to furnish us with the power and strength and wisdom that we require. God is the source of all power and love and wisdom. He has premised to give us these blessings if we will but ask Him for them. If we lack power, love and a strong mind it is because we are not pray-ing to God for them as we should.— I.H.N. ...

Aid to the Injured

During het weather, children hav-ing the privilege of being out of doors without shoes and stockings are in danger of poisoning by rusty nails. Miss Pearce, chief nurse of the School of Agriculture, St. An-thony Park, Minn., says that, when a child has injured his foot, the first a child has injured his toot, the first thing to do is to determine if pos-sible what kind of an instrument caused the injury; and, if a tack or rusty nail, or any rusty metal, make a solution of commen table salt, one tablespoonful in a pint of water. Take four layers of tallespoonful in a pin to water. Take four layers of clean linen or cotten cloth, a little larger than will cover the wound. Wet this compress in the salt solution, place it on the wound, and fasten securely with a bandage. Moisten the compress every three hours, for forty-eight hours; then discontinue the meist dressing and use only a dry dressing of soft linen until the wound it healed.

Staying on the Farm

While calling at a home for a few moments in this neighborhood the writer noticed a nicely made summer house on the lawn. Curiosity led me nouse on the lawn. Curiosity led me to peep into it, and he was pleased with what he saw, for one glance showed it was used as a playhouse for the children. The little dishes and many odds and ends spoke louder than words of the love that was being en-tayined around these little ones' lives for the love of home.

for the love of home.

Not very much danger of these youngsters ever forgetting their youthful days or wandering very far away from the old endeared spot.

Camtry people! Fill your children

with pleasure and amusement, if you would keep them from the allurements of the city's life, and in later years those children will thank you for it.— J. E. O., Middlesex Co., Ont.

... Labor-Saving Contest

We are pleased to note the general interest that was taken by the women readrs of Farm and Dairy in our Labor Saving Contest, which was anneunced in the June 2nd issue. The contest has now closed and awards will be made to the prize winners in the special Household issue of Farm and Dairy to be published on October 7. Watch for the results.

... Putting in Sleeves

An easy way to put sleeves in with-out trying on the waist is to fit the armhole over the knee as a shoulder, adjusting it until it fits. Then take the sleeve by the two seams and pin it in so that it hangs in the natural position up as far as the gathers on each side.

If The Proper Way to Make Tea By Olive Brown Sarre.

When a Japanese expert makes when a Japanese expert makes tea the foreign spectator is impressed not only with the extreme sensitive-ness of his hands but also with the evident delicacy of his senses of sight ordent delicacy of his senses of slight and smell. However, any one who wants to may serve tea in America with the same delicate taste and aroma that are secured by the best tea-brewers of Japan. The secret lies in the proper infusion, and that is when I were the server in the proper infusion, and that is when I were the server in the s

what I am going to tell you about.

First, as to the tea itself. The
variety is a matter of individual
taste. Of course I cannot recommend taste. Of course I cannot recommend any particular kind, but I would say that in your choice you should not be influenced at all by other person's re-commendations, not at all by fashion, and not much by price. By this last I mean that you should not think that a high-priced tea is necessarily any better than one of lower price which you fancy. Select the tea you like best and learn whether it is from an early or a late nicking, its name at early or a late picking, its name a home, how it is cured, and then in sist upon getting the same tea every time. And do not forget that a poor tea properly made is better in every way than a superior tea badly made A few experiments with a variety you tike will result in a perfect tea, so far as your taste is concerned; and after that do not modify in any detail the way of making it properly, for in nothing is greater exactitude requirad.

BLACK TEAS REQUIRE BOILING WATER Tea leaves subjected to different processes of curing require different methods to get the best beverages. There are two broad rules to follow and several minor ones. First, black teas require boiling water and green teas dear teas do not.

Black tea requires fresh water pour-Black tea requires fresh water poured on the leaves when it has just
come to a decided boil. Hot water
that has boiled a long time and lost
its life will not make good tea. It
should stand for from three to seven
minutes (according to the variety and
quality) and only in a porcelain
pot. Then all the liquid should be
poured off. In other words put only
as many supfuls into the pot as you
as many supfuls into the pot as you
as the control of the water
that the correct at once. Hot water wish to serve at once. Hot water standing on tea leaves draws out the tannin, which is the main thing to be avoided. For second cups pour boiling water on these once-used leaves.

The principal ingredients of tea are

tannic acid and theine. From the former we get all the bitter and deleterious taste, from the latter the ar-oma and the pleasing and beneficial effects of tea. To draw out the theine and at the same time not disturb the tannin is the object of good tea-mak-ing. If you have made a tea with no free tannic acid, milk may improve it as a beverage for some tastes. Always as a beverage for some tastes. Always see that the sugar (if you care to use it) is thoroughly dissolved and stirred in before you add the milk—this makes a decided difference chemical-

(Continued next week.)

... A Rat Eradicator

I feel sure that many housewives will be very grateful to know that sulphur will rid their houses of rats. sulphur will rid their houses of rats. Sprinkle it in bureau drawers, closets, around the holes where they come in and in barns; the farmer will find his corn will not be troubled by rats.

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NEW FALL PATTERNS

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

EMPIRE HOUSE GOWN 6706.

For the next four or five issues, we have arranged to give our readers a full page of patterns, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments, for fall and winter. Watch these special pages carefully, as they are sure to contain many things that you will be anxious to secure. Ten Cents for each pattern, Send name, address, size and number of pattern. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 days required for filling of all orders. Write information plainly. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.



The over blouse cut with the back portions extended to form a belt is smart yet simple. It requires scarcely appreciable time for the making, yet it makes a most attractive efct. The over blouse is

made in one piece There are only under arm seams to be sew ed up. The front por-tion is gathered and held by a stay but the backs are extended, crossed and brought round to the front, where the belt portions can be held by a rosette or other

Material required for medium size is 2 yds. 21 or 24, 1½ yds. 32, or 1½ yds. 44 in wide, with ½ yd. 21 for the trimming portions, ½ yd. of ribbon 2 in. wide for the

The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts. GIRL'S DRESS WITH PLAITED SKIRT 6383



skirt is made in five gores and plaited. The two are joined by means of the belt.

Material required for the medium size is 8½ yds. 24, 6½ yds. 32 or 5¼ yds. 44 in wide, with 1 yd. cf

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

CHILD'S DRESS 6597



The simple little frock made full and joined to a yoke is the joined to a yoke is the prettiest for tiny children. This one in cludes a panel at the front that allows use of embeddery or other trimming and is dainty and charming. The frill can be of the material, either the material, either the material, either the dainty and the material, either the material either the materia only.

Material required

for medium size is 3 yds. 24 or 27, 274 yds. 32, 2½ yds. 44 in. wide, with 2½ yds. of banding to broidery, 4 in. wide trim a illustrated

The pattern may be cut for children of 1, 2, and 4 yrs. and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY YOKE NIGHT GOWN 6546



The simple night gown made with a square yoke is al-ways desirable, and this model suits all materials that are used for underwar. Material required "Ny yds. 27, 5 yds. 36, or 4', yds. 44 in, wide, with 1', yds. of badding and 2% yds. of edging.

ring and 272 yds. of edging.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust, and will be mailed gor 10 cts.

FIVE GORED SKIRT 6696



The skirt of two materials is fashion able this season and here is a model that is among the pret-tiest of its kind. There is a circular flounce that forms There ... flounce that form, the lower portion, the number por the lower portion, while the upper por-tion is tucked over the hips but gathered flat to do away with bulk and slightly gathered at the lower edge. The skirt is made

with upper portion & flounce. The upper on is cut in five gores and the flounce.

is circular.

Material required for medium size is, for the upper portion 4 yds, 24 or 27 or 32, 2½ yds, 44 in. wide; for the flounce, 2½, yds. 43 or 27, 2½ yds, 23 or 1½ yds, 44 in. wide. The width of long skirt at lower edge is 3 yds.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 25, 28, and 39 in. waist and will be mailed for 19 ets.

FANCY YOKE BLOUSE 6719



The blouse with a prettily shaped yoke is always attractive. is always attractive. Here is a model treated in that way, but which can be tucked to the neck and shoulder edges, with the yoke omit ted, if better liked. It can be made with the three-quarter sleeves illustrated, or with long ones. long ones. Material required

Material required for medium size is 32, 43, 24 or 22 yds, 25, yds, 35, or 22, yds, 25, yds, 35, or 22, yds, 41, wide, with 35, yds, of edging, 4 yds, of insertion.

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

GIRL'S BOX PLAITED DRESS 6716



ITED DRESS 6716

The dress that is laid in box plaits for its entire length is becoming to the younger girls. This one is held at the waist line by means of a belt and can be made with long sleeves or with short ones. It is closed at the front and finishones. It is closed at the front and finish-ed with a Dutch col-lar showing square ends, but this collar can be cut on a rounded outline, or the neck can be fusished with a standing collar if preferred.

Material required for medium size is 6 yds. 24 or 27, 3 yds. 36

and 44 in. wide.

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

EIGHT GORED SKIRT 6718



The skirt that is made to give a panel effect is one of the newest and best liknewest and best lik-ed. This one is ex-ceptionally smart, the long unbroken panels giving a slender ef-fect to the figure. while those between produce the panel ef-

Material required Material required for medium size is 8½ yds. 24 or 27, 6 yds. 36 or 4 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

WORK APRON 6688



Practical aprons are always in demand. This one includes capacious pockets and can be made as illustrated, or without the bib portions. Chambray is the material illus-trated but such aprons are made aprons are man-from almost any serviceable washable fabric, such as ging ham, linen, percale and the various inexpensive printed wash fabrics Material required

for medium size is $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 24 or 27, 3 yds. 30 in. wide. in. wide.

The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium, large, and will be mailed for 10

HOUSE DRESS 6727



Such a simple dress as this is liked by any busy woman. It especially suits the woman of household cares. It is simple and at the same time neat and attractive, it it is easily slipped on and off. Material required Material required

for medium size is 7½ yds. 24 or 27, 6½ yds. 36 ,or 4¼ yds. 44 in.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.

GIRL'S DRESS WITH BLOOMERS 6725



BOY'S RUSSIAN SUIT 6036



The Russian suit is a favorite for the small boy. It suits his needs perfectly well and it renders him attractive as well as comfortable. This one is made of natural colored lives. This one is made of natural colored linen with hair stripe of red and the belt is of red leather but there is a great opportunity for choice in the matter of color and material.

material.

Material required for medium size is 4 yds. 24, 3 yds. 32 or 2 yds. 44 in. wide.

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



Empire gowns are Empire gowns are always graceful and attractive. This one is simple. The sleeves and the side portions of the body are cut in one in conformity with the latest style, and the trimming is -arranged to exceptional advantage. Material required

Material required for medium size is 9 yds. 24 or 27, 7 yds. 32 or 4½ yds. 44 in. wide with 3½ yds of banding.

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

TUCKED OVER BLOUSE 6704



RR BLOUSE 574
The tracked over blouse cut in one with the sleeves is one of the newest and pretiest and it seems to many practices so many practices as many practices as favorite. This one can be closed at the left of the front as premary women find the front closing satisfactory from many points of view. As a ranneed over the left of the front, the closing is concealed.

tett of the front, the closing is concealed.

Material required is 2% yds. 21 or 24. % yd. 32, or 22% yds. 44 in. wide, with 2% yds. of banding.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 35, 38 and 40 in. bust, and will be mailed for

CHILD'S BOX REEFER 6715



The reefer is always becoming to younger children and in one variation or other is always much worn. The illustration shows the latest model made with a regulation notched collar and lapels and with coat sleeves.

Material required for medium size is 3 yds. 27, 1% yds. 44, 1% yds. 52 in wide, with ½ yd. of velvet for collar. illustration

The pattern is cut for children of 2, 4, 6, and 8 years, and will be mailed for 10 cts.



Here is a dress that is simple and easy to make. In the illus-tration it is made of checked material, & is trimmed with rib-bon. The ribbon how-ever is designed to be tacked to position only and consequentbe tacked to position only and consequently can be removed quite easily whe. cleansing becomes necessary. It is closed invisibly down the back so that it can be opened out flat if required. W

Material required for medium size is 6% yds. 24 or 27,, 5½ yds. 32, or 4½ yds 44 in. wide, with 1½ yds. of ribbon 4 inches wide.

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

*** OUR F

Septembe

Con N ELLERSHOUS

lelightful wea the exception banner year fo —which is awa root crops and well. Potato b did consideral potatoes. Bligh Tussock caterp of damage, esp trict.—B. B.

COM COMPTON Cl done. Most fa crop. Some Grain is fairly ing well and e scason. Cattle crop will be poern Exhibition

GRE

PRESCOTT, A poor. Almost e clover, corn or most one half the barn, and threshed. The grain. Potatoe grain. Potatos considering the ing very well,
Timothy hay is
50c a bush.; c
middlings, \$24;
-G. W. C

HAS SIDNEY CROS seems to yield are getting re as great quant are raised for good crop gene NORTHU

WICKLOW, A menced. Grain Winter wheat Apples, owing t much better th The season's o good so far thi pects of good however. The stock are keepi few who have seem to be wel E. B. H.

DHR BURKETON.
better. There a
but the corn is
with straw. R
land in excelle
for fall wheat. BLACKSTOCK

BLACKSTOCK once more a th very wet harves condition for it wheat is turning sample. Spring Barley is a goo color. Oats will corn are looking about three or The prospect for crop is a failur crop is a failur

WAT AYR, Aug. There are a fe Peas are almost at the best. So Oats varied con Other fields we general complai stooled out wel inclined to be t the dry weather was a good cate and second growell.-G. C. S.

BR FALKLAND, pleted. The wei ing the most o culty was exper in good condition are heating bathreshing has I ning 25 to 30 I fair sample, test Barley is below

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

K-----

NOVA SCOTIA HANTS CO., N. S.

HANTS CO., N. S.
ELLZERRIOURS, Aug. 29—We are h.ving delightful weather. Grain has ripened well and is about ready for reaping. With the exception of applies this has been a banner year for all crosp, sarticularly hay—which is away above the average. Grain root crops and potatoes have also done well. Potato bugs were very plentiful and did considerable damage on unsprayed potatoes. Blight has made its appearance. Tusseck exterpillars have been doing a lot feature. See the control of the control o

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, Aug. 28—Haying is done. Most farmers report a first class-crop. Some harvesting is being done. Group in the fairly good. Root crops are look of the fairly good. Root crops are look of the fairly good. Root crops are look of the fairly good in the fairly good of t ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.
PRESCOTT. Aug. 25-Pastures are very
poor. Almost every farmer is feeding hay,
clover, corn or meal Cows have failed al,
most one half. Grain is almost all in
the barn, and a few of the farmers have
threshed. They report a fair yield of
grain. Pottoes are looking fairly well,
considering the dry weather. Corn is looking very well, although short in stalk.
Timothy hay is selling for \$10 a ton: oats,
\$2 a bush. corn. 75c: bran, \$2 a ton,
middlings, \$24; eggs., 18 to 25c: butter, 27c.
— G. W.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY GROSSING, Aug. 22.—Pall wheat seems to yield extra well. A great many are getting ready for canning factories, as great quantities of tomatoes and corn are raised for that purpose. Corn is a good crop generally.—J. K.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

NORTHUMBERIAND CO., ONT.
WICKLOW, Aug. 30.—Threshing has commenced. Grain is going to be a fair yield.
Winter wheat is good; peas, very poor.
Apples, owing to the recent rains, will be
much better than was at first anticipated.
The season's output of cheese is not so
good so far this season as last year. Prosgood so far this season as last year. Prosgood so far tills season as last year. Pros-pects of good pasture are encouraging, however. The prices of all kinds of live stock are keeping exceptionally good. The few who have tried alfalfa this season seem to be well pleased with the result.— E. B. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BURKETON Aug. 24.—Corn never looked better. There are no silos in this section, but the corn is cut and fed in connection with straw. Recent rains have put the land in excellent condition for preparing for fall wheat.—R. H. P.

for fall wheat—R. H. P.

BHACKSTOCK, Aug. 3.—Harvesting is
once more a thing of the past. We had a
very wet harvest. Straw is not in as good
condition for feed as some years. Fall
wheat is turning out well and is a good
wheat is turning out well and is a good
lead of the straw of the straw of the straw
Barley is a good crop but will be dark in
color. Oats will be a fair crop. Roots and
corn are looking well. Alsike is averaging
about three or four bushels to the acre.
The prospect for red clover is good. Apple
crop is a faiture—R. J. P.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR. Aug. 22—Harvest is well over. There are a few costs and peas out yet Peas are almost a failure—only haif a crop at the best. Some even plowed them up. Oats varied condiderably. Some were short Other fields were fairly good. The most general complaint was that they had not stooled out well in the spring, and were inclined to be thin. Clover is a poor crop, the dry weather having killed it out. There was a good catch in the spring. Pastures and second growth meadows are looking well—6. C. 8.

BRANT CO., ONT

BRANT CO., ONT
PALKLAND, Aug. 22.—Harrest is completed. The weather was very-catchy during the most of it and considerable difficulty was experienced in storing the grain in good condition. Oats drawn in too soon are heating hadly in the barns. Some threshing has been done. Wheat is run ning 25 to 39 bushels an acre, and is a fair sample, testing about 57-58 lbs. a but, Barley is below the average yield, and is

shrunken. Oats are good, yielding 35 to 40 bushels an acre. Few peas are grown bushels an acre. Few peas here.—L. T. OXFORD CO., ONT.

BRIGHT, Aug. 23.—Apples are small and rather inferior in quality; about one-third of a crop as compared with previous years. Old trees are practically covered with bark louse. This is not to be wondered at, as there is absolutely no spraying done.—G.O. MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN. Aug. 25.—Oats are of good quali-ty. Early sowing cannot fail to have its effect on the quality of spring grain. Very tew peas are grown. The average of fall few peas are grown. The average of fall wheet to be sown promises an increase of probably 25 per cent. over last year. This is the result of the many rains which have made soil preparation fairly easy and promises good germination of seed—C. M. M. GLAWOOFTH, Aug. 24—We are harvesting and preparing land for fall wheat, for which report rains have put the land in

had; although over 70 years old I must still work. This will continue as long as we are heavily taxed and our help taken to build public works to be given away.— J. A. G.

BRUCE CO., ONT.
CLUNY, Aug. 29—The weather is fine and cool. We have had plenty of rain in the past two weeks. A great deal of damage has been done to buildings, especially barns, by lightning. Harvest is half over now. Everything but peas is yielding an average crop. a little better than the last two crops. Hay has been a big crop. The second crop is being kept for seed by a great number of the farmers.—J. McK.

An illustration of a champion Holstein bull. Sir Rooker Posch 2nd, owned by Duff help to farmers in many ways. I enclose Bros., of Warkworth, Ont., was published \$1.00 for my subscription for 1910.—J. J. Farm and Dairy issues of August 4th Patterson, Grey Co., Ontario.

condition. Reliable help cannot be is although over 70 years old I must be is although over 70 years old I must be will continue as long as are heavily taxed and our help taken to dipuble works to be given away.—

A. G.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

LINY, Aug. 29—The weather is fine toool. We had plenty of rain in past two weather than the condition of the

Visitors to the Toronto Exhibition this year cannot afford to leave Scarboro Beach Park out of their plans. This \$600,000 amissment resort, modelled after Dreamment and Charles the world-famous institutions. The control of the cont





show you what they've done.

We are ready to show you actual buildings in your neighborhood where NEPONSET PAROID Roofing has been on roofs for years. The money saved in repairs more than offsets the difference in price between BIRD

NEPONSET Roofings and the cheaper kinds. Back of Bird NEPONSET Products are records of long service and 115 years of experience in one line of business. We originated the ready roofing idea and make different roofings for different classes of buildings.

NEPONSET PAROII Roofing

for your barns, poultry buildings, etc., gives service equal to that of highest grade shingles

Unlike shingles, it resists fire, doesn't blow off or deterorate. NEPONSET PAROID has been in service for twelve years on United States Government, Railroad, Industrial and Farm Buildings, in all climates. If it meets these severe conditions, it will surely meet yours.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding, for dwellings and all other buildings where artistic results are desired. It is more attractive than shingles, wears like slate, makes an attractive-looking roof, resists fire, saves money and always gives satisfaction. It may be used on exterior walls in many attractive ways.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and ire a low-cost roofing, you temporary buildings as require a low-cost roofing should use NEPDHSET RED-ROPE Roofing rather tarred felts—more satisfactory in every way tarred felts - more satisfactory in every way - it has been the standard low-cost roofing for 25 years.

NEPONSET BLACK WATERPROOF Building Paper, under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior heat, cold and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

NEPDNSET FLORIAN Sound-Deadening Felt, for floors, partitions, etc., to deaden sound. Six times as efficient as ordinary deadening felt.

These are facts and not claims-write us and we will prove every statement

Consult Our Building Counsel Department

Tell us the mature of the buildings you propose to erect or repair and we'll send you the BIRD NEPONSET Book which troats your special case. There are dealers in BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCTS everywhere. If you don't know the one in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 509 Lottridge St., HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1785. Originators of Complete Ready Roofing and Waterproof Building Papers. Winnipeg, 123 Bannantyne St.: Montreal: 14t Union St., St. John, N. B. East Walpole, Mass.; New York; Washington: Chicago; Portland, Oregon.

Toronto, Monday, September 4th.—The norther of Agriculture has lately issued a statement recarding the condition of the crops in the Province, which may briefly be summarized as followed by the statement of the condition of the crops in the Province, which may briefly be summarized as followed by the statement of the condition of the crops in the Province, which may briefly be summarized as followed by the statement of the condition of the condition of the crops in the condition of the conditio

WHEAT
Prices have been fluctuating during the
week, and some uncertainty is evinced as
to the ultimate effect on the export question of the diminished supply of grain in
Europe. At last advices, wheat in Chicago
Europe. At last advices, wheat in Chicago
at \$1.09\text{\text{\text{c}}}: December, \$1.0\text{\text{\text{c}}}: and May
at \$1.00\text{\text{\text{c}}}.

iediate shipment. Ontario old winter iminediate shipment. Ontario old winter wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 outside; new wheat, So. a bushel, outside. On the farmers' mar-ket, old fall wheat is selling at \$1.01 to \$1.02 a bushel, and goose wheat at \$1c to \$2c a bushel; new wheat, \$9c to \$2c a bush

COARSE GRAINS

Onertations by local dealers for coarse grains are solitons. Canada Western cats, No. 2, who was Canada Western cats, No. 2, who was Canada Western cats, No. 2, who was consistent of the coarse for immediate shioment. No. 2, who was consider a merican court, No. 2, yellow, 716, and of the coarse for immediate shioment. No. 2, who was considered and control of the coarse grains are selling at the following prices Old oats, 46c; new acts, 46c; peas. 200; per coarse grains are selling at the following prices Old oats, 46c; new acts, 46c; peas. 200; per coarse grains are selling at the following prices Old oats, 46c; new acts, 46c; peas. 200; per coarse grains are selling at the following prices Old oats, 46c; new are as follows: Canada western outcomes to bunkel, in can lots; barkey, 56c a bunkel, in car lots; barkey, 56c a bunkel, in car lots.

POTATOES AND BEANS

POTATOES AND BEANS
The market for potatoes is quiet and nex
Intarios are quoted at 40e to 50e a bush-l,
eccording to quality. On the farmers
variet old potatoes are selling at 45e to
55e a bag, and new potatoes at 51 to 51!
t bas. The excitement that raged in Monreal in the bean market last week, had
prevalable effect on Toronto prices
produced by the control of the control
to the control of the control of the control
to 52 to 52.00 to 52.00 to 52.00 to 52.00 to 52.00 to
182 to \$2.00 \$2.00 to
182 to
182

In Montreal trade in potatoes is firm and dealers quote them at 45c to 50c a bushel. In a jobbing way potatoes are quoted at 70c a bushel.

Trade in beans is strong, and three pound pickers are quoted by dealers at \$1.90 to \$2 a bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prices show a little firmer tendency for all grades of butter. This is of course natural at this time of year. Local whole-sale dealers make the following quota-tions: Choice creamery prints, 24c to 25c, et a lb.; separator prints, 24c to 25c, etc. dairy prints, 26c to 25c, etc. for the prices remained to the continuary quality, 15c to 18c a lb.

16c to 18c a lb.

Prices remain stationary in cheese. Local

Prices remain stationary in cheese
dealers quote as follows: Large cheese
11/2 a lb. twins. 11/2 c a lb.

On the farmers' market, choice dairy

onterer is selling at 25c to 25c a lb.; and or
butter is selling at 25c to 25c a lb.;

In Montreal ref. 15c to 25c a lb.

In Montreal ref. 15c about a lb.

In Montreal ref. 15c about a lb.

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if m and m better and firm and prices range as follows: Butter, choice western creamery, 23 c to 22c a lb ordinary quality, 29c a lb.; cheese, westers the to 11 c a lb.; eastern, 10 c to 10%c.

WOOL

Wool prices remain unchanged and are is follows: Washed fleeces, 18c to 20c: un washed fleeces, 13c to 14c; and rejects, 16c

HIDES

Local quotations for hides are as follows Local quotations for hides are as follows:
No. 1, inex-ted steer and cow hides, 10c.
No. 1, inex-ted steer and cow hides, 10c.
Local property of the steer of the

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has taken a turn upwards. Dealers are laying in additional supplies for the fall trade, and the product is not quite so plentiful as earlier in the season. Dealers quote them at 20c a dozen season. Dealers quote than service in the season. Dealers quote than a critical in the case lots. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 25e to 25e a dozen. The poultry market is quitet and priess range as follows: The dealers quote: Chickens, 15e a lb.; fowl, 16e to 12e a, 16e to 15e a lb. on the Gallers and the dealers quote. Chickens, 15e a lb.; fowl, 16e to 15e a lb.; truckeys, 17e to 15e a lb. fowl, 11e to 12e a lb.; spring ducks, 14e to 16e a lb. Montreal wholesale prices for eggs are as follows: Selected stock, 12e to 25e a dozen; Inferior grades 12b; et al. (15e a dozen; Inferior grades 12b

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Dealers quote wholesale prices for fruit
as follows: Canadian plums, 35e to 56e a
hasket: Bartlett pears, a basket, 55e to 75e;
Canadian peaches a basket, 35e to 75e;
Canadian peaches a basket; Lawton berries, 6e
to 80 abs. vatermeions, 36 to 35e each;
U.35 to 81.55 a basket; Lawton berries, 6e
to 6e a box vatermeions, 36 to 36e abs.
equation of a basket;
Carrots, 55e a basket;
Carrots, 55

On the farmers' market vegetables are elling as follows: Cauliflowers 10c to 15c UNION STOCK-YARDS, Toronto

40 YEARS PROOF

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure ms been the world-wide remedy f

I have used your medi-w I take the liberty to oks to me. I once had a now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one or your books to me. I come had a borse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Curv and at the end of four months be was as t tried your Curv and at the was foaled. I have the summer of the summer of the summer of the #1. a bottle—4 for \$4. Get our book "A Treatise On the Horse" at dealers or write us.

cch; cabbage, 5c to 10c each; rhubarb, 4c o 5c a bunch; beets, 10c to 25c a dozen; freen peas, 25c to 30c a peck; dry onions, 11.59 a bushel.

HAY AND STRAW

Whelesale quotations for hay are as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$14 a ton; mixed timothy and clover, \$15 to \$14 a ton; mixed timothy and clover, \$15 to \$13 a ton; or \$1 a 48, Toronto. Straw in bales, \$7 to \$0 or, the Larmonto track, Toronto emothy is selling at \$18 to \$21 a ton; at a traw in bundles, \$14 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$16 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$10 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$10 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 to \$10 a ton, and loose straw, at \$1 ton, and and loose straw, at \$1 ton, and and and and all \$1 ton, and and all \$1 ton, an

tles, 814 to 810 a no., 81 to 89, in Montreal trade is active in hay and dealers outou as follows: Choice timothy, 812 to 812.50 a ton; clover mixed, 82.50 a 599 and clover 88 to 88.50 a ton on track

MILL FEEDS

MILL FEEDS
MIII feed prices are unchanged, and the
following are the quotations: Outario bran
\$20 a ton; shorts, \$22
aton; shorts, \$22
aton, on track, Toronto,
business is brisk and prices are frm, as
follows: Outario bran, \$20 5,00 to \$21,50 a
ton; shorts, \$21
ton; on track, Montreal.
Montrey
MONEY

HONEY

HONEY
There is no change in the price of honey; dealers quoto as follows: Honey in 60 h, tins, the olse a h; in 5 and 10 h; tins, the olse a h; in 5 and 10 h; tins, the olse a h; is of the olse a h; of the olse

HORSE MARKET

HORSE MARKET

Receipts of horses are still light and
there is little business doing. All signs
hoint to very hish prices ruling this fall
for drafters, some authorities going so
far as to say that choice animals of this
class are likely to realize \$400 or \$500.

Quantions at present are about as folclass are likely to realize \$400 or \$500.

Quantions at present are \$400 or \$500.

grade, \$100 to \$500; general to \$500; medium,
grade, \$100 to \$500; general to \$500; expressers,
\$170 to \$220 and serviceably sound horses,
\$500 to \$300 each.

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK
The live stock market is steady and prices are firm in all branches. Hogs are no higher in price, but there. Hogs are no higher in price, but there are no prices put there are no bright in price, but there are no price price in a farmers seem to be a little chary of going into the pig breeding business. The Northwest is shipping large number of cattle of somewhat inferior grade, for the most part, to the older provinces of the most part, to the older provinces did not be not part of the most part, to the older province coming in in large numbers. Dealers quote orices as follows:

(Choice export cattle—8.69 to 86.65; medium, 85.25 to 85; bulls and cows, 84.59 to 85 a cyt.)

Choice butcher cattle—85 50 to 86; medi-im, 84.75 to 85 25; cows, 83.75 to 85.25; bulls, 84 to 84.75 a cwt.

Stockers-choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; light stockers, \$3.75 to \$4 Feeders—choice steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; Miles

Milch cows—choice. 850 to 870; medium. \$30 to 845; springers, 840 to 865; canners, 82 to 8250; calves, 83.50.

FOR SALE

Br. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Montreal, Satur

local demand for steady this week v packers and other packers and othe ywn being just demand. Prices tained at \$9.25 to lots weighed off meeting with a been selling freel for fresh killed a EXPORT BUT Montreal, Satur narket for cheese r firmer than di

September 8

Sheep—ewes, \$4 \$3.50; lambs, \$6 to Hogs—f.o.b., \$8.5 ed, \$9 a cwt.

In Montreal ch

\$6 to \$6.25; mediary quality, \$4.75 ing at prices rang \$3.75 to \$4 a cwt;

Peterboro, Septe delivered on Eng totalled 34,000, T the Old Country

ery of hogs on the what heavier. The quote the following shipment of hog \$8.65 a cwt.; weig delivered at abate the country of the country of

MONTREAL

PETERBOR

er firmer than di In the country pri better. The lowes during the week a been made as hig the cheese sold in averaged 10%c to cases colored chee ium over white, b keen demand for now, and prices of should be on a p Great Britain has during the past for ee a good demand the fact that we a ber, and the offer include some Sept week. The disturb week. The disturket is the fact the ing made for the land cheese, and the other side at the prices to be p fore stocking up extent. The trade or less of a hand: The receipts this amounting to alm crease over the c year. Reports fro the country indica

the country indice on, fully equal to no dealst that the will show up well. The butter marke are steadily advan-big demand from little export deman country to-day pri-at about 24c a lb Montreal will pro 24/5c.

CHEESE Madoc, Aug. 31.-old at 10 11-16c.

Brockville, Sept. white offered: 745 c Belleville, Sept. 1 fered: 510 sold at 920 at 10%c. Winchester, Sept.

********* BF Cards under

card accepted t r. 44444444444

ORMSBY GRANGE breeding of his SPRINGBROOK HO

Present offering Tamworth boar ONE 2 YR. STALLI

Beau, Imp. Ye mostly all from -R. M. HOLTBY

CHERRY BANK ST R. O. P.) Cows ARTHUR, North

good, prospects for a good, seed, excellent, seed, excellent, flye, good. Peas rather disappointing: flye, good. Peas rather disappointing daing. Beans, sont-what unsatisfactory ding. Beans, sont-what unsatisfactory potatos, early planted varieties gave poor returne; later planted very satisfactory, return, fairly satisfactory. Roots, turnips, even, fairly satisfactory. Fruit, not returns: later planted very satisfactory, Goots, turnips, corn, fairly satisfactory, Boots, turnips, poor; mangels, satisfactory. Fruit, not up to the average of former years of min.ous rumors come from the North | 2, 81.11½; No. 3, 81.50, at lake ports, for



HARVEST THE OTHER 40% OF YOUR CORN

THOUSANDS of farmers plant their corn crop 100 per cent — cultivate it 100 per cent — but let obstume harvesting methods rob them of 40 per cent of its value. They store be the corn of its value. They store the corn of its value is they corn of the corn test in a method per cent. This is not pool become in time and labor, but get If harvested at the right time, cornstells are sweet and must times their feeding value is equal to two thirds the value of the cerr itself—dimost qualt to import his part of the corn test is a consistent of the corn test in the corn can be consistent with the corn consistent with the corn consistent of the corn consistent with the corn consistent with the corn consistent with the corn consistent consistent consistent with the corn consistent consistent consistent with the corn consistent consistent

are tipe-direct to a woody more by the sun—soaked by the rain—most of their feeding value is lost

Make up your mind this year not to let this part of your crop dry up, de-generate, and rot into tasteless, woody fibre when you can save and feed it

I H C CORN BINDERS HUSKERS AND SHREDDERS

Last year's sudden early cold and snow, and the lack of help to take prompt care of the creps caused considerable loss throughout the corn belt. Early winter—lack of time—leaves the considerable loss throughout the corn belt has done not put the lost 40 per cent back into pay sound well as excuses, but this does not put the lost 40 per cent back into pay sound well as excuses, but You have your choice of put the machine best adapted to your needs—a Deering, McGernick, Milwaukee, or an Osborne binder.

Deering, McGernick, Milwaukee, or an Osborne binder.

And the Corn binder will take care of your entire crop—ears and stalks—have the corn binder will take care of your entire crop—ears and stalks. No need to bother alone done to said the continue of the said to the shredding so your stock will eat all the Condition.

With a Deering, increasing, and do the shredding so your stock will east all the cold and time of linsking, and do the shredding so your stock will east all the folder.

all the folder.

If the content is a state of the state



Sheep—ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.60; bucks, \$3 to \$5.50; lambs, \$6 to \$6.40.

Hogs—f.o.b., \$8.50 to \$8.75; fed and watered, \$9 a cwt.

ed, 89 a cwt.

In Montreal choice steers are quoted at
\$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ordinary quality, \$4.75 to \$5. Calvés are selling at prices ranging from \$5 to \$14; aheep,
\$3.75 to \$4 a cwt: lambs, \$5.50 to \$6 a cwt.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, September 6th. - Danish hoge
delivered on English markets last week
to be september 10 meters of the september 10 meters of the september 10 meters of the 10 meters of hoge on the local markets is someery of hogs on the local markets is somewhat heavier. The George Matthews Coquote the following prices for this week's
shipment of hogs f.o.b. country points
with meters of the september 10 meters of the 10 me

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
Montreal, Saturday, Sepi-mber 3.—The
local demand for live hogs has been fairly
steady this week with a good demand from
packers and other dealers, receipts into
yan being just smilleint to supply the
themand. Prices have been firmly maintained at \$93.55 to \$5.55 a cwt. for selected
lots weighted off cars. Dressed hogs are
with a good demand, and have
been for the price of the control of the
for fresh killed paid \$15 to \$15.55 a cwt.
for fresh killed paid \$25.55 a cwt.

2

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal. Saturday, September 5,...The market for cheese this week has been rather firmer than during the previous week. In the country prices have ruled a fraction better. The lowest price paid in Ontario during the week was 10%, and sales have been made as high as 10%. been made as high as 10%. The bulk of the cheese sold in the country, however, average's 10% to 10% a lb. In some consideration of the country of the country was a country of the country of the country keen demand for this class of goods just now, and prices during the coming week should be on a par. The demand from Great Britain has increased considerably during the past few days, and we should during the past few days, and we should the fact that we are gettling into Septemsee a good demand from now on in view of the fact that we are getting into Septem ber, and the offerings in the country will include some September made cheese next week. The disturbing factor in the marweek. The disturbing factor in the mar-ket is the fact that contracts are now be-ing made for the outbut of the New Zea-land cheese, and the dealers generally on the other side are waiting to ascertain the prices to be paid for these cheese be-fore stocking up Canadians to any great extent. The trade, consequently, is more or less of a hand to mouth character. The receints this week were fairly heavy.

or less of a hand to mouth character.

The receipts this week were fairly heavy, amounting to almost \$5.00, a decided in crease over the corresponding week last year. Reports from various sections of the court; indicate a good make going on, fully cound to last year, and there is no sless; that the fall make in Ontario.

The hunter market is very firm, and prices are stacklike advancing in the ices of the are stacklike.

The buffer marise is very firm, and prices are steadily advancing in the face of the big demand from the home trade, and a little export demand at full prices. In the country to-day prices are expected to rule at about 24c a lb. Prices next week in Montreal will probably be advanced to

CHEESE MARKETS

Madoe, Aug. 31.-640 boxes offered; all sold at 10 11-16c.

Brockville, Sept. 1.—2059 colored and 805 white offered: 745 colored sold at 10%c. Belleville, Sept. 1.—2325 white cheese offered: 510 sold at 10%c, 320 at 10 13-16c.

322 colored, balance white: 62 boxes of white sold on board at 10%c. Napanec, Sept. 2.—520 white and 850 col-ored cheese boarded. All sold at 10 13-16c.

1546. See noarmed. All soid at 19 Kemptrille. Spots hoarded, of which number 250 sold for 19%. Victoriaville, Que. Sept. 2.—150 hoxes of cheese sold at 19%. Que. Sept. 2.—1500 hoxes of cheese sold at 19%. Que. Sept. 2.—1500 hoxes of colored properties. Sept. 2.—68 cheese offered; all colored properties. Sept. 2.—68 cheese offered; all colored properties. Sept. 2.—68 cheese offered 185 boxes, all colored All sold at 10 1546. Pictor, Sept. 2.—170 cheese boarded 322 white and 65 days of the sept. 2.—21 shows all colored and white at 10 114 at 19%. Colored, and white at 10 114 at 19%. Colored, and white at 10 114 at 19%. Colored and white at 10 114 at 19%. Colored and white at 10 114 at 19%.

London, Ont., Sept. 3.—Offered, 1952 boxes, all colored, except 240 boxes; 145 boxes colored sold at 10 11-16c.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sept. 3.—800 boxes f cheese at 10½c.



PARTIES intending remodel-ling stables will do well and save money by writing for information on my new idea on on Stalls and Stanch-ions. Get my prices direct to you, Freight Prepaid, on Stanchions, Stalls Stanchions, Stalls and Water Bowls. My 1910 Stanchions are better than ever. Ask for my Free Offer. It will

A. M. RUSH Box 127, Preston, Ont.

JUST LISTEN

Let us do the talking at your aut-umn sale. Thirty-five years 'experience with Satisfied Customers.

F. H. McCullough & Son NAVAN, ONT.

Dr. Boil's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The auth century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for a free trial \$1 bottle. This offer only good for 80 days. Limited to 500 bottles. ood for 60 days. Limited to 500 bottles. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE. Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd. Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. Etf

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE Sewrai choice young Sows sired by Imp.
Soar, dams oy Colwill's Choice, Canada's
bred to young stock bog tured sows. Recently
bred to young stock bog tured sows. A few very choice yearling
and two year old Shortborn heifers. First
class family. Excellent milking strain.
Prices right.

A A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS

FOR SALE

A few nice young Hampshire pigs for sale at a reasonable price, if sold soon, to make room. 20 at 10%c.
Winchester, Sept. 1—397 boxes registered, J.M. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONT

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUEBEC. — Importation breeding of high-class Olydesdales, a specialty. Special importations will made.—DUNCAN MCEACHRAN.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.—High-class stock, choice breeding Fresent offerings, two year old beffers, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five Tamworth bears from imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion Hight Forward, Imp. One 2 yr. filly by Barron Besu, Imp. Yearling stallions and filles by that greatest of sires, Acme Imp. mostly all from imported marss. Three (imp.) 2 year old filles just received. -R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester P. O., and G. T. R. Station; Myrtic C. P. R. L. D.

CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM.—The home of High Class Record of Performance (or R. O. P.) Cows and Heifers. The average test of the herd is 4.12.—P. D. Mc-ARTHUR, North Georgetown, Que.

FAIR WINNERS

have often been produced by the help of

ABSORBINE

Liniment and Leg Wash, as it strengthens the Muscles and Ligaments. Keeps out sorress, prevents failigue, stops pain, respectively and the Muscles and Ligaments. Keeps out sorress, prevents failigue, stops pain, respectively and the state of the state

livered.
Free descriptive book and lithographed coloured picture of "Monk and Equity," the champion team of the world, upon request.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 123 "TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
OR LYMANS, LIMITED, AGENTS, ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL, CAN.

AYRSHIRES RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM PHILIPSBURG, OUE.

CLYDESDALES, AYRSHIRES, YORK-SHIRES.—Special offering: Two bulls, 10 months old, of good dairy type; also colts and brood mares, high grade or pure bred. Write for information, prices.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor

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

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 156-11 164 St. James St., Montreaj

"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm Here are kept the choices strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best bacon types. WHITE OFFICIAL OF ARTHUR WINTE WYAN. DOTTES AND ARRED FOR FORLY.

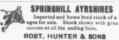
HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. SIBRAU, Froprietor Manager

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Presh importation just landed of 12 of the choicest young bulls I have ever land-ed, from the best bards in Scotland, such an Osborne's, Auchenbrain's, Netherhall. Bargenoch, Barr of Hobeland and Mitchell of Lochfergus, all it for service. Also in tensic cows, 3 year olds, 2 year olds, and 50 chr ee 1 year olds preserved.

Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.



ROBT. HUNTER & SONS

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Bull calves offered, three to twelve ionths old, from dams up to 251/4 lbs. butter in 7 da

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We are now offering for sale a 13 mos. old son of "Count Do Kol Pretertif Paul" out of a 20 lb. dam; also a son of Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service. BROWN BROS, LYN, ONT.

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Count Hengerveld Fapus De Kol, who heads this herd, together with several of his get, will be at the Canadian National Exhibition; come and see them. There are several very choice young bulls among them. No young stock priced till exhibition time. tion time. E-TF

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BULL CALF, handsome and straight, his dam, sire's dam and grand dam, have records over 21 bis., testing over 4 per cent. Also seven Females, including a daughter dam, between Females, including a daughter dampter. Be Kol Pietertie, nevent 25, 778 bis. milk one year. Test well bred and first-class stock.

Will be prieed right to anyone taking the lot before October first.

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GET. SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

So put it squarely up to the next fellow who si O put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "us good as Oshawa Steel Shingles," Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century. Then watch him dodge. See him evade, Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Somebace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-live years to come.

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There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galzyanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on. There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable repurance of the contract of the property of the biggest of the biggest in the British Empire back of that guarantee. So it is plain common sense for you to refuse

the biggest business of its and in the Empire back of that guarantee. So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

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Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the
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They cost but five cents a vear per square.
(A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped
from heavy sheet steel—28 gauges steel. Then
they are thickly galvanized. That means they
are coated with zine—the rusi defying metal—
in such a way that the zine is driven right into
the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this
galvanizing were done the ordinary way.
Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no
painting. They will not rust. They cannot
possibly leak.

painting. They will not suppossibly leak.
So you are sure you will have no bother with so you are sure you will have no bother with so you are shingled roof, once it's on the that and you possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—

simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay woode shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are ind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far meros than it would be if it fairly bristled with light-

ning rods.
Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building. following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that abs

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is or Practically an Osliawas-shingled roof is one scamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the underside of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any re-pairs, for twenty-five years at least. Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for yea?

Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

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SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only. Make the weight test yourself. First

be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or G. A. Pedla more.

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