

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 38

FARM AND DAIRY

AND

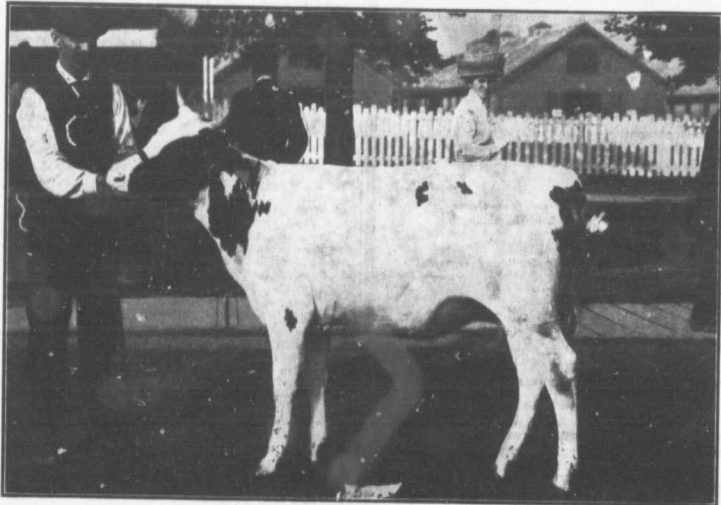
RURAL HOME

Dept. of Agr. & Coll. Sci. 12
Can. & Cold. Sci. Res.

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 19

1912.



HUMSHAUGH KATE, AN AYRSHIRE HEIFER THAT IS PRACTICALLY IDEAL IN TYPE

This pure bred Ayrshire heifer, owned by A. Hume & Co., of Menie Ont., was the first prize senior heifer calf at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and with her full sister won the award offered for the best two animals the progeny of one cow. She was also a prize winner at the London Exhibition last week. This heifer is the type the expert breeders seek after. Notice her open nostril, broad forehead, strong jaw, long lean neck that blends nicely with the shoulder, her straight, strong, back, unusual length of barrel, her depth behind the shoulder and her well aprung rib, denoting a strong constitution, and the dairy qualities of her hind quarters. Heifers like these make money for the men who own them. We need more of them. Mr. Hume may be seen holding her.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-flousing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

Why You Will Prefer THE "SIMPLEX"

In preference to all other Cream Separators is because the "Simplex" is:

- So Simple
- So Easy to Turn
- So Easy to Clean
- So Perfect in Skimming
- So Quick in Separating
- So Pleasing in Appearance
- Self Balancing
- Seldom out of Repair
- Soon Pays for Itself

LASTS A LIFE TIME

There are other advantages in favor of the "Simplex." These are explained in our literature, which will be mailed to you free on request.

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the "Simplex" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Then, too, our large capacity machines, so constructed that they turn more easily than most other separators, regardless of capacity, will enable you to separate your milk in half the time. This is a great advantage it will pay you to enjoy.

Bear in mind we allow you to prove all these claims—since "Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

Write to us for full particulars about the "Simplex" and our special terms to you to use the "Simplex" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Women A Few Pointed Paragraphs About Them

Some Women tell fortunes,—all help send them.

Man's pocket book is always safe,—the Woman's is always handy.

Convince the Woman that your goods are right,—she'll sell them to the family.

The Woman studies where and what to buy,—the man works to pay the bills. The man may be the President of the home, but the Woman is the Purchasing Agent.

Department store managers know that by securing the attention and interest of Women, the maximum of sales can be made, not only for things for Women's own personal uses, but for the needs of the entire household.

Therefore the modern department store directs about 90 per cent of its advertising to Women and about 90 per cent of its display space is devoted to goods that appeal to Women as buyers.

We recognize in Farm and Dairy this great influence that Woman wields. On October 10 we will give the Farm Women of this country our Fourth Annual Special Household Magazine Number, all devoted to Women and to Woman's activities in agriculture.

Do you believe in Women? You believe in Farm and Dairy! Then need we give you further argument as to why you should be in our Special Household Number, October 10?

A prominent department store man estimates that 60 per cent of the purchases of strictly men's goods are suggested or influenced by Women.

As a matter of fact if the Woman is convinced, the sale is two-thirds made to her family, and this estimate is verified by a reliable estimate that 85 per cent of all purchases at department stores are made by women direct, or are influenced by Women.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA

The Central Canada Exhibition, held last week in Ottawa, was this year conducted as the Dominion Exhibition, and received the special grant of \$50,000 offered by the Dominion Government. This enabled the management to greatly increase the prize-list and helped to bring out a good entry in most classes, although the increase was not as large as might have been expected owing in part to the unfavorable season making it difficult for farmers to compete.

Showers on several days tended to keep down the attendance, although former records were broken in this respect on a couple of days. The management is to be congratulated on having kept the exhibition clear from the fakirs which have disgraced this exhibition in the past. The Midway was more than ample in extent that of the Toronto Exhibition the week before, but games of chance were not in evidence.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITS

The British Columbia Government made a creditable exhibit of fruit and other products that province, which attracted much attention. It was also well represented by exhibits in the horse and dairy cattle classes.

In the horticultural buildings there was a creditable exhibit of fruit and flowers, as well as of vegetables. A considerable number of the awards for fruit went to exhibitors from the Niagara district. The agricultural societies of Ontario, through the department at Ottawa, made an attractive exhibit of seed grain, grain in the sheaf and fruit, similar in character to that made the week before in Toronto. The Central Experimental Farm also made an excellent exhibit of corn on the stalk, grain and fruit, and displayed charts showing the results of various experiments conducted at the farm. There was an interesting exhibit of insects, with information concerning them, by the Entomological Division.

LARGE ENTRY OF HORSES

The classes for both heavy and light horses were unusually well filled. The competition in some classes was even keener than at Toronto. Clydes and other good numbers, but the most marked increase in exhibits was noticeable in the Percherons, which were shown by a number of the leading importers and breeders of that breed. A more extended report of these classes appears elsewhere in this issue.

DEER CATTLE CLASSSES

As usual at Ottawa, the beef cattle classes were as strong as the dairy. The principal exhibitors were R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, who won most of the championships on both males and females; Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland; W. A. Wallace & Son, of Karz; R. L. Emmert, of Oak Bluff, Man.; R. S. Nicholson, of Jas. Leask, of Greenbank; J. Gardhouse & Son, of Highfield; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; W. R. Elliott & Son, Mitchell Bros., J. H. Melick, Edmonton, Alta.; Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., and one or two others. Most of the exhibitors mentioned showed only one or two animals, and all came within the prize money.

All the principal awards for fat steers were taken by Jas. Leask & Son.

DAIRY CATTLE

The Ottawa Exhibition is always noted for its fine exhibit of dairy cattle, and this year was no exception. As usual, the competition in the Ayrshire classes was particularly keen. Men who had been exhibiting for years stated they believed the exhibit of Ayrshires was the largest and best ever made at an exhibition

in Canada. Some idea of the quality of the stock shown may be gained from the fact that the champion herd shown by R. R. Jones, of Howick, Que., comprising a bull and four females, has been bought by Mr. Baker, of Buffalo, for \$20,000, on condition that he can induce Mr. McMillan, of Huntington, Que., to act as his farm foreman for three years. This is the largest price ever offered in Canada by an individual purchaser for five animals of one breed.

There was a good exhibit of Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, but the number of entries, except in Guernseys, where a herd from the Maritime Provinces captured most of the awards, was little or no greater than in former years. B. H. Bull, Son, of Brampton, had matters much their own way in Jerseys, although Mr. Ball, of Rock Island, Que., made a number of winners. Mr. Dolson, of Aloa, placed the awards for Jerseys and Guernseys. A more extended report of the Ayrshire and Holstein classes and the awards is published elsewhere in this issue.

LAMB SHEEP EXHIBIT

There was very fair competition in practically all the classes for sheep, including both long and short wools, the prizes being pretty well divided in most classes. In Ostwalds, the exhibitors were Paul Sylvester, Assense Denis and Theo. Allan, in Leicester, Jas. Snell and H. M. Allan, and in Lincolns, Denis and Sylvester. South Downs were shown by Alfred Ayr, Geo. Baker and Guy Carr and Shropshires by J. R. Kelsey, Paul Sylvester, Alex. Dow, A. Denis and J. C. Stewart.

The principal winner in Dorset Horned was R. H. Harding, of Thornedale, with E. Alfred Ayr, taking a fair share of the prizes. Suffolk and Hampshire Downs were shown by Sylvester, Denis, Kelsey and Ayr; Oxford by E. Barber, Robt. Brigham and P. Sylvester; and Cheviots by Guy Carr, H. F. Goff and Jas. Parker. All the exhibitors mentioned were within the prize money. The prizes for fat sheep were divided between Geo. Baker, J. R. Kelsey and Alfred Ayr. The awards were placed by Mr. Gibson, of Denfield, and Mr. Archibald, of the Experimental Farm.

SWINE EXHIBIT STRONG

The exhibit of hogs was larger than at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, there being competition in practically all classes. A large part of the exhibit was furnished by western Ontario breeders, who won most of the awards. In Tamworths, Douglas Hartrey, of Fridburg, were prominent. In Yorkshires, Petherston and Harvey, and in Chester, De Coureux and M. W. Miller, of Brome Centre, did well. Mr. Miller, a new exhibitor, showed up prominently. Paul Sylvester and Harvey also showed in this class. The prizes were placed by Mr. Jones, of Zenda.

MACHINERY EXHIBITS

The large new machinery building was fairly well filled with exhibits. A popular exhibit was that of the milking machine, demonstrations of which were given in the cattle stables. The machinery building, not being quite completed, was roofed in part by canvas.

One of the chief defects the Ottawa fair suffers from is its lack of railway accommodation. Until the management succeeds in having a spur line run out to the grounds, it cannot expect to have the exhibit that it otherwise would. Everything considered, the exhibition was a success, and showed distinct advances in a number of departments over former years.

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WHY is a regu farmer sort. We do n the same land make, however, follow any defi

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There are no rules that any who can't should be follow very farm. must work out to suit h The lay of the soil, its fert from weeds an crop to be grow take into consi decide on a order to study most suita ticular case, it study the prin and then our case.

A FOUNDATION

While all far made up of elements, the which they use is different. knowledge of so, nevertheless, few fertile soil must m with any crop substances are phosphorus, magz shy chlorine. L absent from the fail to develop u are potassium, n must be in avail plant life. The quired by differ of osts, turnips, the soil the follow

Mr. Northcott's first run the first No. 3 in the first Mr. Northcott's ideas on crop rota of the year, how to plan for fall plo

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1912.

No. 38

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER'S VIEWS ON CROP ROTATION. HIS PRACTICE.*

S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont.

Different Conditions Require Different Rotations. A Knowledge of the Principles of Rotation will Enable One to Select the Right Rotation. An Exposition of these Principles. What Mr. Northcott Does on His Own Farm.

WHY is it that more farmers do not follow a regular rotation of crops? Most of us farmers follow a change of crops of some sort. We do not as a rule grow the same crop on the same land year after year. The change we make, however, is not as a rule made in order to follow any definite plan or rotation.

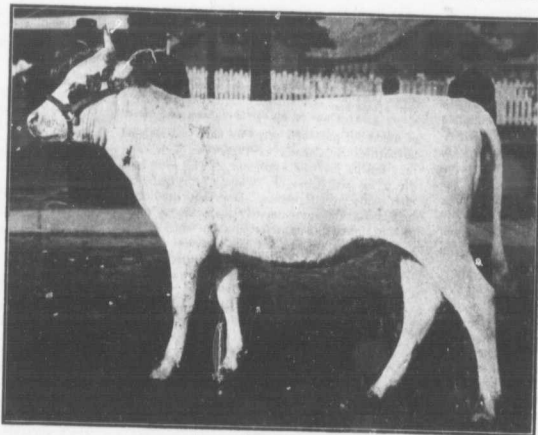
Rotation may be defined as the growing of profitable crops in a regular succession so that the growing crop will make good use of the available plant food and still leave the soil in such a shape that better crops may be grown year after year.

There are no hard and fast rules that can be laid down why any particular rotation should be followed on any or every farm. Each farmer must work out his own rotation to suit his own farm. The lay of the land, the kind of soil, its fertility, freedom from weeds and the kind of crop to be grown we have to take into consideration when deciding on a rotation. In order to study out the rotation most suitable in any particular case, it is advisable to study the principles of rotation and then apply them to our case.

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

While all farm crops are made up of the same chemical elements, the proportion in which they use these elements is different. Our chemical knowledge of soils is very incomplete. It has, nevertheless, been thoroughly established that a fertile soil must contain certain substances to permit any crop to come to maturity upon it; these substances are potassium, calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, iron and probably chlorine. Let any one of these elements be absent from the soil (or its moisture) and crops fail to develop upon it. The three chief elements are potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus. These must be in available forms, so as to be of use to plant life. The proportion of these elements required by different crops varies widely. A crop of oats, turnips, potatoes and corn will take from the soil the following weights of these elements:

	Bus. an acre.	Nitrogen. Lbs.	Phosphorus. Lbs.	Potassium. Lbs.
Oats ...	60	65	24	62
Turnips..	600	68	43	176
Potatoes. 150		29	11	414
Corn ...	12 tons.	67	26	89



A Grand Good One—First in a Strong Class at the Recent Canadian National Exhibition

Spicy Lamb—35.58—(Aug. 26, 1910), bred by Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., and exhibited by Mr. Hume at Toronto this year, where she captured first in the class for Ayrshire heifer, 1 year old, out of milk. Her sire is Spicy Sam, Jr. (Imp.)—26.52—dam, Highland Lass—32.91. As in painting out the hands the artist rather marred the striking beauty of this animal. Note her excellent lines, substance, depth and constitution. She is but one of many top-notch good ones bred by Alex. Hume & Co. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

As the different crops differ in their chemical composition it is necessary, if the best results are to be obtained, to apply a fertilizer that will meet the needs of the crop to be grown. For instance, a large application of barnyard manure applied to a field of oats would likely cause an excessive growth of straw at the expense of the kernel. If we had made the same application to a root or corn crop the yield in these crops would have been satisfactory and the land left in good shape for a crop of oats the following year.

The range of roots and the power of assimilating plant food differs in different crops. The cereal crops are generally shallow rooted. Corn, roots, clover, etc., are deep feeders; hence a surface feeding crop may follow deep feeders without deep cultivation. In fact plowing root land is often a bad policy as it turns up weed seeds to grow in the following crop.

The most important point in the rotation is the

frequent growing of leguminous crops, especially clovers. If, for example, we are growing cereals continuously the soil will become deficient in humus and nitrogen. Clovers supply humus and nitrogen.

Nitrogen is the most expensive element required for plants, and also the hardest to retain in the soil; but clovers, by means of the bacteria on the roots, obtain the most of their nitrogen from the air. They not only use this nitrogen for developing the clover plant, but nitrogen is stored up in the roots and becomes available for the crop to follow. Clovers, therefore, do not need nitrogenous fertilizers.

Some cereal crops are easier feeders than others. Oats and rye are able to obtain a good growth where wheat would starve.

DISTRIBUTE THE WORK

A third principle in planning our rotation is the difference in the length of time it takes different crops to come to maturity. To be economical in fertility and labor we want a variety of crops. Spring grains mature in a short time, root and corn crops later in the season and hay and clover fills in the remainder of the growing season. Rotation as a means of destroying weeds, fungi and destructive insects must be considered. Weeds are a curse to the farming community. But where regular cultivation is not followed and they cause cultivation to crops which would not otherwise be given they are a decided benefit. Hood crops need cultivation. Where these crops are grown we have a good chance to clean the land without a summer fallow.

Fungus diseases, such as potato scab and those causing rot, will live in the ground over winter and will be detrimental to that crop if grown on the same ground from year to year. Insects, such as white grub and wire worms, which live in the ground, are killed by being interfered with through a regular rotation.

LARGER CROPS EASILY POSSIBLE

Rotation will take from a field a wider range of ingredients. For example, we generally get a good crop of grain after potatoes or clover. The cereals need a good deal of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The potatoes only use a small percentage of these ingredients, while the clovers use a large amount of nitrogen, but they obtain the most of this from the air.

Rotation reduces the risk of the farming business. When a rotation is followed we not only get larger crops, but should a season be unfavorable for any particular crop, it will be favorable

*Mr. Northcott's farm secured second place in District No. 1 in the first year of the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Mr. Northcott's rotation was especially good. His idea on crop rotation will be of value at this season of the year, when our farmers are already beginning to plan for fall plowing and the rotation of next year.

for something else. Last year, for instance, was an off year for grain, but our corn did well.

HELPS SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM

Rotation will enable a farmer to distribute his work more economically. One crop following another gives us time to attend to each in their turn.

Alfalfa is one of the most important crops that we can grow on our farm, yet it interferes somewhat with a rotation. This crop we cannot do without, and in our own experience with this crop we have left the alfalfa field out of the rotation altogether and divided the rest of our farm for a three-year rotation:

First year—Hood crops: Corn, roots, potatoes, etc., with barnyard manure applied; remainder of section in pasture. Second year—Grain and seeded down to clover and timothy. Third year—Hay.

WHY A THREE-YEAR ROTATION

This rotation may be shorter that is wanted in some cases, but we wanted to keep some perennial weeds under control without summer fallow. We also wanted all the clover we could get, and therefore adopted the three-year rotation.

A four-year rotation is also a good one:

First year—Roots, potatoes, corn, etc., filling in the section with peas, rape and so forth. Manure applied to this section. Second year—Grain and seeded down. Third year—Hay, mostly clover. Fourth year—Hay and pasture.

RIGHT BY SCIENCE

Either of these rotations are in accordance with the principles of rotation. The manure is applied to the corn and root crops. The land is cultivated, kept clean and put in good shape for the grain to follow the next year. The root crops being deep feeders are followed by cereals which are shallow feeders. Then we have the clover crop, which obtains a portion of its food and moisture from both subsoil and surface soil and nitrogen from the air. Clovers also store up plant food to be used by following crop.

Why Milk Cows for Fun?

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., Ont.

"Two-thirds of the farmers who own cows are milking them for fun. They realize no profit on the feed consumed; to say nothing of the work involved in care and milking. But that is not the worst of it. One-half of this number who are simply milking their cows for fun, are actually paying the cows for the fun they are having. Some of us do get a great deal of pleasure out of milking cows, provided they are making a profit, but when it comes to a turning of the tables we fail to see the joke. There is a deal of satisfaction and incidentally considerable pro-

fit in knowing exactly who is paying the bills."

The foregoing paragraph refers to United States conditions. It is the way in which the Farmers' Review of Chicago comments on a statement, the currency of which is vouched for by Prof. Van Pelt of Iowa, one of the greatest dairy experts in the United States, that two-thirds of the cows in the country to the south



Forty Pounds of Milk at a Milking

How would you like to get some 40 lbs. of milk at one milking from a cow that had been fresh for several months? That is what this Holstein cow gave in the show ring at the Ottawa Exhibition last week. She is Pride of Orchard Hill, owned by A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont., whose manager, Mr. Loran, is here shown with a heaping pail of milk after he had milked her out at the judge's request. Last July she produced 27 lbs. butter in a week. She won second at Ottawa, where there were those who thought she should have been placed first.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of us do not pay their way. We have just as good authorities in Canada as Prof. Van Pelt, and they tell us just the same story. The estimates given by Mr. Chas. F. Whitley, for instance, after wide investigations, show that conditions in Canada are approximately the same as those in the United States referred to in such a sarcastic manner by the Farmers' Review. I have a few figures of my own on the subject. Here is the way I figure profits from our own average Canadian bossy:

EXPENSES FOR ONE AVERAGE COW	
1 ton of hay	\$10.00
1 ton of straw	4.00
1 summer's pasture	4.00
2 tons ensilage	4.00
121 hours' milking	12.10
Total	\$34.10
RECEIPTS	
3200 lbs. milk	\$32.00
Profit	\$2.10

Say, it must be fun to milk a cow like that!

Those figures that I have given may be subject to criticism. They are not drawn from my own experience. No, thank you. As long as I have to earn my daily bread by milking cows, I intend to avoid cows of that description. I did base my estimate, however, from information that I had got from some poor unfortunates living near me who always remark when they see my cheese cheeks, "Oh, yes, but then you feed." The incidental receipts from the cows, such as the value of the calf manure and of the whey returned from the factory, I have balanced by the cost of labor for feeding the cows, cleaning out the stables, etc., and the value of the small amount of grain that may be fed.

MORE TO TELL

But I have not given the whole story yet. In that average of 3,200 lbs. a cow there are thousands of herds in Canada that go away above that average. There are some herds that produce 10,000 and 12,000 lbs. of milk for each cow, and more still that produce 6,000 and 7,000 lbs. a cow. That means that there are many herds from which the average yearly income cannot be more than \$20 or \$25. How many cows of that description would a man have to keep to land him in the poorhouse in five years, providing he started with a good farm and a fairly good bank account.

THE CHANCE FOR IMPROVEMENT

And yet the whole story is not told. If we would examine some of these poor herds, we would find some of the cows that were really making the tracks of the boarders. Dairying is a discouraging proposition as we find it on the average, but it is within the power of every one of us to improve our cows and our incomes, and the process is as easy as rolling off a log. Here it is. I have seen it tried, have tried it myself, and so can recommend it:

Buy a pair of hanging scales. Tack a piece of cardboard against the wall back of the cow, and attach to it a pencil tied with a string; do not forget the string, otherwise the pencil will be lacking occasionally, and the records will not be complete. At each milking as you step out from the cow hang the pail on to the scale for half a second, and jot down opposite the cow's number, and for that date of the month the weight of milk produced. Three or four times a month, take samples of your milk and then have it tested for butter fat. A couple of hours' work some night will show you the just which of your cows are worth keeping and which ones are expensive boarders. Then breed your best cows to a pure bred bull of a good milking strain, keep on breeding to good bulls of that breed, and a profitable dairy herd is assured. Likewise you will milk your cows with a whole lot more satisfaction than you ever did before.

Shoeing the Colt

J. Johnston, Bruce Co., Ont.

A few years ago we had a very fine mare ruined by a cruel blacksmith the first time it was shod. We left this colt, of which we were very proud, in the blacksmith's hands, and in our absence he used the whip to it. It never forget that whipping, and I have since seen a good blacksmith wrestle with that mare for two hours to get on two new shoes. And the mare is now seven years old.

Only a man who is naturally kind should be a blacksmith; especially when it comes to shoeing an animal for the first time. We have learned wisdom since our first experience just related, and now if the colt objects to the blacksmith shop we have the blacksmith come and shoe it in its own stall. After this has been done a couple of times there will be no further objections to the shoeing.



A Popular style of and, single layer two layers. In are up; in the wrapped in par between the layers factory to pop popular among

We also find out by hand before shoeing animal gets up when it comes will not know such as these have kindly dis

Ann

I. P.

I am an Ontario to rent part of Devon cally everyone sides this a w ed to rent a f this advice by country longer it has already At first this own section at rented for a 10 probably for se fertile section the farms that rented for a t run-down condi

I believe that system of rent father had his could not be in years. We everything out On the other h fertility the first as much as the be the same. I find that fe leased for more the farm that f four years is would I have to best I knew ho crease of rent a The leases th filled with sma that are to be cultivated, etc. simpler to lease years and leave In that case he



The First Prize Holstein Herd at the Ottawa Exhibition Last Week

This illustration, secured from a small kodak on a dark afternoon, does not do this herd justice. It is owned by A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont., and succeeded in defeating two fine herds shown by the Colony Farm, of British Columbia. This herd comprised the first prize aged bull, the second prize aged cow, the first and second prize three-year-olds and the second prize two-year-old.



A Popular Pack for Dressed Poultry

The style of packing here illustrated is the standard, single layer, roaster style pack, with 24 birds in two layers. In the bottom layer the heads and feet are up; in the top layer, down. All heads are wrapped in parchment paper, and there is paper between the layers. This style of packing is most satisfactory to poultry dealers, and is becoming more popular among the best class of producers.

We also find that we can help the blacksmith out by handling and tapping the colt's hoofs before shoeing is ever taken up in earnest. The animal gets used to having its feet handled, and when it comes to actually putting on the shoes will not know the difference. A few precautions such as these are well worth while if we would have kindly dispositioned and easily shod horses.

Anent Systems of Renting

I. P. Willing, York Co., Ont.

I am an Old Countryman, and I have been trying to rent a farm in this country. In that part of Devonshire from which I come, practically everyone lives on rented farms and considers this a wise thing to do. But when I started to rent a farm here I was continually given this advice by my friends, who have been in the country longer than I: "Don't take that farm; it has already been rented too long."

At first this expression puzzled me. In our own section at home the whole country had been rented for a 100 years at least, and parts of it probably for several hundred years; and a more fertile section I do not know of anywhere. But the farms that I inspected here that had been rented for a time were almost invariably in a run-down condition.

I believe that the weak point in the Canadian system of renting is the short time lease. My father had his farm on a 30 year lease, and rent could not be increased until the end of the 20 years. We were, therefore, certain of getting everything out of the farm that we put into it. On the other hand, if we skinned the farm of its fertility the first few years, we would suffer quite as much as the landlord, as the rent would still be the same.

I find that few farms in this country can be leased for more than one year at a time, and the farm that can be obtained for a period of four years is rare indeed. What inducement would I have to buy fertilizers and till a farm the best I knew how when it would lead to an increase of rent at the end of the first year?

The leases that a man can take out here are filled with small stipulations as to the crops that are to be sold from the farm, methods of cultivation, etc., etc. Would it not be much simpler to lease a farm for a period of 16 or 20 years and leave the management to the tenant? In that case he would do his best. Of course I

realize that in Canada land values are increasing rapidly, and it might be necessary to make arrangements whereby rent would increase as the land values of the section increased. That would not interfere with good farming.

It will probably be a long time before Canadians who have farms to rent will be willing to follow the Old Country system, but in the meantime I fear that many farms will be robbed of their greatest asset—the fertility of the soil. I have bought a farm rather than rent on the short lease system.

Why a Country Life?

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

Two weeks ago I was passing through Toronto, and while the train stayed on the tracks in the Union Station for 30 minutes or so, the car cleaner got busy. He was a capable, energetic man. The way he wielded the broom and dustpan made me wish that I had him down on the farm wielding the hay fork. As he was dusting the window ledge next my seat, I got into conversation with him. He informed me that he worked from six o'clock at night to six o'clock in the morning, 12 hours a day, and seven days in the week. He had had one holiday in six months.

He was a man in the prime of life, and looked as if he might have come from the country. I began to think of some of the boys at home who were dissatisfied with the country life, and planning to get away to the city at the first opportunity. These boys for the most part know no trade and have only a common school education. What could they do in the city? Theirs would be the most menial of tasks, as carting goods, digging in the ditch, or, like my friend the car cleaner, cleaning cars for some big corporation. I would like to ask some of these discontented young fellows if they would like to clean cars from six o'clock at night until six o'clock in the morning, seven days in the week, and never get a holiday?

Would they prefer to hear the factory whistle to hearing the birds singing?

Would they like to substitute the pure air of the blue sky to the smoky atmosphere that always characterizes the city?

The time will come when they will have families of their own. Would they prefer to have their children playing in the city streets and learning the vices of the city to playing in the pure open of the country and enjoying the beauties of nature?

Would they like to exchange the independence of farm life for the dependence of city life where every man must jump at the tick of the clock and the order of the superintendent?

These are a few of the poers that I have for the boys when I get back home.

Management of my Dairy Herd

John Brown, Chateaugay Co., Que.

My herd consists of registered and grade Ayrshire cattle. The method that I have followed for a number of years in feeding my dairy cattle is as follows:

The roughage consists of ensilage, clover hay (when that crop is not a failure), straw, and roots. By another season I hope to be able to include alfalfa in the bill of fare, as I have seeded down six acres and have succeeded in getting a splendid catch.

The straw is cut up fine, as I do my own threshing. I run the corn blower with the thrasher. As the straw leaves the machine it drops on the travelling table of the blower, where it is chopped up and blown into the mow, thereby saving labor in handling and space in storing in the mow. In feeding, the cut straw is mixed with ensilage and fed twice daily.

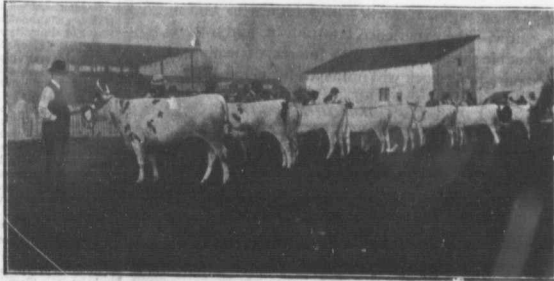
HOME-GROWN GRAINS

The grain ration consists of whole grain chop, a mixture of peas, oats, wheat, and barley, grown as a mixture and home ground by gasoline power. These combined with bran and dooton seed meal constitute the meal ration. I mix them in the following proportions: 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. chop, and 50 lbs. cotton seed meal.

My practice in feeding the individual dairy cow is to give one pound of meal to each three or four pounds of milk she produces, but I believe that no fast rule can be laid down as to the exact quantity for the individual cow. A great deal depends on the insight and good judgment of the feeder, for some cows may respond with a profit to heavy feeding while on the other hand others will produce as much on lighter feeding. I feed the meal ration twice a day along with ensilage and straw.

Another feature that is essential to best success with the dairy herd is to see that the cows have access to pure water at all times. The cows should also be housed in a light, warm and well ventilated stable.

Change to Stables.—Commonly speaking, the change to the stables begins by keeping the cows in at night. The milk-giving function of cows is easily influenced adversely by cold, and if they are kept out during cold nights there will be a shrinking in the milk yield. If the shrinkage is allowed to go on for any length of time, it generally stays down and is just that much below what it might have been during the rest of the lactation period. As soon as the cows are put into winter quarters the feeding of concentrates should begin, if they have not begun already.—D. D. Gray, Farm Foreman, C.E.F., Ottawa.



The Senior Yearling Ayrshire Heifers at the Ottawa Exhibition

The exhibit of Ayrshire cattle at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Ottawa last week, is believed to have been the largest and best ever shown at an exhibition in Canada. Almost without exception the animals were grand individuals, and they were brought out in the pink of condition. Some of the animals brought out in the class for senior yearling heifers, in which 16 were shown, may be here seen.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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P. O. _____ Prov. _____

AYRSHIRES AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION. OTTAWA

Ayrshires made a grand showing at the Dominion Exhibition in Ottawa last week. The competition was keen in almost all classes, in some cases as many as 16 animals lining up before the judge. As the stock was brought out in grand show form and generally was most uniform in character, the judge, Geo. McCormick, of Rockton, frequently had his work cut out for him. Nevertheless, his decisions gave general satisfaction, as but little complaint was heard.

So strong was the competition and so high the quality of the stock shown, including as it did many imported animals, leading exhibitors stated that they believed the display of Ayrshires surpassed any previous exhibit made in Canada. The principal awards were taken by R. R. Ness, of Howick, with the same animals that he showed the week before in Toronto, although he met with keener competition, and the prize monies in most classes was well divided. The championship for bull, female and herd all went to Ness.

AGEB COWS

In the aged cow class eight beautiful matrons were brought out. Four favored white, the popular coloring, while four showed more of the red marking that was the style a few years ago, and which still has many admirers. Auchenbrain Fanny, 9th, the grand champion at Toronto, shown by Ness, again captured this award. Her stable mate, Finlayson Maggie, an almost ideal type of Ayrshire cow, that won first in the dry cow class at Toronto, was second, she having freshened in the meantime. Although such an authority as Prof. J. Van Pelt, of Iowa, pronounced Auchenbrain the finest Ayrshire cow he had ever seen, there are many Ayrshire breeders who would prefer Finlayson Maggie. At Ottawa she was not showing to the best advantage, but her beautiful dairy lines, depth and grand udder were much admired.

Senator Owens, of Montebello, won third with Topsy. This cow showed plenty of constitution, and was swinging a great udder. She was second in the dry cow class at Sherbrooke. Ness came fourth with White Beauty, and McArthur fifth with the five-year-old Barheskie Lily. In the three-year-old cow class, five good ones were produced. Ness again captured the first award this time with Beuchan Spottie. This animal is almost all white, and carried an almost perfect udder, extending well to the front and rear, and provided with four good teats set well apart. She had a broad square quarter, and deserved the decision.

Gordon was second with Lockfegus Daisy, an animal never shown before. She had dairy type and a good constitution. McArthur's Cherrybank Milkmaid was placed third. This grand little animal won first at Sherbrooke and all over the west, excepting Edmonton. She calved last December, and therefore, was not at her best, or might have stood higher. D. M. Watt, of Salem Station, won fourth with Auchenbrain Mill Dam sweet cow, straight in her top and under lines that carried a good udder and well placed teats for her age, and possessed well developed milk veins. Fifth prize went to D. A. MacFarlane, of Kelso, on Beauty of Kelso.

A STRONG CLASS

Five good ones came out in the Canadian bred class for four-year-olds or over. Floss, owned by Gordon, and never before shown, was placed first. She was white and color, deep, straight and well veined, and had a good udder. Watts, Pearl of Kelso, came next. She has a well sprung

rib, a grand udder, well placed teats and prominent milk veins. Third went to McArthur's Queen 3rd of Elmshade, a cow possessing excellent Ayrshire type, but lacking slightly in size. This animal, never shown before, has a good middle and excellent teats. McFarlane was fourth with Lady Mary of Kelso and Owen's fifth.

The two-year-olds in milk provided a strong class. Ness was first with Barheskie Loch Fergus Clip, a heifer possessing beautiful lines and great length for her age. Second place went to the same herd on Basinda Dorothy, the second prize winner at Toronto. She is much the same type as Loch Fergus Clip, but not so straight in her lines. Gordon took third with Whitties Lass, a young animal carrying a capacious udder and showing plenty of constitution and a nice handler. Owens won fourth with Ada of Riverside.

BULL CLASSES

Only three aged bulls were shown. Auchenbrain Good Gift, shown by Gordon, proving the winner. He showed length, depth and masculinity, and has done well since shown by Mr. Gordon at the Ormstown sale last June. Second went to Leesnesseck Scottish Thistle, shown by D. J. McFarlane, and third to Barheskie Rosedale, shown by Robt. Meharry, of Russell.

As was anticipated, Ness's Hobland Masterpiece was an outstanding winner in the two-year-old class, and later won the championship for bull of any age. This bull has been illustrated and described in recent issues of Farm and Dairy. A real nice bull, Whitehill Free Trader, shown by McArthur, was second. Senator Owens got third and D. M. Watt's fourth.

DRY COW CLASS

A choice lot of nine cows came out in the dry cow class. All were white but one, and much the same in conformation throughout, being straight and long in the back, low down, broad in the quarter and possessing almost without exception beautiful heads, well curved horns and true Ayrshire type. Gordon's Montrose Snowdrop was first, McFarlane's Statley of Kelso second, Watt's Barheskie Cinderella third, Gordon's Pansy fourth and Gordon fifth.

THE HEARDS

A fine sight was provided when the herds lined up before the judge. The first prize naturally had to go to Ness's \$20,000 herd, comprising as it did the champion bull, the first, second and fourth prize cows, and the first prize three-year-old. Gordon made a splendid showing with his first prize aged bull, first prize Canadian bred cow, first prize dry cow, second prize three-year-old heifer and third prize dry cow. McArthur was third, Watt fourth and McFarlane fifth.

THE AWARDS

Other awards were as follows: Yearling bull: 1st, Ness, Auchenbrain Sea-ram; 2nd, Gordon, Holchouse White Feather (imp.); 3rd, Watts; 4th and 5th, Owens.

Senior bull calves: 1st, Ness, Burdside Nellie Senior, the Toronto winner; 2nd, C. Pillar, Russell, Ont. Fliva King; 3rd, Gordon; 4th, McArthur; 5th, Owens. Thirteen animals were shown.

FEMALES

Two-year-old heifer, dry: 1st, Gordon; 2nd, McArthur; 3rd, Owens; 4th, Watts; 5th, McFarlane. Heifer calf, under 12 months: 1st, McArthur; 2nd and 3rd, Gordons; 4th, Ness; 5th, McFarlane. Sixteen animals were shown and six months: 1st, Heifer calf, under six months: 1st,

(Continued on page 9)

The Nine face week in the male are he Copitlan. I will, Ont.

Movable

Jan. D. H.

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A Farm

J. I. Grad

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The Holstein Aged Cow Class at the Dominion Exhibition

Nine fine cows, including a number of high record animals, were shown last week in the aged cow class at the Dominion Exhibition held in Ottawa. These animals are here illustrated. First prize honors went to the Colony Farm, Mt. Coghill, B. C. and the second to an animal shown by A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Moveable Stanchions and Pens

Jas. D. Holmes, Oxford Co., Ont.
The big point in making portable cattle stanchions to be used in the fields is to have them sufficiently strong and well braced that the cattle will not be able to push them over forwards or to upset them by pulling backwards. This can be prevented by having cross pieces under the cattle well braced to the stanchions. If it is necessary to move the stanchions from one field to another, the section should be made short enough to be drawn through gates or bars.

Another plan would be to have them so made that they might be drawn through endways on skids. I have used moveable pig pens with great satisfaction to myself. The style that I use is six to seven feet wide and 12 to 18 feet long. I have a trough in each one attached to the inside to hold water and swill. In moving this pig pen on to fresh ground I simply pry them sideways a distance equivalent to the breadth of the pen. I have seen these pig pens also arranged on skids, which enables them to be drawn from one field to another.

A Farmer's Water Power

J. I. Graham, Grey Co., Ont.

On our farm we are using a Little Giant water wheel to run the grindstone, pulper, fanning mill, cutting box, planer, and small circular saw. With the last two machines we make apple loxes. We have a large circular saw for stove wood. The power is on the adjoining farm and is 200 rods from where I am living. This wheel runs about 2,000 revolutions a minute. To get power is only a matter of opening the gate.

For many years I had an overhead water wheel 16 feet in diameter. An overhead wheel will give more power than other wheels for that head, but having plenty of head I wanted more power. Catalogues of manufacturers of water wheels generally contain descriptions of how to make a weir to tell the power a stream will give according to the head.

The next year I was confronted me when I purchased a wheel was the material for the gate (sluice) and the size required. I had a horizontal wheel four inches in diameter (the size of my wheel) manufacturers say the pipe should be 12 inches in diameter. A professor told me cement might do if reinforced with iron. For 100 feet head there should be 47 pounds pressure an inch. I consulted an engineer specialist on water power. He said the reinforcing of cement would cost nearly as much as iron, but he thought eight

or nine inches in diameter was large enough. Wheelmen would not guarantee full efficiency under 12 inches. On a small stream a cement dam was easily made that would hold water to run the wheel for hours.

I bought my pipe to suit the wheelman (12 inches) at about 75 cents a foot, second hand. This second hand pipe can often be had at large machine shops in the cities. The top part of the penstock is made of cement reinforced with wire, one part cement and one part sand and gravel. It is the perpendicular head that counts. I am promised 16 h.p. for 100 feet head. Where it is found desirable not to place a wheel low, a draught tube can be attached to the bottom of the wheel, and up to about 30 feet the wheel has the same power as above the wheel. The top of the pipe must be screened.

Milking Made Easy

Clarence L. Dauberman, Kaneville, Ill.

My father and I purchased our machines in the fall of 1907, milking 20 cows at that time all of our own raising.

The first year we had more or less trouble, but nothing serious. The machine was new to us, and we mended what trouble we had as we went along without calling experienced men to help us out.

I am milking 17 of these cows today. Here is proof as some people do not run a cow that the machine does not think. I am milking 48 cows, now using three machines. We lost cows when we milked by hand and we do not use with the machines, but my honest opinion of it is we do not lose so many by use of the machines as by hand. Young heifers especially take to the machines very quickly, and milk out so dry that there is no need of stripping.

I have found machine milking better than hand milking in many ways. One is that it milks cleaner than the average milker. Another is that there are not so many sore tests. For instance: When cows are running in the corn stalks in the fall their teats are full of fine cracks, if examined closely. By hand milking the sores and cracks break open, but not with the machines.

I have noticed in the milk we use at the house that there is no sediment in the bottom of the pail as there was with hand milking. It takes a boy 17 years old and myself one hour and a half to milk 48 cows, getting nine cans of milk to a milking. That includes feeding them and letting the cows out to their nest, where they are all loose and can lie in any way they like.



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Protection or Free

Why are all the great farmers' organizations of Canada and the United States opposed to the system of protection? Why do they claim that protection imposes millions of dollars of unjust taxation on farmers? Which do you believe in, Protection or Free Trade? What do you know about this great subject anyway? Have you read for all your information on what you have read in the party press, either Liberal or Conservative, or what you have heard manufacturers or politicians say? If that is all you know about it then you need to know a great deal more. Here is your chance to learn all about it from a non-political standpoint. Read "Protection or Free Trade" by the great Henry George, a book written some 30 years ago, but which is as interesting today as it was when it was written. This is because it deals with the great principles of the question. It takes up in turn each of the great arguments in favor of Protection. It gives you the answers for them. When you have read it you will know practically all you need to hold your own with politicians or anybody in its discussion.

This great book, printed in pamphlet form, contains 112 pages, and may be purchased through Farm and Dairy for only 5c. Send the money in stamps the subjects. It discusses "Tariff for Revenue," "The Home Market and the Home Trade," "Do High Wages Necessitate Protection?" "Protection of Industry," "Protection and Wages," "Abolition of Protection," "The Real Weakness of Free Trade," and similar subjects. You have no further doubt about the rights of this far-reaching question after you read this book. Apply Book Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

Notes from an Exhibitor
Beni, Charters, Westmorland Co., N. B.

I may be considered the pioneer fruit grower of this section of New Brunswick. From a small orchard of about 50 trees planted 25 years ago my acreage has grown till now I have 1,300 trees bearing.

I have been asked for a description of my orchard methods that enable

"FARMER BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL

Makes More Milk
And makes it cheaper than any other feed
"FARMER BRAND" contains 41 to 45 per cent Protein—the milk producing element. Protein is the only element in the feed that can produce milk, blood or muscle. Protein is the part of a feed which goes to build up the little milk cells and which makes the casein in the milk. No protein—no casein; no casein—no milk.
Your home-grown feeds are high in starch and sugars. They are all right for producing fat. But, they are low in protein and cannot produce the maximum flow of milk.

Out out five or six pounds of the grain you are now feeding. Substitute two or three pounds of "Farmer Brand" Cottonseed Meal. Then watch the milk pail fill up. Never fails.

No matter what you are feeding now, "Farmer Brand" will make more milk for the same amount of money. Try it and see.

Write for prices in carload lots or in small lots. Ask for our valuable booklet "Feed Facts." Contains much valuable information on feeding—tells how to balance your rations properly and how to get the most out of your home-grown feeds. All free for the asking.

THE BARTLETT COMPANY
109 Bannock Bldg. Dept. 10, Detroit, Mich.
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me to produce prize winning fruit. A noted prize winner asked how he mixed his colors to produce such good results, and he replied, "With brains." The same answer might be given to this query on the growing of apples. A man must give his best to produce prize fruit. Hard work and careful attention is the necessary price.

Pruning is a factor of first consideration. Some advocate pruning in the winter when the trees are dormant, and others in the summer when the heat scars the wound. My own experience is that the best time one sees a branch that should be removed, that is the best time to prune. I try to do the pruning while the limbs are small.

DON'T ROD THE TREES
My method of cultivation is briefly this: Produce as much on the land as possible and manure so that the land will be a little better every year after the hoe work is removed. The fruit is the principal crop and whatever else is grown I aim to allow for ample plant food to guard against the trees suffering. To me, emphasis cannot be placed on huring the land well drained, either naturally or artificially. Other things being equal the more even the land is, the better the crop.

The picking of the fruit at the right season is another point I emphasize. The early varieties should be left till ripe and gotten to the consumer in as attractive a condition as possible. Our New Brunswick fruit colors well and by picking at the right time our fruit excels that of the same variety shipped in from outside points.

DON'T HANDLE TOO MUCH
In growing fancy fruit the apples should be handled as little as possible and always with the greatest care.

In fruit growing the chief requisites to success are strict attention to business and good common sense methods, always remembering that in this as in every other branch of farm work that you must feed the land if it is to feed you. To produce prize fruit, one must in addition have competent and impartial judges at the fairs. Many are deterred from exhibiting by reason of the preference shown for fruit by friends of the judges who have been influential in having them (the judges) appointed.

Fruit in British Columbia

F. Carpenter, Victoria, B. C.
There are several outstanding reasons why British Columbia is growing such high class fruit. In the main fruit growing sections the growers have to depend on the returns that they receive from their fruit for a living. It is largely on account of the fact that fruit is not a "side-line" that the fruit growers have been so successful. In selling their product they come in direct competition with the fruit from Hood River, Wenatchee, and other famous fruit growing sections of the United States.

In order to remain in the business, they have to handle their orchards in such a manner so as to obtain the largest possible yield of high quality fruit. They are aware that there is no profit in a neglected orchard and that profit is only obtained from an orchard where proper attention is given to the thinning of the fruit, pruning, cultivation and all the different practices which assist in maintaining an orchard which will produce this class of fruit.

The natural adaptations of climate, soils, slopes, etc., in many of the fruit sections are especially favorable to the growing of fine orchards. In the irrigated sections the application of water was required, and a great amount of sunlight assists greatly in obtaining the color and size in the fruit.

Most of the fruit in the main fruit growing districts is being handled through cooperative associations and fruit unions. This system plays an important part in securing a uniform grade of fruit and keeping the culls off the market. Extensive tracts of land are being planted out in fruit and as long as present conditions exist, British Columbia should be able to maintain her reputation as one of the best fruit growing districts in Canada.

Orchard Needs Drainage

I have 40 apple trees that have been planted about 30 years, 24 feet apart each way. They have not been thrifty for the last two or three years. The bark at the roots of some is half dead and many limbs are dying. The defect seems to start in the base of the root. The orchard has been kept cultivated in the past until last year I left it in sod, but plowed it in the fall. I usually plowed it to the trees every November. The soil is heavy clay. What do you think is the cause and what would you advise for the remedy? Do you think it is the woolly aphis?—C. W. F. Lincoln Co. Ont.

On heavy clay soils such effects as your enquiry describes are frequently due to lack of drainage. I have met with quite a large number of cases in which trees have been dying gradually and for which I could not find any other cause. If your soil artificially under-drained, or is it naturally well drained. If it is not then I should proceed to drain it. If the soil is fairly well drained I am at a loss to diagnose the case. I doubt if the woolly aphis is serious enough to affect the trees in this way.—Prof. J. W. Cowd, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Mr. P. J. Carey, well known to Ontario Fruit Growers, has been appointed Chief Fruit Inspector for Western Ontario including Toronto. Mr. Carey is well known and popular and his appointment will be most satisfactory to fruit growers.

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POULTRY

Killing an Owl

This is the winter season, and the owl has been very much in evidence. The owl is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard. The owl is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard. The owl is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard.

You Can't Cut

will cut with the best of them. It is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard. The owl is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard.

\$3 a Day

is the best of them. It is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard. The owl is a great enemy of the poultry, and it is to get at the owl that the farmer should be on his guard.

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POULTRY YARD

Killing and Dressing Poultry

This is the opening of the fall and winter season. As a guide to shippers, the Urner-Barry Co. of New York have outlined in brief form the best methods to employ. Their advice—which applies as well in Canada as in the United States—is:

One of the most essential points in dressing poultry so as to carry well is to get all the blood out of the body which can possibly be withdrawn. The manner of killing affects the flow of blood materially. All kinds should be killed by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp-pointed knife. But if the fowl is "stuck" very hard and deep so as to cause instant death the blood will not flow freely and the fea-

thers will be set so as to be difficult of removal, especially if dry-picked.

The proper killing is an art that requires practice and judgment. Just the right thrust of the knife will reach the brain and paralyze the fowl, relax all the muscles so the feathers and permit a free flow of blood before the fowl is actually dead. Free bleeding is so important that too much care cannot be taken in accomplishing just the right method of killing.

In dressing great care should be taken to avoid cutting or bruising the flesh or breaking the bones. "Bumping" with the idea of driving the blood into the spinal column should not be permitted; it often breaks the back and almost always makes a bruise, which causes discoloration; moreover, it is entirely unnecessary if the poultry is handled according to instructions.

DRY PICKING

Immediately after killing carefully and very cleanly remove the feathers, taking especial pains to avoid tearing the skin. When the dry picked poultry is to be packed dry for cold weather shipment it should be hung up head down in a cold place (but not cold enough to freeze), and left until thoroughly cold and dry. Any animal heat left in the body when packed, and any moisture on the skin, are sure to cause bad condition in a short time.

When the dry picked poultry is to be packed in ice for warm weather shipment it should be thrown into water of natural temperature, and left there for 15 to 20 minutes, then removed to ice water. Any animal heat will remain eight to 10 hours, when it will be ready to pack.

Ayrshires at Ottawa

Concluded from page 6)
Ness; 2nd and 3rd, Gordon; 4th, Owens; 5th, Geo. Tuttle, Metcalf.

Herd of one yearlings, four females under two years: 1st, Ness; 2nd, Gordon; 3rd, Owens.

Four animals, the get of one sire: 1st, McArthur; 2nd, Ness; 3rd, Gordon.

Two animals, either sex, the progeny of one cow: 1st, Owens; 2nd, Gordon.

Death of Robert Hunter

The Ayrshire interests of Canada suffered a severe loss in the death on August 27th, at his home at Maxville, Ont., of Robert Hunter. The late Mr. Hunter had been seriously ill for a number of years. It was this which led to the dispersion sale of his herd of cattle in June, 1911, when 117 head were sold at prices which constituted a world's record, and which have not since been surpassed.

The late Mr. Hunter was 62 years of age. He is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters. For many years he was a director of the Ayrshire breeders Association, and only a few years ago was its president. One of his sons, David, is now in charge of a herd that has gathered during the past year.

A small flock well cared for is away ahead of a big flock looking after itself.

My judgment is entirely against the practice of cross breeding, though I am prepared to admit that it may in the first cross produce good table birds. I feel assured, however, that it is better for us to keep to the unghred stock; by so doing, we will interest the young people more in the fowl, and there is an opportunity to breed with more purpose in view for the years to come.—H. E. Baldwin, York Co., Ont.

Horses at Dominion Exhibition

In point of numbers horses at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, were never so strong before as this year, the occasion being the Dominion Exhibition. There was a marked increase in harness and saddle classes. Breeding classes were about up to the usual average. Clydesdales have been better at Ottawa, but Percherons never so strong before.

The principal winner in the important classes of Clydesdales was the Colony Farm from Mt. Coquitlam, B.C. Robert Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., was a close second. Smith & Richardson took about third place in the matter of winnings, their stuff being all newly imported and not in exhibition form. Adam Searf, of Cummings' Bridge, Ont., got a second in one class, and a number of smaller exhibitors came into the money occasionally.

The Canadian bred Clydesdale were stronger than usual. C. H. Mancell, of Fletcher, Ont., was the biggest exhibitor in Canadian-breds. The championship went to Colony Farm on City Lady. D. Y. Boyd, Vars, Ont., had the champion Canadian stallion, Koyama, which has hung up several times before at Ottawa. The grand champion imported Clydesdale stallion was Sir Spencer, a horse that has now appeared three or four times at Ottawa at the Fall and Winter Fairs, and is the delight of all horsemen who see him. The champion imported mare was Narissa, the \$5,000 mare, said to be the best mare in Scotland, and now owned by the Colony Farm.

In the General Purpose classes there were lots of entries; the quality, however, was not up to what has been seen at Ottawa in previous years. The agricultural classes were particularly strong.

Percherons never before made such a splendid showing at Ottawa. The classes were large, in one case there being 27 entries,—that of stallions three years old and upwards. The principal exhibitors were J. B. Hogate of Weston, Ont. and Wm. Pears, West Toronto, J. E. Arnold, of Greenville, Que. Ede & Porter, Simcoe, John Hamilton & Son, Simcoe.

There were several other exhibitors, each having a few entries. It would appear that the Percheron is bound to have his day in this country. Any informed visitor at Ottawa for this year could not help but sense a bigger and better day for the Percheron than has yet been in this country, and this day close at hand.

The progeny from the stock, even that on exhibition at Ottawa last week could not help but change to a considerable extent the complexion of the horses throughout Ontario and part of Quebec some two years or more hence.

A lot of the prizes in the Percheron classes were given by the American Percheron Society for animals registered in their stud book. All of these special prizes went to Wm. Pears, who is the only man with stock registered in that stud book. Hogate got the best of it in the mare classes, although Pears had the champion mare, any age, on the exhibition, City Lady Grey.

A new importation of Belgians were shown by Paul Lefebvre, of Chelsea Que.

French Canadians made a fairly representative showing, the principal exhibitors being P. L. Sylvester, Anselm Cabana, and Arsene Denis.

The showing of Hackneys has been better in other years, although many fine ones were on show. There was keen competition in the stallion class, the premier award going to that grand performer Brigham Radiant, now owned by the Colony Farm. T. B. Macaulay, of Hudson's Bay, Ont., and the Colony Farm, were the leading exhibitors and winners.

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The best grain and dairy district in the North-West—cheap lands, 100,000 acres within 6 miles of Qu'Appelle, old established town on C. P. & Great Lines. \$5.00 an acre upwards, easy terms. Write for information and prospectus pamphlet to Secretary—Qu'Appelle, Publicity Association, Qu'Appelle, Sask., who will gladly furnish all further details.

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A Great Labor Saver

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In this offer we are eliminating the middleman, and so do subject to the middleman's profit. Make the most of this offer and get the best of your saving device on the market into your home.

OUR GUARANTEE

WE HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. We will fully warrant it, under fair usage, against any defects of workmanship or material for the term of FIVE YEARS from date.

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Don't bother to write a letter—just fill in and mail this coupon. The Geo. H. King Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Gentlemen—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on ten days' free trial, without obligation to me.

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THE GEO. H. KING CO. LTD.
Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water, Hot, and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners
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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAYIN, PUPP or THOROUGHPIN, but

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Will clean them off permanently, and you won't hurt the horse's skin. Does not irritate or burn. It is made of the best bottles, delivered. **Box & F. Free.** For more information, send for literature, including manifest, redness, Yarborough Vets, H. P. H. Young, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Write to Druggist or delivered. Will tell you more about it. **MANUFACTURED BY** H. P. H. YOUNG, P.O. 123 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, C.

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Send us \$1.00, receive Four Pretty Shirt Waives, two white lawn, lace-trimmed, and two light pink with sky dot, all sizes.

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200 ACRE FARM, two miles from the City of Peterborough. Well watered, good buildings. Suitable for dairying. Apply **BOX 49, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

1000 Apple Trees 115 Acres, \$1600

The apple orchard now on this farm will prove a cash crop; chance to get many more apples ideal; cuts 25 tons hay, pasture for 6 cows; lots of wood; 15-room stone roof house with well, two barns, several large pipes to house and barn; owner does not take him away and if taken now he will show in complete equipment; outfit full of fitted wood, etc. the bargain of the year at \$1500, part cash. Further information in this and other real estate and potato farm for \$1000, page 50. "Strout's Farm Catalogue 1912," copy free. Strout & A. Strout Farm Agency, of Watford, 361 St. Street, New York.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited



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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and copies sent to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to protect our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the matter as soon as fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to our advertisement in Farm and Dairy, complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERSBURG, ONT.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE AGAIN

"You cannot talk the dual purpose cow out of existence. There is such a cow, and she is the most profitable cow for the average farmer to-day." So writes a Farm and Dairy subscriber from the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

With the first part of this proposition we agree. There is such a thing as a dual purpose cow; that is, a cow that will produce a fair quantity of milk and make good beef herself, and drop calves that will make still better beef. But these cows are hard to find and worth a lot of money when we do find them.

But with the second part of our friend's declaration we must disagree. There is a more profitable animal for the average farmer than the dual purpose cow, where dairying is carried

on. In a recent article in the Breeders' Gazette, a writer who favors the popularizing of dual purpose breeding has the following to say about the dual purpose cow as we ordinarily find her.

"Sifting the problem down to its final and simplest analysis, we find that a dual purpose cow of such merit as may be obtained at a reasonable price should make enough butter to pay for her feed. Her calf is then a by-product, raised on the skimmed by-product."

The profit then from the dual purpose cow must all be got from the calf. But should we be satisfied with this one profit? Why not make a profit on the cow as well? A fairly good dairy cow will produce 300 pounds of butter fat and return a profit over cost of feed of \$30 to \$35. If the milk is skimmed at home and only cream or butter shipped, our dairy cow will produce twice as much skim milk for the feeding of calves or hogs as will the dual purpose animal. If the calves are from good producing stock the females will be worth as much as two-year-olds on the market as will be the progeny of the dual purpose cow. That is, from the dairy cow we get two profits instead of one as with the two purpose animal.

WILL STAY ON THE FARM

"In education and scientific farming lies the hope of the nation," once said a great American.

Notice that "education" and "scientific farming" are mentioned in the same breath. If we would have scientific farmers we must educate them. And where can we start their education better than in the public schools of the country?

Too much of our education has been away from the farm rather than towards it. And we have positive proof that education can inspire children, both boys and girls, with a love for farm life.

In Wright county, Iowa, the boys and girls above the fourth grade in thirty-four grade schools were asked what they intended to do. One hundred and fifty-seven of the one hundred and seventy-four boys replied that they would have nothing to do with farming. One hundred and sixty-three of the one hundred and seventy-eight girls likewise voted against the farm.

Three years later, during which time instruction had been given in agriculture and home economics, the same question was asked of the pupils in the same schools. This time one hundred and sixty-two of the one hundred and seventy-four boys answered that they intended to become farmers, and one hundred and sixty-one of the one hundred and seventy-eight girls were planning to remain on the farm. And these boys will make better farmers and the girls will make better farmers' wives because of their practical education.

The teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the public schools would be one of the biggest single moves that we could make to establish a race of scientific farmers in our land, and efficient and happy housekeepers in our homes.

A FARM BOY'S SUCCESS—AN APPRECIATION

Quite a few years ago a farm boy down in Nova Scotia got the idea that he would like to attend the Agricultural College. His father, for various reasons, opposed the idea; his mother favored it!

The outcome was that this boy launched out for himself and on his "own hook" started in to get the education he so dearly wanted. He worked for farmers like an ordinary laborer, or hired man, driving a milk route and doing other farm work in order that he might earn the money wherewith to meet his expenses while at college.

It was to the Truro, Nova Scotia, Agricultural College that he went. The first year, as may be guessed of one so set in purpose, found him at examination time heading his class.

It was the same of his record the second year! He beat all comers in his examinations and topped the list in the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in the second and graduating year of his course at that institution.

Next he looked for new fields to explore. He had ambition to complete the course at Guelph, at the Ontario Agricultural College. After leaving the Nova Scotia institution he came to Ontario; and again in order to make money to meet his college expenses and to gain first-hand knowledge of Ontario farm conditions, he worked as a hired man, for a farmer in Oxford County, Ont., near Norwich, Ont., and also for one of Canada's most successful breeders and exhibitors of Holstein cattle.

His path during these years, naturally, was not a bed of roses. Anyone who has worked as a hired man on a farm will have some idea of that with which he had to contend. It was a valuable experience, however, and he accepted it as such.

With the approach of fall came the season of opening at the Ontario Agricultural College. There he entered for the third-year course. Determined student that he was, he led his year again.

Next holiday for the summer, he again hired to a farmer in Ontario, this time it being a breeder of pure bred Jersey cattle, who during the summer sent his herd on a Western tour of all the leading fairs as far as Calgary and Edmonton. This Nova Scotia farm boy, college boy and hired man, went with this herd as helper while exhibiting at the Western exhibitions.

The termination of this Western tour brought him to Ontario again. He there sought to earn some money at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, soliciting subscriptions for Farm and Dairy and The Canadian Horticulturist. Again he made good. Unknown to him, his work was watched by the editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy. We liked his make up, ambition and push. We learned his record. When the fair was over we told him that if he would report to us on the completion of his fourth year at Guelph College we would endeavor to make an opening for him on our staff. He did so. Being in need of an associate editor, we secured his services as such.

In due time he came to Farm and Dairy. Shortly after the report reached us that he had been first man in his specialty, Agriculture, in his fourth and graduating year at College.

Nearly three years have passed since that time. He has had difficulties that appeared like mountains to overcome, but he has advanced until now for some time he has been the editor of this weekly farmers' paper, which means so much to you and to the many thousands of others who read Farm and Dairy, weekly.

This little history and appreciation is given at this time during his absence prompted by the fact that last week he, Frank Eaton Ellis, took to himself a wife, Myrtle, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Morse, of Campbellville, Ont. For their honeymoon a journey has been made to the old home land at Truro, N. S.

You, as one of our Farm and Dairy people will, we feel sure, appreciate this brief history and join with us in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Ellis great joy and many years of happiness, a continuation of his success and the building up of a notable career amongst the people he loves,—the farmer people of this country.

INTO A RUT

"Well, what did you get out of it?" was recently asked of a business man who had taken a couple of weeks off to visit a big convention of business men where business problems were discussed and business ideas exchanged.

"I found that I was getting into a rut," said he. And he appeared to be highly satisfied. Once he had found that he was getting into a rut, the getting out of it was merely a matter of detail.

We farmers are very apt to get into a rut. Our lives are more or less isolated. Not being constantly rub-

bing up against other men we do not realize that our methods are antiquated. Whole communities may get into a rut and stay there until some progressive man gets new ideas, starts to do things in a new way and thereby shows his neighbors the rut that they are in.

Farm and Dairy recently had a call from one of the most progressive farmers in Northumberland county, Ontario. At periods of the year when farm work is not pressing, this farmer will take two or three weeks off and travel around visiting other farming sections, and particularly the farms of men whom he knows are making a big success of their busi-

ness. "Just to be explained.

Travelling is hired help is as it is often difficult home. There is which we can give our paths. such as Farm and Bulletins, and In all help us to in agriculture, expense. There reading farmer. We may not be

Automatic pianos, automatic various kinds of commonplace.

BUT NO EVER BEEN AN AUTOMATIC SELL ITSELF.

It always costs goods. Some more much more cost.

The most costly goods is perhaps and wait for paper.

The least expensive tell the public advertising.

The consumer case stands advertising, since most invariably ing delivered at an ultimate consumably otherwise the goods not.

This idea is out in the case ward Vacuum C advertised in F

Until recently the machine in any sold through de agents. The pr

Following out to him by Farm Geo. H. King, King Co., Ltd., mfgs. of these decided to change ing, and to place Vacuum Cleaners direct. His since been worked and now he oped machine at \$16.00—A SAV DIRECTLY TO ER BECAUSE

ING!

And in the c Edward Vacuum VERTISING IS since Mr. King is to take his King Cleaner and use 10 days.

You can bank tising we permit umns of Farm an in your favor. I NG TO YOU, to get out this week, and keep able standard, w as.—

"A Paper Farm

ness. "Just to keep out of the rut," he explained.

Travelling is expensive. When hired help is as scarce as it is to-day it is often difficult to get away from home. There is another manner in which we can avoid the ruts that beset our paths. Farm publications, such as Farm and Dairy, Agricultural Bulletins, and Institute speakers, will all help us to get the best and latest in agriculture, at comparatively little expense. There is no danger of the reading farmer getting into a rut. We may not be able in a day or a

year to achieve the ideals that we set for ourselves, but as long as we keep our ideals ahead of our practice we will follow a path free of the ruts that are followed by altogether too many of our farmers.

The Western Fair at London.

Several factors conspired to make the Western Fair at London this year less of a success from the stockman's standpoint than it has been in many previous years. A long period of wet weather in which harvesting was impossible was succeeded during the fair time by warm sunny weather, and many exhibitors usually on hand, preferred to stay at home and get their crops in. Ottawa, also, by virtue of having the Dominion Exhibition there this year, attracted a larger part of the Toronto exhibits to their exhibition. The slight drop of last season also had their influence in reducing exhibits as many showing were not able to fit many animals on the level they had on hand.

The fine weather, however, while reducing the number of exhibits in the live stock sections, was favorable to attendance, and record crowds passed the turnstiles. A profitable feature was the large increase in midway attractions. London has always gotten the reputation of conducting a clean, educational, fair. It would be unfortunate were midway attractions to usurp the place of more useful attractions at this agricultural fair.

An exhibit worthy of more than passing mention was that of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. In this exhibit it was shown how two horse power electric energy could be made to do much of the farm work. Starting in the early morning on the Dairy farm a two horse power motor will run an eight unit milking machine. It will then turn the cream separator, churn the cream into butter and then run the butter maker. In addition it will keep a cold storage room down to a temperature of 36 degrees in which to store the butter once it is made. In the same exhibit were a circular saw, a root pulper, a feed cutter and a pneumatic water supply, all run by the electric energy supplied in a two horse power contract.

Nor are the men alone to benefit by the introduction of cheap electric energy. Each day full course dinners were prepared on an electric stove and fireless cooker. The weekly ironing may be lightened with an electric iron, and a half horse power motor hitched to an automatic pump will give the farm housewife as good a water system as is found in any city residence. Asked as to the cost, it was stated that there is a fixed charge of \$20 to each farmer installing the power and \$30 for each additional horse power. In addition to all the operations enumerated the power cost will also light the farm buildings; and heat the house, too.

HORSES

The horse exhibit was a disappointment. Some nice Shires were shown by Porter Bros., Appleby, who got all the prize money for the breed. Hassard and McMichael had some nice Clydes out. Most of the other entries were by small breeders. Many of the horses were hard of the quality that one would expect to see at London Fair. Some good agricultural teams were a redeeming feature of the horse exhibit. Light horses included many excellent individuals. (Continued on page 17)

A breeder has simply got to keep his good animals as foundation stock. He may sell the young ones, but you let all pick your cows as they choose you will soon have left only the culls. —J. W. Dimick, Woodcrest Farm, Ulster Co., N.Y.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.
The only separator that is good enough for the creameryman is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.
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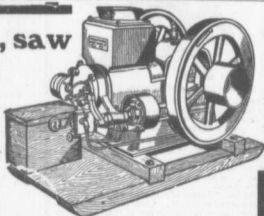
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Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 12 in. Cement Drain Tiles are here to stay. Large Profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B, London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue. **WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.**

Pump water, saw wood, grind grain, churn

and do many other labor-saving tasks with the Barrie Engine. Will pay for itself quickly by saving valuable time for you. Strong, rugged construction. So simple a lad can run it. Sure in action, economical in operation. Every farmer needs one. Write for booklet.



Barrie Engines

Stationary or portable. 3 to 100 h. p., for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Make and break or jump spark ignition.

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Holsteins

35 of Richest Breeding 35

Will Be Sold

At Public Auction

At Crampton, Ont., Sept. 26th, 1912

You can have your choice of my richly bred Holsteins, and at your own price, on the day of my sale at **Crampton, Thursday, Sept. 26th**, when I will sell without reserve my 35 head of Holsteins at public auction.

The females in my herd are of very choice breeding. I mention some of them below. Look them up in your herd book and you will most assuredly want them in your herd.

Some of them are sired by Sara Hengerveid Korndyke; others by Pontiac Hermes DeKol. The females also are of choice breeding, as you may see from looking over my catalogue, send you free on request.

SIR TOMMY EVERGREEN, a grandson of Evergreen March, 25,107.5 lbs. milk in one year, 1,653.95 lbs. butter in 366 days. This sire heads our herd.

Some of the cows are Sara Jane Korndyke, 16,742; a grand-daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveid 3rd, Diamond Netherland De Kol, 5475; Sylvia Sjun De Kol, 5476; Evangeline De Kol, 549; Cordelia Lass De Kol, 506; Sylvia Trifone De Kol, 5474; Pearl Netherland, 11,150; Sara Jewel Korndyke, 13,387; Dora De Kol, 13,707; Mountain Hengerveid Korndyke, 15,323; Daisy Netherland De Kol, 15,331; Romahell De Kol Hermes, 13,796; Bessie De Kol Hermes, 13,706; Aggie De Kol Bell, 13,794; Sylvia Jewell Hengerveid, 15,650.

Full particulars and pedigrees given in catalogue. Write for your copy.

TERMS—Cash or 6 months at 5 per cent.

Offering includes 19 of these cows giving milk, two 2-year-olds not milking, two yearling heifers, 2 bulls, 3 heifer calves, two bull calves—\$5 in all.

J. R. NEWELL, Proprietor, Crampton, Ont
F. MERRIT MOORE, Auctioneer



XLV

Automatic guns, automatic pianos, automatic machinery of various kinds have become quite commonplace.

BUT NO ARTICLE HAS EVER BEEN MADE THAT IS AUTOMATIC ENOUGH TO SELL ITSELF.

It always costs money to sell goods. Some means of selling are much more costly than others.

The most costly way of selling goods is perhaps to store them and wait for purchasers to come.

The least expensive way is to tell the public about them by advertising.

The consumer in nearly every case stands to profit from advertising, since advertising almost invariably insures goods being delivered at a lower cost to the ultimate consumer than can possibly otherwise be the case were the goods not advertised.

This idea is forcibly brought out in the case of the King Edward Vacuum Cleaner now being advertised in Farm and Dairy. Until recently this most necessary machine in any household, was sold through dealers and local agents. The price was \$20.00.

Following out a plan suggested to him by Farm and Dairy, Mr. Geo. H. King, of the Geo. H. King Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., mfgs. of these vacuum cleaners, decided to change his plan of selling, and to place his King Edward Vacuum Cleaners with consumers direct. His selling plan has since been worked out and developed and now he offers this identical machine at a price of only \$16.00—A SAVING OF 20% DIRECTLY TO THE CONSUMER BECAUSE OF ADVERTISING!

And in the case of the King Edward Vacuum Cleaner, ADVERTISING IS DOING MORE, since Mr. King actually allows you to take his King Edward Vacuum Cleaner and use it on free trial for 10 days.

You can bank on it that advertising we permit to use the columns of Farm and Dairy is always in your favor. It means A SAVING TO YOU, and it enables us to get out this paper for you each week, and keep it up to its enviable standard, where it is known as—
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Cheese Department

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

E. O. D. A. Executive Meet

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, was held in Toronto, Sept. 3rd. Owing to the recent death of the President of the Association, Mr. J. H. Singleton, of Smith's Falls, the First Vice-president, Mr. G. A. Gillespie, of Peterboro, presided. It was decided to hold the next convention of the Association in Kingston, January 3-5. Cornwall made application for the convention and was given to believe that it would be held in Cornwall in January, 1914. Peterboro intimated that it would apply for the following convention.

The treasurer, Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Mountain View, reported the funds of the Association to be in good condition. Mr. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, asked if it would not be a good idea for the Association to hold an annual exhibit of cheese and butter in connection with its convention, as is done by the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association. He stated that the directors of the Western As-



NOTHING in cheese making is more important than salting the curd.

The flavor—even color—smoothness—keeping quality and market price—all depend on the way the curd is salted, and on the salt used.

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

Makes Prize Cheese

It gives a smooth, rich flavor to the cheese—dissolves slowly—stays in the curd—and makes the cheese keep as good cheese should.

Windsor Cheese Salt is cheapest in the end because it goes further.

79C

sociation consider their annual exhibition one of the best lines of work they carry on and they would not think of abandoning it. Mr. G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, endorsed the suggestion, but pointed out that it was too late to think of holding such an exhibition in connection with the convention next January. Chief Instructor Publow also thought well of the proposal although it would involve a large amount of work for those who would have charge of it. Mr. Henry Glendinning gave out that at the next convention of the Association in January, he would make a resolution favoring the holding of such an exhibition together with exhibits of dairy appliances in connection with the convention of the Association to be held in January, 1914.

Chief Instructor Publow reported that only one official prosecutor had been employed this year. Mr. Frank Brentnell, of Belleville, who had been paid \$80 a month and expenses, and who started work on June 1st. Up to September 1st, only 17 cases of adulterated milk had been reported, and the number reported during the same period last year. Of this number 10 had been settled out of court, fines of from \$20 to \$40 being imposed in each case. The other seven cases are pending.

DECREASED MAKE

Chief Instructor Publow reported that the prices paid for cheese this season have reached a higher average than ever before, and that the prospects for the future were bright. The quality of the cheese made, owing largely to the cool weather that has prevailed, has been unusually good. On the other hand there has been a falling off in make which is estimated amounted up to the first of August to 25,000, and possibly 30,000 boxes of cheese. This is believed was due mainly to fewer cows being kept. There is a prospect that this shortage would be overcome by an increased make during the latter part of the season. The present make is large.

A resolution was carried allowing the secretary an additional \$100 a year for office rent and clerical assistance, making the total amount received by him from the Association yearly \$400.

The president, secretary and chief instructor were authorized to set the dates for the annual district meeting.

The directors present included: Nelson Stone, Northam; James Sanderson, Kemptville; Joseph McGrath, Mount Chesney; George Leggett, Newboro; John Hyatt, Westlake; J. A. Campbell, Ormond, and the secretary, T. A. Thompson, of Almonte.

The Case of Large Factories

Wm. R. Sim, Hastings Co., Ont. It does not cost so much to equip a large factory as it does a small one when we take into consideration the difference in the make of and in any a five cheese factory and a 18-a-day factory.

Now which factory makes the best cheese, the small or large factory? The large factory can afford to hire a more competent and skillful maker and therefore gets cheese of a better quality and more even in size and finish. In a small factory they cannot afford to get a salary large enough to get a competent maker; therefore they do not get as good a quality of cheese.

In regard to the quality of the milk received at large and small factories it all depends upon the ability of the maker. As we always have the best makers in the best factories and he, being a better judge of milk than the inferior maker, it must follow that the large factories as a rule get better milk. That has been my ex-

perience in the 20 years I have made cheese.

The question of hauling milk a long distance to a large factory comes down to a question of cooling. Milk properly cooled and in a nice clean condition, such as some that comes to the Marmora Cheese Factory, is drawn five miles and is just as good as the milk coming from the farm next the factory. The whole thing depends upon the care of the milk and the cheese maker is the only man that can remedy that, as it all lies in his hands as regards the raw material.

Guarding the Patron's Interests

Dr. G. A. Publow, P. E. Co., Ont. I have made some study of the methods employed in the United States in connection with paying for milk, in some of the Western States especially. It seems to me that paying for milk for cheesemaking is done to the best advantage of all concerned when the fat basis is employed. A law has been passed in some States compelling all the factories to pay for the milk on the butter fat basis, whether the milk is made into cheese or butter, or sold as milk.

For the benefit of those patrons who feel that they are not receiving just treatment a law has been passed which states that when the samples of milk are kept in a composite manner by the manager of the factory, duplicate samples must be kept. After the test has been made a list is posted showing every portion of the factory exactly the grade that is given for his milk.

One set of samples must be kept for three days after the test is made. If the patron is not satisfied he has the privilege of having his sample sealed in the presence of witnesses and sent to the Agricultural or Dairy School to be retested. If the maker has used dishonest or careless methods in making the test it is shown against him when the result of the test comes back from the place where it was sent to be retested.

The Cheese Factory's Picnic

Our cheese factories have not taken up with the picnic idea as generally as have our local creameries, even though, owing to the relatively small territory covered, they are really in a better position to conveniently bring about a round-up of their patrons. And from the cheese factory operators' point of view the good to be derived from an annual pleasure gathering of this kind is just as real as in the creameryman's case. It is a first-rate wedge toward more confidential relations with the milk supplier's family who have most to do with the handling of the milk while on the farm.

A cheese factory picnic need not be an expensive affair for the one responsible for it. A band and a free dinner are of course sure to be appreciated by the visitors, but when one or only a few are shouldering all the expense, neither of the above is absolutely necessary to a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

As to hints on carrying the picnic off pleasantly for everyone concerned, select a date when the outing can most conveniently be taken; choose a location as central as possible; if games are held carry them off with despatch, and it is well to appoint a marshal capable of managing this end of the entertainment; have games for everybody, each member of the patron's family, and cut down the educational features to a minimum. Above all avoid long winded speeches, though a few pithy and short talks on pertinent dairy topics are permissible, when the audience is in the humor to listen.

The Roofing that Needs No Painting



Amatite ROOFING

THE Amatite mineral surface will hold its own against the weather for a long time. You don't have to look over your Amatite Roofs to see whether they need painting every year or two.

The cost of paint, therefore, is done away with—all that trouble and nuisance and bother is gone. Simply lay your Amatite, nail it down, take away your ladder and forget that you have a roof.

A sample of Amatite will be sent free on request, together with a handsome little booklet, giving details. Address our nearest office.

Creonoid *Lead Deteriorator and Cor Spayer*
Ormond spread on over any surface. Use it before mastic roof cover will fail better.

Everjet *Elastic Paint*
Have money by using this black paint. Everjet is a non-toxic, non-corrosive, stain, heat-proof, durable, fire-resisting, fire-proof and fire-retardant paint.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
St. JOHN'S, N.S. HALIFAX, N.S.

WANTED Experienced man to work at cheesemaking. Apply to
BOX 55 - GLANWORTH, ONT.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey
Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1859

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. EGG cases and poultry crates supplied.

PROMPT RETURNS

Established 1854

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.
Wm. Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO
PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR
GUELPH, ONT.
DECEMBER 9th to 13th, 1912
Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle
Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry
\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES

For Prize List, apply to
A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary
Toronto, Ont.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free.
Strick, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

GOOD SECOND HAND CHURN, five hundred pound capacity. State particulars. Box T., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



WE cannot control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise them.—Cato.

The Best Laid Schemes

(New England Homestead)
(Concluded from last week)

"CLANG! CLANG!" The voice of the old knocker resounded valiantly all through the still house. The guilty pair actually jumped. "Do you suppose it's another?" whispered Ma.

"Et it is, the ghost is in fine fettle to-night—listen!" Pa tiptoed to the attic door, and opened it a crack. The sound that tore down the stairway almost made the old reprobate himself flinch. Ma really did edge away and when Pa went to the door in response to a second impetuous summons of the knocker, she accompanied him.

A tall, fine looking man stood smiling on the step. His motor car, with a lady therein, stood at the gate. "This place is a fine one for sale, Mr. Turpy? It appears to be exactly what I want. I heard about it first from your son, with whom I recently had some dealings."

The venerable plotters paled. Was their well-laid scheme to fail, after all? It was a serious-faced old couple that led the way into the sitting room. The stranger at once proceeded to talk business. Money was no object.

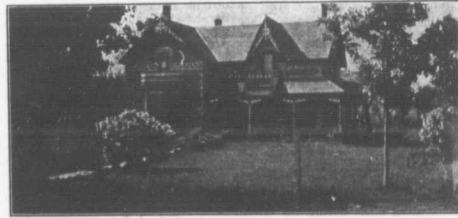
"Conscience doth make cowards of us all!" The hitherto successful and fearless conspirators dared not march forth malaria, tramps, rattlers or ghost before this mysterious stranger who knew John, and had talked with him since the "Fair Sale" sign was hoisted. They felt their nerveless fingers slipping from the dear old house, the precious orchards and garden, the well loved fields and woods. The rising east wind soured drearily through the willows. Never before had it sounded so solemn, so hopeless. Suddenly a gust swept through the window, and with it the attic door burst open. Down the stairway swept a shriek, besides which the baneshee's wail would have sounded like a sick kitten. The foiled plotters looked up with dull and apathetic eyes, but the stranger—was the man crazy? He leaped back against the patchwork tid and burst into a ringing peal of laughter. Pa and Ma clasped hands and stared at him apprehensively. Were they responsible for unsettling the reason of a fellow-being? Horrible thought! He rocked back and forth, laughing more and more irrepressibly. And, presently, something in the blue eyes, was it a gleam of boyish mischief?—stole the worm from the two pairs of eyes that watched him. First Pa, and then Ma joined in the laugh, not even dimly guessing why, but with a feeling that somehow, all was well. Presently all three straightened their faces, and wiped their eyes. Then the stranger did the amazing thing — he jumped from the chair, seized Pa's horny hand in a warm grip, and flung a muscular arm about Ma's substantial waist.

"Guess who it is! Guess who it is!" He shouted boisterously.

Ma, still suffering his arm to remain, gave him one brief look, and spoke with conviction: "Tad Jimson!"

"That's who, Ma! Glad to see me? Eh? Glad to see your good-for-nothing? Bless your dear heart! Sit down, and let me tell you." Pa and Ma sank down together on the calico-covered settle, looking and feeling a bit dazed.

"You see, after I hooked Jack and left that onion bed—(remember it,



Neat and Attractive, a Model of its Kind

A home doesn't need to be large to be handsome. The home of Jas. Terris, Dufferin Co., Ont., here illustrated, is a proof of this. Notice the effect of lawn and shrubbery in rendering this attractive home more attractive.

Ma! I had the luck that—well the kind I deserved, for some years. Then I struck it rich in Alaska—then I struck it richer still in California, where the finest girl in the world made the mistake of her life in falling in love with me and marrying me. She has been pruning and training and educating me for the last five years, and her patience and enthusiasm are still constantly on tap—bless her! "I told her about you, and soon as things fell out so that we could, we came east to look you up. Ran across John in New York, and learned that you had put the old place up for sale. Struck me that it would be a mighty nice place for a summer home for Belle and me and the kiddies; and besides, I was mighty glad to be able to offer you a gilt-edged price. Well, Belle and I came on down. Fell into conversation with folks along the road and learned about your malaria and rattlers and tramps and the ghost! I identified the ghost at once, but jiminy crickets, Pa, it took Belle to catch on to the reasons why you and Ma were working it too! And those other incumbrances, now! Hurt your feelings to stay a while longer on the old place—eh, Ma? Guess I will go out and bring in Belle."

With a parting pinch on Ma's cheek which had assumed its wonted pink, the returned prodigal strode out, to return immediately with a gracious bow, who hugged and kissed both Pa and Ma impartially, in warm-hearted western style, which so opened their hearts that they fairly poured forth the tale of their united perfdy—

their scheme to outwit well-meaning John and Juliet.

"Well, Pa and Ma, they'll never hear of it from us (the guilty pair looked unexpressibly relieved), and say, we have the best scheme yet—Belle and I. We hatched it and polished it off as we came along to-night —after Belle caught on to your chicanery." We'll buy the place, and you two can have as much of the dear old ark as you want, and we'll take the rest. And when we go for the winter, we'll have our housekeeper and her husband to keep you company. So John and Juliet will have their hearts set at rest, and all will go merrily as the marriage bell. You can run the farm to suit yourselves and furnish us cream and cabbages and stuff at cut throat prices—and we'll live happy ever after. Eh, Pa and Ma?" Ma smiled through tears that made the flame of the little old lamp look to her like the aurora borealis.

Pa blew his nose sonorously. "You little scapgrace!" he quavered. Then turning to Ma: "Mehitable Turpy, did ever two high-flying old scallawags ever get let down so easy before!"

Of Age and Then

"This isn't Sunday. What are you dressed up for?" demanded the father

the last affectionate pat to all the barnyard stock.

the last affectionate pat to all the barnyard stock.

"Dick, the old family horse, put his sad nose against Joe's cheek and seemed to say, "I'm sorry you're going."

There by the well stocked big willow where as a boy he had "skinned the cat"—the changing limb —he had known happy days. —And the tears came to the determined eyes at the recollection that now flooded his memory.

Mother knew, mother understood why he would not stay.

She'd give her life if she could bring father and son into a more friendly relationship—but father was auster—

—She sobbed at though she were bidding a final farewell to a boy going to war—nor had she even a trace of the patriotic spirit of sacrifice to comfort her.

The hired man batted his eyes to keep back the tears—for he understood.

The brothers and sisters crept away with heavy hearts. The father felt a strange lump in his throat—but he would never acknowledge that he possessed any sentiment.

It was sad, it was sad, and might have all been different had that fine young man in his way to feel a personal interest in the farm.

When your boy is of age will he want to stay, or will he go?

Will he go because you have never given him a square deal—never shown your love for him, never made home attractive enough to counteract the influence of the city? — Westera Farmer.

"Thou Shalt not"—Worry

We have no conscience on the matter of worry, we do not think of it as wrong; we never confess it even as a failing, much less ask forgiveness of it as a sin. If the preacher were to say "Do not steal" or "Do not kill" except in the most narrow sense of Divine authority. But if the preacher should say "Do not worry" there springs up instantly a sense of resentment. Everybody knows the kind of sin, the greatest sin, the greatest sin, the greatest sin. "Ah! It is all very well for you to talk," as if the authority were that of the preacher only, and not of the Master Himself. Who is not familiar with the angry mutter: "Let anybody live where I live, and put up with the things that I have got to endure!" That settles the matter in the opinion of a great many. But mark from Whom this word comes. "I say unto you"—with Him this matter must be settled, the Lord and Judge of all men.—Mark Goy Pearce.

Cocoanut matting may be cleaned with a large coarse cloth dipped in salt and water and then rubbed dry.

When patching wall paper don't forget to pretreat operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

To improve oilcloth dissolve a pound of blue in a quart of water over a fire, then rub it lightly over the oilcloth with a piece of flannel, and leave it to dry. If possible, do this in the evening so that the oilcloth may be walked on until the morning. This treatment adds to the durability of the oilcloth, besides greatly improving its appearance.

I like your paper very much, and the sewing room is very helpful.—Mn J. A. MacCauley, Port Miford, Ont.

when his boy came down without his work clothes on.

"I'm going to the city on the next train," calmly replied the son.

"No, ye ain't. Git into yer overalls and go milk the cows," demanded the irate father.

"I'm of age to-day. You're bossed me for the last time and I leave for a more congenial place."

The parents were struck dumb with the suddenness of the declaration.

"My boy going to leave me!" thought the stricken mother.

"Brother going to the city—and my life will be harder!" thought the younger brother.

"I'm going to leave right at the beginning of harvest!" muttered the angry father to himself. "If ye go ye'll walk to the station. I can't spare the team to-day," he said.

Of age—and leaving home. Why? He never had been treated as a son should have been. He was not dealt with honestly and squarely by his father.

He never had been given a dollar resulting from the sale of "his calves and pigs."

He never was consulted in matters pertaining to farm management.

Not receiving the consideration accorded the hired man, and not receiving any compensating cash or favors, Joe had lived with only one ambition in his secret heart—to

Get away as soon as of age.

That day had come and he was going.

While mother was preparing the breakfast he wandered about, giving

The Upward Look

Our Guide in Life

Search the Scriptures: for in them ye think that ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of Me.—St. John 5:39.

In every walk and phase of life we realize our need for authoritative and accurate guides and rules that will help us to make a success of whatever work we have in hand. When making dresses, even of the most simple nature, we have our patterns to guide us. When cooking we follow closely the directions of our cook books. The carpenter or builder would not think of erecting any building of considerable size without the use of his plumb line and plane and the plans of an architect. The mariner who set to sea without a chart or compass or who neglected to consult them frequently in order that he might be sure of his bearings and of the direction in which his vessel was proceeding would soon have the command of his ship taken from him. And thus it is in the accomplishment of all our earthly undertakings. The up-to-date progressive farmer studies the latest government bulletins, the general follows the practices of modern warfare, the civil engineer the reckonings of his instruments. How necessary it is, then, that we shall recognize our impera-

tive and constant need of a guide that will enable us to decide wisely the moral and spiritual problems that continually confront us.

No matter how humble our daily duties may be we constantly feel the need of such a guide. The history of the centuries proves that there is only one infallible guide of this character. It is the word of God, as revealed in the Scriptures. Are we then as faithful in our study of this guide as we are of those other rules that we use in less important matters?

In these modern days, many people seem to think that if their consciences do not trouble them when they follow certain lines of procedure, that there can be nothing wrong in their actions. As well might we conclude that there is nothing wrong in a cannibal consuming his captive or in an Indian torturing his victims.

Our consciences cannot be depended upon to lead us aright unless we are constantly adjusting them by the standards which God has set. Just as the astronomer must constantly test the accuracy of his instruments to ensure the correctness of his readings and just as the lawyer must continually keep in touch with the latest decisions of the courts in order that he may be sure of the strength of his case, so it is necessary that we shall study God's word, systematically and prayerfully, in order that we may be sure that the standards set by our consciences have not, all unknowingly to us, lost their delicacy and power through becoming confused and

contaminated by the standards of the world around us.

On all sides we see people, who in some cases are professing Christians, doing things to which the world takes no exception. It, therefore, becomes easy for us to accept their standards as our own unless we are constantly searching God's word to know what He directs us to do in such circumstances.

When Christ spoke the words contained in our text he was condemning the self-righteous Jews for their sins. They, although they did not realize it, were following their own commandments rather than those of God. Christ told them to search—not just to read, but to search—the Scriptures and He assured them that if they would they would find the mistake they were making.

That same command applies to us. Christ was sent by God to be our example. Only through the study of the Scriptures can we be sure that we are following in His footsteps. No matter how busy our lives may be, or how much good we may think we are doing for God, we are sure to wander off the path which God would have us follow unless we regularly read His word. The daily reading of our Bibles, with minds intent on learning their messages for us, together with simple trusting prayer, are the two great sources God has provided for each of us through which we may obtain the daily strength and wisdom that we need. Let us then be faithful in our private as well as

in our public worship of God in order that, like Jesus, we may increase in wisdom and in favor with God and man.—I. H. N.

Fastening Skirts and Yokes

Skirts and dresses have an unpleasant way of splitting down below the limit allowed for the placket hole, no matter how firmly they are stitched and some thin fabrics require very careful handling or the stitches show and look unightly on the right side.

An excellent plan, and one by which all such trouble is avoided, is to sew a hook and eye at the extreme end of the placket, hook it together and pinch the hook tight so it cannot come undone. This will keep neat and prevent the opening from tearing down when the dress is slipped off and on.

When making a bodice with a lace yoke, a good plan instead of sewing it in is to sew snap fasteners on; then it can be removed and washed when it becomes soiled, without the trouble of ripping out stitches and sewing the yoke in again.

To keep the blouse in position around the waist line, get five patent fasteners and sew the pointed part to the waist line of the blouse and the eyelet to a piece of white elastic, making them correspond in position to those on the blouse. Fasten the elastic with a hook and eye at the ends. This is an excellent plan for a blouse that is not lined, as it allows it to rise and slip down again in position when the arms are raised or lowered.



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those pleasing loaves you've made.
How fat—rounded—substantial.
No, they won't fall when colder.
Because the Manitoba strength that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.

This sturdy elastic gluten has kept them from dropping flat in the oven.
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—never.
All risen evenly—to stay risen.
Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—
Crinkly and appetizing of crust.
Golden brown and tender.
Snowy of crumb—light as thistledown.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
Try it soon.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



RAT CORN
KILLS RATS AND MICE
OUR FOURTH RAT TALK
Terrific Spread of Disease
Six Millions of People Dead from the Plagues in India

Mr. Family Man: Do you know that Rats are the greatest spreaders of Disease on this Earth? Do you also know that

RAT CORN

will exterminate Rats and all Rodents from your premises in a Safe, Sane and Sanitary Manner
Do you further know that in addition to killing millions of human beings by infecting them with Bubonic Plague, the Rat carries Trichinosis and Ten other parasites? It has Leprosy and Cancer, isn't it horrible to think of? You don't want unnecessary Doctors' Bills? Don't have them! They are among the unnecessary Taxes. Stop paying these avoidable sickness Taxes, use
Rat Corn—It surely kills Rats and Mice. Rat Corn will not kill pets, stock or man. Rat Corn—Murderous to all Rodents; no odors.
5c. 3c. and \$1.00 cans
Ask your dealer or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage.
Made only by

CANADIAN RAT CORN CO. LTD.
193 Adelaide St. W.
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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Bala. Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Post, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.
Send us \$1, receive by return mail TWO pretty dresses of soft warm material suitable for fall and winter wear for little girls, age 1 to 10. Add 15c for postage.
STANDARD GARMENT CO.
812 Standard Building, London, Ont.



GROCER
Take a Handful of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door
—out where the light can fall on it— and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.
That's the way to test any sugar—that's the way we hope you will test

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.
Better still, get a 30 pound or 90 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

The Perfect Child
What is a perfect child; I mean not physically perfect, but from a point of goodness? What would you say if you were asked for your opinion? We want children obedient, but if they never assert themselves, we feel they really have no spirit and no will-power of their own. A strong willed child is not easy to control, and hard thinking, yet if that strong will can be impressed with the idea that other people's opinions must be respected, then its very strength will carry the child on to success.
I confess I cannot define a perfect child. I do like to have a child do as I ask with a reasonable amount of the reason why given. I want a child to get on pleasantly with other children but there is no reason for any one child always having to be the one to give in to secure harmony—that is worse than quarrels.

CHARACTER BUILDING
A nice lady-like little girl, prim and proper, or a quiet little boy are sometimes quite an attraction, but for real worth, for the stuff that builds a sturdy character and a sturdy body, it takes action, and lots of it. A great deal is worse than quarrels.

MAXWELL'S JEWEL FOOD-CUTTER
is a daily necessity in every home. You are always cutting up meats and vegetables for stews, etc.
A knife is awkward and dangerous—a chopping bowl is cumbersome. "MAXWELL'S JEWEL" cuts everything as you wish—fine, medium or coarse because it has five cutting plates.
Easily cleaned—easily worked—very strong, durable and hand-somely finished.
Insist on your dealer supplying the "Jewel" because this is the only food cutter made in Canada—and is superior to anything imported.
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
133 ST. MART'S, ONT.



Take a Handful of "St. Lawrence" Sugar Out To The Store Door
—out where the light can fall on it— and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.
That's the way to test any sugar—that's the way we hope you will test

St. Lawrence Sugar

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.
Better still, get a 30 pound or 90 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

many things which parents are prone to call naughtiness are really not naughty at all. They are just an expression of that super-abundance of energy which must be expended in some way. Correction should be administered accordingly.

I believe in raising a child, but it hardly seems quite right to praise till the child takes on such an exalted position that it is disgusting to all diners-up who come here to play, and this is what I hear: "Mamma says you can't play with me unless you are good to me," or "you can't play with me unless you are good to me." My mamma said I was accompanied by that superior look which only a child can acquire. Apparently there is never an idea of the necessity of being good to the other child. In such a child's mind there is always a feeling of superiority to the others. Is this right?

THE OTHER BOY'S PAINFUL
It is perfectly lovely for each mother to wish her child to be perfect as possible, but it is painful to try to get on with one who can never see that Tommy does wrong; that it is always the other boy's fault.
There is no good in being in whom we pick no flaw, so why expect it of a child? And if Sally Smith is a "problem," just be sure Mrs. Smith isn't earnestly trying to have Sally come as close as an ideal as you are with your own offspring and give her credit for it, before you judge harshly of her or her child. In the meantime consider what is a perfect child.
—Farmer's Review.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Questions regarding cooking, food, etc., gladly answered upon request to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Toronto, Ont.
Chili Sauce—12 large tomatoes, chopped, two medium onions, chopped fine, three green peppers chopped fine, two tablespoons salt, three cups vinegar, one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon each cinnamon and nutmeg, two tablespoons sugar. Cook until of right consistency, about one and a half hours. Bottle.

Tomato Butter—10 pounds of skinned tomatoes, four pounds of granulated sugar, three pounds of apples, one quart of vinegar, one-half ounce of stick cinnamon, one-half ounce of rice ginger, one-fourth ounce of mace, one-fourth ounce of whole cloves. Tie the spices in a bag; put all the ingredients on together and boil three hours, stirring constantly.

Chopped Cucumber Relish—Pare and chop fine one-half neck of medium-sized cucumbers and two onions. Salt each separately over night, drain the next morning and mix. Put in kettle and add a rounding tablespoonful, each, of celery and mustard seed, a level tablespoonful of ground mustard, one-eighth teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, half a cupful of brown sugar and a quart of good vinegar. Boil ten minutes, then bottle and seal.

Celery Relish—Wipe 18 ripe tomatoes. Remove leaves and root ends from five bunches of celery. Wipe two red peppers. Chop vegetables, mix, put in a preserving-kettle and add two and one-fourth cupfuls of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of salt and one teaspoonful, each, of cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mustard and boiling-peppercorn and let simmer one and one-half hours, stirring occasionally. Fill bottles and seal while hot.

The Sewing Room
Patterns 30 cents each. Order by number and size for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and give size for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

TWO-PIECE APRON, 7517
The apron that protects the dress as well as the front of the skirt is a very practical one, much liked for the occupations that mean sitting for a long time in a comfortable length of time. This one is made without fullness and consequently, it is so easy to wear. It is shaped to graceful lines. There are just two pieces, one joined at the side and the closing is made at the right side.
For the medium sized, give 27 or 21 1/2 yards 2 3/4 yards of material 27 or 21 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.
For the large size, give 27 or 21 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.
GIRL'S DRESS, 7517

This model can be treated in two such different ways that it gives two distinctly different results and both are attractive. The simple blouse is made in the same way that is cut in all sizes. There are separate one-piece sleeves stitched to the arm-holes and there is a separate yoke. The simple blouse is easy to omit to give the blouse is finished without the fancy collar and the overlapped edge of the skirt cut straight. The dress becomes completely transformed, while, essentially, it is the same.



The dress will require 6 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/4 yards of banding to trim as shown on the figure, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide to make chemise, as shown in the small view, and 10 yards of braid. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

FANCY BLOUSE, 7518
The pretty, smart, plain blouse is always in demand and this one includes certain new features that are of special interest. The curved front that is lapped over the neck suggests the envelope idea is exceedingly smart and the Y-neckline, the opening of the neck is new and distinctive. Is the small view at above. The new long sleeves, close fitting and finished with the openings edged with the frills. For the coming season, these are in every way to be commended but for the remaining weeks of warm weather, the shorter sleeves will be found more comfortable.
For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 4 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the chemise and 1 3/4 yards of lace for the frills of 14 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.
This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS
Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Order by number and size only.



Aged bulls: Gooderham Bull, 2 yrs. Haley Iron Bull, yearling. Hulet. Hulet, senior Bull, junior and 3. Haley Championship Bulls, matured. Cow, matured. Cow, three 4. Haley yearling. Two-year-old. 5. Hulet; 4. Senior heifer. Haley Bros.; Junior heifer. Best 3 and 4. Hulet; 3. Graduated herd. Champion for

Dairy
Holsteins practically all raised at Tully with the addition of Ayrshire that judges what constitutes greatest chance in the Grand Championship prize money serious fault with this herd drop in the milk.
The competition between the Springfield, Park and the Haley's is the strength while Gooderham's strength of bred with Tully ever, got a first place in several first classes, shown at Toronto, Ontario, membership firm money.
Hulet's 3rd Aberdeen condition. tionally strong great constant him a very Haley Bros. championship a splendid success front in the Queen D. Cow of the Gooderham as a mature advantage in exceptionally he and gives a order of the comes in. I had a partner that, had it stood a row The awards

Dairy Cattle at London

Holsteins at London last week were practically all times that had been shown at Toronto the week previous, with the addition of the herd of Treblich & Son, London Ont. But the placing of the animals by Geo. Laidlaw, of Aylmer, Ont., showed that judges differ in their opinions of what constitutes a good Holstein. The greatest change made by Mr. Laidlaw was in placing Harry Brederham, Toronto Grand Champion heifer out of the prize money altogether. The most serious fault that Mr. Laidlaw found with this heifer was a tendency to droop in the back.

The competition was mainly between the herds of Haley Bros., Springfield, G. Gooderham, Bedford Park, and R. E. Hulet, Norwich. The Huleys and Hulet had reduced the strength of their herds by sales, while Gooderham had increased the strength of his Holsteins as compared with Toronto. Haley Bros., however, got a nice bunch of firsts with their young stuff. Gooderham got several firsts in both male and female classes, showing up much better than at Toronto. Hulet, with the championship female had a good share of the money.

Hulet's champion male, Ina Triton 2nd Abbecker, was never in better condition. The great length, exceptionally straight strong back and great constitution of this bull make him a very choice animal indeed. Haley Bros. came in for the female championship with Francis Schutless, a splendid strong sappy heifer of the kind that has kept this herd to the front in the show yard.

A cow of particular merit was Queen De Kol Posch, shown by Gordon Gooderham. This cow was first as a mature cow although at a disadvantage in being dry. She is an exceptionally large cow, of good length, and gives promise of a massive udder, and the right quality when she comes in. In two year old cows Hulet had a particularly promising animal that, had it been in milk, would have stood a good chance for first place. The awards in full follow:

HOLSTEIN PLACINGS

- Aged bulls: 1, Hulet; 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Gooderham.
- Bulls, 2 years old: 1, Gooderham; 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Hulet.
- Bulls, yearling: 1 and 2, Haley Bros.; 3, Hulet.
- Bulls, senior calf: 1, Haley Bros.; 2 and 4, Hulet; 3, Treblich.
- Bulls, junior calves: 1, Gooderham; 2 and 4, Haley Bros.; 4, Hulet.
- Championship male: Hulet.
- Females
- Cows, mature class: 1, 2 and 5, Gooderham; 3 and 4, Hulet.
- Cow, three years old: 1 and 2, Hulet; 3 and 4, Gooderham.
- Two-year-old heifers: 1 and 2, Haley; 3 and 5, Hulet; 4, Gooderham.
- Senior heifer calf: 1, Hulet; 2 and 3, Haley Bros.; 4, Gooderham.
- Junior heifer calf: 1, Hulet; 2, Gooderham; 3 and 4, Haley Bros.
- Best four calves: 1, Haley Bros.; 2, Hulet; 3, Gooderham; 4, Haley Bros.
- Graded herd: 1 and 4, Hulet; 2, Gooderham.
- Champion female: Haley Bros.

AYRSHIRES

The Scotch milk breed was represented by only two herds, those of Wm. Stewart & Sons and Alex. Hume & Son, of Menie, Ont. The animals were the same as shown in Toronto. Hume got a little the best of the argument having both championship and grand champion prizes and numerous firsts in the heifer classes. His bull Auchebraun Hercules again won over Stewart's Sprinhill Cashier by virtue of his size, substance and condition. Stewart had a particularly nice lot of heifer calves under one year. A lot more uniform in size,

marking and quality it would be hard to find.

In cows, Hume won with Bellesland Nan 4th, a strong cow of substance, deep, well sprung rib, and a large and well shaped udder. Stewart's cow in second place was an animal of a little nicer quality, had the best shaped and finest handling udder of the lot, but lacked somewhat in substance as compared with the winner. The awards in full follow.

AYRSHIRE AWARDS

- Bulls, 3 years and up: 1, Hume; 2, Stewart.
- Bulls, 2 years and under: 3, Hume.
- Bulls, 1 year old and under: 1, Stewart; 2, Hume.
- Bull calf, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Stewart; 2, Hume.
- Championship male: Hume, on Auchebraun Hercules.
- Females
- Mature cows: 1 and 4, Hume; 2, and 3, Stewart.
- Cow, 3 years and under: 4 and 4, Stewart; 2 and 3, Hume.
- Heifer, 2 years old: 1 and 2, Hume; 3, Stewart.
- Heifer, 1 year old: 1, 2 and 3, Hume; 4, Stewart.
- Heifer, under 1 year: 1 and 3, Hume; 2 and 4, Stewart.
- Championship female: Hume.
- Graded herd: 1 and 3, Hume; 2, Stewart.
- Four animals, get of sire: 1, Hume; 2, Stewart.
- Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Hume; 2, Stewart.
- Four calves under 1 year: 1 and 3, Stewart; 2, Hume.

JERSEYS

The making of the awards in the Jersey classes was merely a case of B. H. Bull & Sons and even they could not be considered strong, the best of their stock having gone to Ottawa, where the keenest competition was expected. The other principal exhibitor was Mrs. Lawrence of London. Her principal win over the Brampton class was a senior bull calves, where an animal lacking somewhat in quality but great in constitution won on the latter point. The following is a list of awards:

JERSEY AWARDS

- Mature cows: 1 and 3, B. H. Bull; 2, B. Lawson.
- Cow, 3 years old: 1, 2 and 5, B. H. Bull.
- Cow, 2 years old: 1, B. H. Bull; 2, Mrs. Lawrence.
- Yearling heifer in milk: B. H. Bull.
- Yearling heifer, dry: 1, B. H. Bull; 2, Mac Campbell and Son, Northwood.
- Senior heifer calf: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull.
- Junior heifer calf: 1, B. H. Bull; 2, Mrs. Lawrence.
- Championship female: B. H. Bull, on Brampton Bright Princess.
- Bull, 3 years old: B. H. Bull.
- Bull, two years old: 1, B. H. Bull; 2, Mrs. Lawrence.
- Bull, 1 year old: B. H. Bull.
- Senior bull calves: 1, Mrs. Lawrence; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull.
- Junior bull calves: 1, B. H. Bull; 3 and 4, Mrs. Lawrence and B. Lawson (tied).
- Champion male: B. H. Bull, on Brampton Bright Princess.
- Graded herd: 1, 2 and 3, B. H. Bull.
- Young herd: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull.

The Western Fair at London

(Concluded from page 11)

iduals, but they, too, were down in numbers and in some cases in quality.

HEEP CATTLE

Shorthorns and Herefords were almost equally well represented. I. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., and H. D. Smith, Hamilton, were the principal exhibitors of the latter, while four herds that came to Toronto, those of Jno. Guardhouse & Sons, Amos & Son, Mitchell Bros., and Melick of Edmonton, along with some local animals, made competition keen in the Shorthorn classes. Some superior Polled Angus were shown by Jas. Bowman, of Guelph.

The sheep exhibit was short in numbers. Short wools were most numerous. For the first time in many

years Jno. Campbell had practically no competition in the Shropshire classes; Robt. McEwen was strong in Southdowns; Messrs. Harding and Orchard in Dorsets and Arkell & Sons with their Ostfords.

There was more competition in the swine classes than at Toronto. J. E. Brethour gave D. C. Flatt warm competition in Yorkshires. D. Douless had all his own way in Tamworths. A strong bunch of Chester Whites were exhibited by W. A. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCourcy of Bornholm. There was strong competition in Berkshires and Hampshire, there being four exhibitors of the latter.

The fruit exhibit was one of the best ever seen in Western Ontario. The plate exhibits surpassed in quality the same classes at Toronto, and in quantity were almost on a par with the larger exhibition.

The poultry show was a treat success, the fancy and Mediterranean breeds figuring more prominently than the utility breeds.

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They have done well at Toronto Exhibition. I will have them at Ottawa and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

I invite you to come and inspect them, or write me for particulars and prices.

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the bull that heads my herd at The Manor Farm.

I will be willing to part with this bull in the near future, and if some one with the right kind of a herd wants him, I would make the price right for him at an early date.

A few choice bulls out of splendid dams and by **PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS** I am offering for sale.

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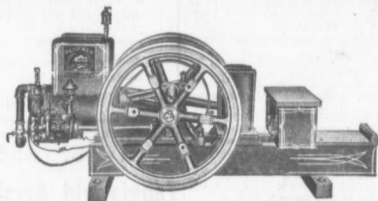
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