

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXII.

NUMBER 36

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 4

1913



WHO CAN ESTIMATE THE VALUE OF A PURE BRED SIRE SUCH AS THIS!

Canada's population of dairy cows numbers about three million. Only one in several hundred of these is pure bred. The average annual production of all Canadian dairy cows is a little over 3,000 lbs. of milk a year. Many pure bred dairy herds average several times as much. How are we to impart to the great number of average herds the high producing qualities of the few pure bred herds? Here it is that the pure bred sire is invaluable. Just in proportion as these sires find favor with dairy farmers will the average herd be improved.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Store
Dairy and Cold
Dishes
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Dishes

Link Blades

Add 50-100% to the
EFFICIENCY

AND
CAPACITY

OF THE

"Simplex"

Because the

LINK BLADE SYSTEM

is more efficient we can produce a given size bowl, say, 700 lb. per hour flow, that is of smaller dimensions and weighs less than other bowls, and at the same time does the same amount of work. We are enabled also to run the bowl at a lower speed.

This smaller bowl and lower speed in connection with the use of the highest grade of ball bearings known, produce absolutely the most efficient separator there is.

The "Simplex" with our mounting the bowl on the floating Hess-Bright Ball Bearing, makes the bowl less sensitive to running roughly and getting out of balance than the ordinary type of bearing.

The "Simplex" is the only machine which does not employ spring neck bearings, which have always been a source of trouble in Cream Separators.

There are many other features of the Simplex, which you would pay you well to investigate. Send to-day for booklets, etc.

We will be pleased to meet Farm and Dairy readers at our exhibit at the Canadian National in Toronto.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Nothing Will Take Its Place

MOLASSINE MEAL

ROYAL

WARRANT

ALL HORSE MEN SHOULD READ THIS:

ALLISON'S ISLAND FARM,
Mortlachburg, Ont.

Molassine Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir—We have been using "MOLASSINE" for a number of years as we consider it absolutely necessary to keep our horses in proper condition. We have tried many other early other products that has been put on the market, and have come to the conclusion that nothing can take its place.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. WESLEY ALLISON

A testimonial of that nature ought to convince you of the value of "MOLASSINE MEAL" as livestock feed.

Try it yourself and profit accordingly.

MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA
LIMITED

Look for this Trade

Mark



on every bag

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Get it at your Dealers or write us direct.

ST. JOHN N.B. MONTREAL 922 TORONTO



The Link Blades

Made by Standard for Convenience in Handling and Cleaning

Open for Cleaning

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION SETS A HIGHER STANDARD

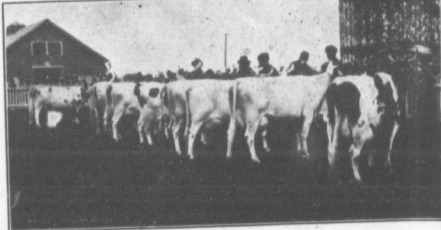
"It is wonderful, truly wonderful," reflected the big Dane who had travelled across the Atlantic to see Canada, the new "land of Promise." He spoke of what he was seeing at the National Exhibition now in progress in Toronto. "Just to think," he continued, "that the attendance last year was equal to one-tenth of the population of Canada and that more will be here this year."

This is Expansion Year at the Canadian National. The management last year did not reach the coveted million mark in attendance. They are expecting and striving to make it this year.

But it is "Expansion Year" in more points than the attendance, which is establishing new records almost daily. There have been improvements in almost every department. The fair has been made to truly reflect Canada's growth, agriculturally

covered judging arena. The necessity of such an arena was demonstrated this year when judging had to be deferred on Thursday last for several hours while the rain poured down on the open ring. Many of the classes were judged in a drama that was as pleasant to both exhibitors and the Stock. The spectators? Well, they stand who would get under cover on the fair grounds. The rest disappeared, stand stayed. The rest disappeared, stand stayed. If a winter fair is to be held on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, as planned, a covered pavilion will be a necessity. This, along with the new willingness of the exhibition board to meet the demand of the stock men, will probably lead to an arena being added before as to other year. Even if the arena be not added a stand of greater seating capacity for onlookers is absolutely essential.

The live stock features were distinguished by quality rather than quantity.



Cows Such As This are a Credit to Any Country

Canadian Ayrshire breeders have the best. Even in Scotland there are few who can bring out a string of aged cows equal to the ones shown at the Toronto Exhibition this year. Ancestral Farm, St. Catharines, Ont., is to be seen at the head of the line.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

and industrially. That is why the people come year after year. That is why Fair Time has become almost a national holiday in our country.

The most important, from the improvements this year, from the farm standpoint at any rate, are the new live stock arcade, the new housing accommodations for cattle and the more convenient situation of the new judging ring.

So extensive have been the improvements and changes at the live stock end of the grounds that old time visitors have difficulty in finding their way around. The arcade, a substantial structure of red brick, affords an imposing entrance to the live stock department. Horses occupy all the new barns in connection with the arcade.

Back in the cattle section the exhibitors are equally well pleased with their quarters and many warm words of praise were bestowed on the management they have been berating these many years because of poor accommodation. The old and out-of-date sheds have been entirely done away with. The new ones that take their place are better lighted, better ventilated, the partitions are of steel rods hence giving the visitor a clear view of the animals, and the floors are of concrete. Visitors of other

years, who have literally waded through the wet spots of the earthen floored sheds at Toronto will appreciate the advantage of the latter point. The sanitary floors were also much appreciated by the exhibitors their quarters presentable. It is true that a little difficulty in keeping up on rainy days the lanes between the rows of sheds was undoubtedly to discourage visitors from going very far, but by another year the management hope to have all these lanes paved.

Only one improvement in accommodation the exhibitors now ask for—a

covered judging arena. The necessity of such an arena was demonstrated this year when judging had to be deferred on Thursday last for several hours while the rain poured down on the open ring. Many of the classes were judged in a drama that was as pleasant to both exhibitors and the Stock. The spectators? Well, they stand who would get under cover on the fair grounds. The rest disappeared, stand stayed. The rest disappeared, stand stayed. If a winter fair is to be held on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, as planned, a covered pavilion will be a necessity. This, along with the new willingness of the exhibition board to meet the demand of the stock men, will probably lead to an arena being added before as to other year. Even if the arena be not added a stand of greater seating capacity for onlookers is absolutely essential.

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Practical Pointers

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Only \$1.00
a Year

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FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1913

No. 36

POINTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE FILLING OF THE SILO

By E. L. McCaskey

Practical Pointers That Will Help in a Busy Season.—A Cooperative Solution of the Labor Problem; the Distribution of Men; Work in the Silo

I SUPPOSE I can count on you at silo filling." The speaker was my next door neighbor.

Details of course were easily arranged. We had worked together at silo filling for years. His remark came as a surprise, however, as I had not thought of the silo filling season as being so near until then.

Silo filling is one of the rush jobs of the year. It comes in the same class with thrashing. In other sections I have heard farmers say that the silo was a nuisance just because of the extra labor it involved "all in a bunch." Where the silo has been in vogue so long, as is the case in our district, the "bunch" labor question has nicely adjusted itself. We

work cooperatively. For several miles down the road and up the side lines as well, practically every farmer has a silo. We have gathered into groups for silo filling sufficiently large to allow four teams in the field, two or three extra men to help the teamsters load in the field, a couple of men to feed the blower and one man in the silo. These same groups of men have been working together so long now that everything at silo filling time moves like oiled machinery. We have proven in a small way that farmers can cooperate.

NO MORE ELABORATE SUPPERS

Another feature about our silo filling that is worth mentioning right off, is the fact that we have done away with the elaborate suppers that a few years ago always completed the day's work at both silo filling and thrashing. I can remember how the housewives in this section used to vie with each other to see who could put up the best feed for the visiting farmers or farm hands. These feasts always represented a considerable monetary outlay, were a needless extravagance, and worst of all they were a needless amount of labor for the farm woman. Now-a-days we stop work about five or half past in order that we may go home and get the chores done in good time, and we are our supper at our own tables.

We have not yet cut out the friendly meeting round the neighbor's dining table at the noon hour, though I read in an American paper lately of a section of the corn belt states where each farmer brings his lunch in a dinner pail, thus saving the housewife work. I don't think, however, that carrying the lunch in a dinner pail would appeal particularly to Canadian farmers. Cutting out the supper, however, is easy.

But I started out to give some pointers that I

have learned from experience on the filling of the silo. The first point is the stage at which the corn is to be cut. Most of us used to have the idea that corn for ensilage did not need to be particularly mature. In fact, the first corn that I ever put in a silo had not reached the milk stage. It was green-watery stuff and when the silo was emptied in the winter the silage was so sour and the cattle showed such a dislike for it that I was almost inclined to dub the silo a "frost."

As the years go by I am coming more and more to value maturity in the corn for the silo. I use in or cut to be continually afraid of getting the corn frosted and preferred to have it a little green as a lesser evil of the two. I now would risk frost any time rather than put green corn in the silo. For

some reason or other the cows milk better on mature ensilage and it goes farther. The professors tell us that mature corn has much more food value, and they must be right.

WHEN CORN IS FROSTED

In case I do let the corn stand a little too long and it gets frosted, I cut it into the silo just the



A Discredited Method

One would need to have a very small area of corn indeed to make this method of corn cutting advisable. The modern machine seen below is rapidly gaining in popularity.



This Way is Easier on the Back and Better for the Pocket

Corn harvest is not a thing to be dreaded on the farm of Mr. John Barker, Huron Co., Ont., who may be here seen mounted on his up-to-date corn harvester. Hired help is too scarce and expensive now-a-days to cut corn any other way. Farmers with too small an area to afford a corn harvester themselves, would be wise to own a machine cooperatively with neighbors in similar circumstances.

same, sprinkling it with water and tramping it down solid. It is then just about as good for feeding purposes as if the frost had not gotten near it.

We used to cut the corn with a hoe. Later we bought a couple of corn knives from a mail order

house in Chicago and thought we had the clear thing. For the last three or four years I and two of my neighbors have owned a corn binder cooperatively, and we would not be without it for any money. In up-standing corn it does its work with neatness and despatch. The corn is bound into bundles convenient for handling and for feeding into the cutter. Even where the corn is blown down or lodged, the modern binder has devices that enable it to do creditable work. Only once or twice have we been forced to go back to the corn knives, and that for very limited areas. I would advise every corn grower either to have a corn binder himself or a share in one.

AN EARLY START AT CUTTING

In a 15-acre corn field we plan to start the corn harvester half a day before the engine and blower arrive, and the binder is kept going all next day. In our silo filling circle the man on whose farm we are working supplies the horses and the driver for the binder. While we consider it advisable to be well ahead with the cutting, there is always the danger of getting too much corn down. In case of wet and consequently muddy weather men don't like to go into the fields with their teams or to handle the muddy bundles of corn. And yet if the corn is to be gotten into the silo in best condition it must be gotten in soon after cutting.

One little point I would note here. Occasionally due to very unfavorable weather it is impossible to get the corn in sufficiently early in the spring. When silo filling time comes around, even if left until frosted, it has altogether too large a water content to go into the silo. I would cut such corn and allow it to lie in the fields a couple of days to dry out.

The point in the management of the cutting box on which I would lay most importance is in keeping the knives sharp. This reduces the amount of power required and the machine is able to make a clean cut at every revolution. The knives should be sharp enough to cut the husks en masse of the ears. When the knives begin to get dull the husks will be blown up uncut, although the ears and stalks will be cut alright.

I mentioned that we have two men apportioned to feed the cutting box. It is hard, active work to feed fast and properly, too hard for one man to stand for any length of time. According to our system the two men take turn about at the feeding, and while one is doing the main work the other gathers up the loose stalks and trash and feeds it into the cutter, and with the help of a boy to turn the grind stone or some kind of power to do it, keeps the knives sharp.

Another point in the cutting is to have a good powerful engine. With insufficient power the blower will be continually choking; and it is poor economy to have four teams and a big bunch of men standing idle while repairs are being made or a clogged blower tube is being cleared.

The customary length for cutting the corn stalks is about half an inch, and this is about right. If cut in longer lengths the mass of corn cannot be tramped so compactly, the air is not excluded as well and the corn will not keep as long. As a general rule we feed the corn stalks to the blower tassel end first. The only exception to this rule is when the men in the field make a mistake and load the wagon the wrong way.

BEST MAN IN THE SILO

The place where we put the best man in the outfit is in the silo. One good active man can handle the distribution and packing of the ensilage properly. He must be good and active, however, or it is better to put two men in to handle this end of the filling.

We have a distributor fixed at the end of the blower tube which a small boy manipulates. With this distributor the ensilage can be directed to any part of the silo. With the best distributor, however, there is a tendency for the heavier portions of the corn to pile up together while the lighter portions are blown to one side. Were this corn not forked over properly and mixed the ensilage would be of uneven quality and would settle unevenly.

A new invention that I saw described in the Machinery Number of Farm and Dairy, and one that appeals to me immensely, consists of a series of detachable tube sections, whereby the cut ensilage can be conducted right from the mouth of the blower to the surface of the corn in the silo. I will plan to have such an arrangement another season.

HOW ABOUT FILLING AFTER SETTLING?

The way we do things in our circle each man's corn is all cut and put in the silo at the one operation. We never go to the same farm twice in the season. As all who have silos know, however, the silage will settle several feet after the first filling, and that much storage capacity is wasted. Where one has twin silos this difficulty may be overcome to a certain extent by shifting the blower back to the first silo after the second one has been filled. Most of us, however, myself among the number, have only one silo. I have gotten around the difficulty by building a cheap wooden top on my cement silo, extending to a height of six feet above the cement. This top is cheaply constructed without any attempt to make it either airtight or frost-proof. The corn is filled in right to the top of the superstructure, and in a few days it has settled down within the bounds of the cement silo.

If one were to start feeding from the silo as soon as it is filled the decay on the surface would present no difficulties. Most of us, however, have good pasture for a week or two at least, and usually for more, and do not start feeding until the cows are permanently in the stable. To prevent the surface from decaying I soak the corn with a solution of common salt and water, almost concentrated. Following this method there is practically no decay.

PRECAUTION WITH STAVE SILO

I have had no experience with the stave silo, but some of my neighbors have, and consider them very satisfactory. One point on which they lay great stress is in watching the silo carefully after filling. Silage is apt to heat or sweat

and thus expand the staves. Unless the hoops are loosened slightly at this time they may burst. Particular attention should be given to the hoops at the bottom of the silo.

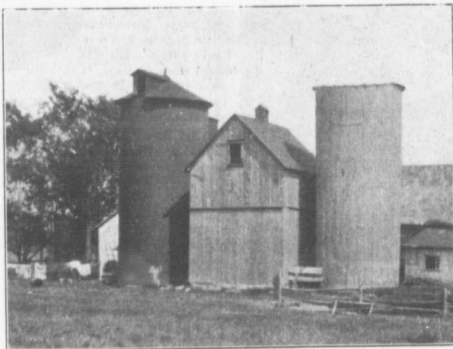
The main point I would emphasize about my silo filling methods is the cooperative methods of differing the labor. Don't change around among different neighbors each year. Work in groups year after year and the work will go much more smoothly.

Feeding the Dairy Herd *

J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont.

To get the most out of our dairy herds we must feed well and feed the right kinds of feed.

In the first place, we must feed in abundance—the cow must get enough. To coax the cow to eat as much as possible, the ration must be appetizing. For example, a little molasses will increase the palatability of poor hay or straw. There is little need of purchasing appetizing goods, however, as we can grow just the feeds of which the cattle will eat a lot. First among these is corn ensilage.



Does it look as if This Dairyman Believed in Silos

These three silos standing side by side, and all in use, were photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of Hector Gordon, Chateauguay Co. Que. Mr. Gordon's Arrahires are well-known. He says that good corn ensilage has a lot to do with their development.

Corn is easy to grow and easy to keep. Corn ensilage is succulent and palatable. A feed which a cow relishes will often do more good than a richer one not so appetizing. At Ottawa we feed from 30 to as high as 60 lbs. of ensilage a day, depending on the size of the cow. If we are feeding any straw we cut it and mix it with the ensilage.

MIXED MEALS PREFERRED

The grain ration will be more relished if it is composed of a mixture of several meals instead of one or two. The following mixture is a good one: Bran, 500 lbs.; corn, 100 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs.; oil cake, 100 lbs.; cottonseed, 100 lbs.

The cow is very susceptible to a change in the grain ration. Once we have decided on a ration she likes, we should stick to it. If we must make a change we should make it gradually.

The cow gives milk because she loves to give it. It is her maternal instinct. Therefore, if we are to keep her working at her best we must have her feeling good. We should not change the ration too often. A safe rule to follow in feeding the grain ration is to feed one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk. With heavy milkers, feed one to three and a half pounds of milk or even more.

Alfalfa and clover make prime roughage for the

(Continued on page 13)

*Notes from an address by J. H. Grisdale, delivered at a cow-testing association meeting at Peterboro.

Farm Electricity: How About It?

Keen interest in electricity as a farm power has developed among farmers during the past two years on account of the numerous power lines that have been erected, and which pass many farms, and also more recently because of the experiments and the demonstrations within the last year as conducted on farms at regular work by the Hydro Electric Commission. Many farmers that we know of have held off installing other means of power and have left aside other means of lighting until they can satisfy themselves as to what the outcome will be and whether or not electricity will come into practical and general use as a power for farmers.

Through central eastern Ontario the farmers have been keenly alive to the possibilities of getting power from one of the many lines of the Seymour Power Co., which ramify through that part of the country of which Lindsay, Peterboro, Port Hope, Campbellford and Trenton are centers. The Farmers' Club at Welcome took the matter up to investigate it, but did not deem it advisable to go ahead with the project. They concluded that it was almost too expensive a proposition for the average farmer as yet.

The figures submitted to the Welcome Farmers' Club were approximately as follows: If enough farms could be induced to go in for the electric current to use it for power and for light so that they could guarantee to consume a stated number of horsepower per mile for the company's line, then the power could be made available. It would cost each farm an average of \$10 to wire his house and barns. He would require a three H.P. motor, which would cost him \$125 to \$140. Then the power would cost him \$25 per H.P. per year, he to take an average of three horse power.

For heavier work, such as for threshing, six farmers could go in together and buy an outfit, say a 20 H.P. motor, it to cost about \$70. When it would be in operation other farmers along the line would not be able to use their power or light, since it would require all the power available on the line for the big motor.

It has been estimated that the average farmer spends from \$10 to \$12 for coal oil per year for lighting purposes. For power from a gasoline engine the cost is generally conceded to be much lower, for all that it is used, than would be the case were the electricity installed. The latter of course would have the advantage of convenience, once the wiring was done, and it would be a great factor in labor-saving even over the gasoline engine.

With these figures before them the way appears that for the average conservative farmer the day is still some way off when electricity will be a general use by them on their farms. Those who have the electricity, however, speak very highly of it even when cost is considered.—C. C. N.

Sheep Sorrel.—Sheep sorrel grows most abundantly in thin or worn out meadows. Breeding the meadow and raising corn or some other cultivated crop will usually subdue the weed. The land should be enriched with barnyard manure before re-seeding to grass, and an effort should be made to secure a thick stand. On meadows or pastures that cannot be plowed, top dressing with manure and sowing additional grass seed will be beneficial. The addition of lime to the soil is also said to aid in thickening the grass and crowding out the sorrel.—Andrew Bos.

The Dr

B. Blanch

Now that the opportunity to the farmers of the day there has been a character of the particularly during the various points of benefit of the farm. The most marked improvement of Fifteen years ago on a large proportion. To-day one can find in farming methods horses almost a coming scarcer, fast to be adopted.

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The Draft Horse in N. S.

B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

Now that the fall fairs are here, one has an opportunity to study the type of horse that the farmers of the day are producing. Undoubtedly there has been a gratifying improvement in the character of the horse flesh of this province, more particularly during the past decade or more. The policy of the Provincial Department of Agriculture of placing stallions of the right type at various points throughout the province for the benefit of the farmer—is bearing fruit.

The most marked development has been in the improvement of the agricultural draft type. Fifteen years ago a 1,500 pound horse was a rarity on a large proportion of our Nova Scotia farms. To-day one can find lots of them. The changes in farming methods are making the use of heavier horses almost a necessity. With labor ever becoming scarcer, faster working implements must be adopted.

STRENGTH, NOT SPEED

Nor does the idea of speed imply that race horses are required to draw them. It is weight and strength that is called for. Three heavy horses on a gang plow do as much work as two teams on a couple of walking plows, and only one driver is required instead of two. With disc harrows the same holds true. Conditions demand wide working implements requiring a greater unit of power with correspondingly less manual labor.

I remember hearing Dr. Stanshish, the Veterinarian of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, state that the number of spavined and otherwise blemished and crippled horses in the province was due to the fact that the horses were too light for the work required of them. The light horse is obliged to work at high pressure all the time; the heavy horse has strength in reserve.

The man who is raising horses to supply the market finds that the big demand is for horses of the heavy draft type. Conditions similar to those that affect the farmer are found in other fields. High wages necessitate larger power units.

HEAVY TYPE EARLY RAISED

And it is this heavy type of horse that is most suitable for the average farmer to raise. The proper raising and training of light horses demands more time and expert attention than most farmers are able to give to it. Besides the breeding of light horses is a much more risky business. If the colt should become blemished because of an accident of some nature, probably \$50 to \$100 is knocked off the future price.

On the other hand, the draft horse will begin to pay for himself when he is two years old. Because of his more docile disposition, his training is not a difficult matter. A blemish does not greatly impair his usefulness nor his value.

In selecting one breed of draft horse as the one best adapted to the needs of the Nova Scotia farmer and sticking to that one breed, the Department of Agriculture has made a wise move. Already in many parts of the province the uni-

formity in the type of draft horse is noticeable. It is not too much to expect that at the present rate of progress one will find fifteen years from now a uniform type of draft horse in Nova Scotia. Our province may in truth become "New Scotland," the second home of the Clyde.

SCRUB STALLION MUST GO

To make possible such a realization, the scrub stallion must be eliminated. Legislation is one solution of the difficulty, but education is better. Often farmers as a whole realize the absurdity of quibbling over five or 10 dollars difference in a service fee, and several years later coming out the small end of the horn to the tune of \$50 or \$100, laws will be unnecessary. The baleful influence of the scrub stallion has existed long enough.

The county fairs and small exhibitions are, I believe, having a splendid influence. Farmers have attended our Halifax exhibition, and while they have admired the stock, have come away with the idea that it was too high-class for them. At the small fairs, instead of the entries being confined to the big breeders, the farmers themselves are induced to exhibit.

While the entries at these small fairs may not be up to the class of the big exhibitions, a healthy rivalry is instituted. Such friendly rivalry creates interest, and once a lively interest is awakened progress is assured.

Fallowing and Soil Fertility

By W. H. Frazier.

Plowing early in the fall liberates more plant food for the spring crop and conserves more moisture than does spring plowing. By loosening the surface soil, thus allowing the air to penetrate, the soil particles which contain phosphorus, potassium, and lime are caused to oxidize, which sets free these elements for the plant. Fall plowing has a tendency to let the rains percolate into the soil better, which tends to dissolve and break up the complex soil compounds for the use of the spring crop.

Bacteria, which are found in the soil in countless numbers, generally work better where oxygen from the air is readily available, and these in turn break up the organic matter of the soil into simpler compounds, liberating nitrates or nitrogen food for the plant. This is one of the most essential elements for the early growth of the plant. It is often noticed that spring plowing will not cause crops to lodge so badly as fall plowing. This is explained by nitrogen being set free to a larger extent in the loose, porous, fall-plowed than in the more compact soil.

By opening up the soil the fall rains percolate much more rapidly into the soil, while there is a mulch formed on the surface which tends to prevent the water from the subsoil going directly to the surface and being evaporated. Early fall plowing makes a reservoir of the subsoil, storing the water for the crop in the spring. Often where the ground is a little rolling, the water will run off.

The Breeding Age of Sheep

By B. S. Curtis.

As a general thing sheep are bred too early in life for the most satisfactory results. The ram is often bred to a flock of ewes in the fall following birth, a practice which should never be followed except by experienced sheep breeders. Under no circumstances should the ram be bred before he is a year old and better still not until the second fall, when he will be from eighteen to twenty months old. Some breeders will not use a ram heavily even at this age. Ram lambs put into service too early can never reach their natural age nor attain their normal thrift and vigor.

When the ram has a very strong reproductive system, early abuse will render him impotent and unprofitable. Proper feeding is far more important during the early stage than the production of a crop of lambs. During an emergency a very early ram may be used in the fall on a few ewes, but the practice generally leads to excessive service and eventually a very unsatisfactory breeder. The ram is naturally a vigorous animal but early breeding will be sure to cause a much shorter period of usefulness.

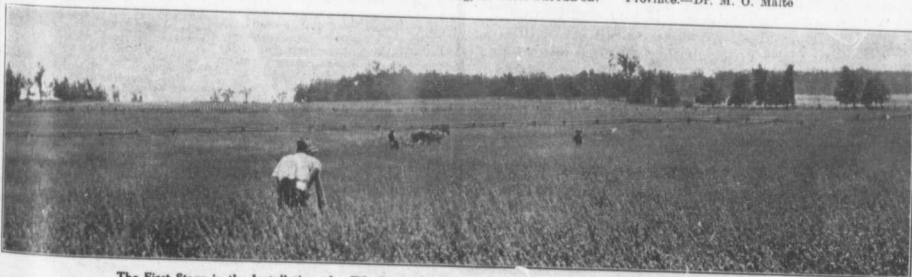
AGE TO BREED EWES

A great many breeders follow the practice of breeding lambs at eight and ten months of age, but the most successful flock-masters will allow the females to more nearly approach maturity. With the male the service can be regulated, starting with a few services well distributed, but with the female the burden of maternity is thrust upon her at once. For this reason the extra burden of reproduction should not be allowed to hold in check her natural maturity. If the ewe is not bred until after she is a year old the results will generally be more satisfactory. It will depend somewhat on the size and vigor of ewes just what plan will be best to follow, as size and development should be the principal determining factors when the ewes should be bred.

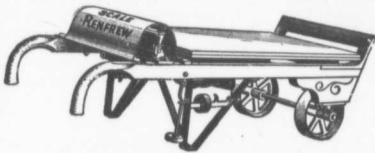
The practice of breeding ewe lambs will steadily and persistently decrease the size of the animals in the flock, which an experienced flock master will not tolerate. The ewe lamb should be fed judiciously and allowed plenty of exercise. By so doing and withholding them from the ram until well matured they will, when placed in the breeding pens, more than make up for the apparent loss.

If the ewe lambs are bred it will cause them to come in heat later and later each season, thus making a crop of lambs which is very undesirable, especially in sections in which the stomach worm is prevalent. The vitality of the ewe will also be prematurely sapped by breeding too young, thereby rendering her much less valuable at maturity.

I think that the encouragement of the growing of clover for seed in Ontario is one of the best means to improve the average quality and increase the average value of the hay crop of the Province.—Dr. M. O. Maite



The First Stage in the Installation of a Tile Drainage System: Taking the Levels on a Farm in Perth Co., Ont



Which Cows Would You Sell?

On the Hit-or-Miss Plan

If you wanted to sell three or four head of cattle to reduce your stock would you know just which were the **right** ones to sell. Suppose a buyer came along to look at them would you let him "take his pick" of the herd or would you **know**, to a certainty, just which were the most profitable cows to sell and which to keep?

Cattle buyers are pretty wise. They are pretty shrewd guessers. When they buy by guess they usually guess better on **their** side than on yours. But when you sell your cattle by actual **knowledge** instead of "hit-or-miss" it's a fair shake for both and you get all that is coming to you every time.

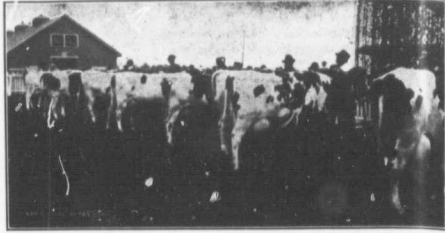
You can't sell or buy intelligently or **profitably** without a good reliable Scale on your farm. The man who buys your cattle or anything else by "hit-or-miss" usually "hits" and you "miss."

For a very few dollars you can have the best of all farm Scales—the Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale—guaranteed by the Canadian Govt., and delivered to you on our "pay as it pays" plan. Thousands of farmers are finding the "Renfrew Handy" a daily money saver and money maker. They wouldn't be without it for several times its cost. Many of them have made enough **profit** by this scale **the first month** to pay its cost several times over. They find it as convenient and profitable as a hired man.

The Renfrew Handy Two Wheel Truck Scale is **more** than a scale. It is a convenient, profitable farm **necessity**—as much so as a horse and wagon. If you don't know about the money saving possibilities of this Handy Little Truck Scale drop us a letter or post card to-day and we will send you facts and figures that will tell you all about it and show you how it **pays for itself** from the start.

The Renfrew Scale Company

RENFREW, ONT.



Holstein Aged Cows under the Hand of the Judge

Mr. Jas. Rettle, who judged the Holsteins trying the tests of one of the cows in the class of Mr. Henry Pellatt's winning cow.

Holsteins Make Great Showing

Holstein breeders did both themselves and their breed credit in the splendid showing they made in the ring of the Canadian National Exhibition last week. They were out in force, 12 herds being represented by 192 individual entries. Not only did the number of exhibits bespeak the popularity of the Holstein but the quality of exhibits explained that popularity. Every section of Ontario was represented in the list, but in this as in many previous years the "cream" came from Oxford County, one breeder of that county, A. E. Hulet of Norwich, capturing first in 13 of the 20 sections, as well as three championships and two grand championships. Mr. Hulet's success was due in no small measure to the splendid fitting of his animals, they being in the pink of condition. The greatest factor in accounting for his success, however, is the fact that he and the judge, Mr. James Rettle, have the same ideal of what constitutes proper Holstein, and dairy type. Almost without fail Mr. Rettle picked for animals of the type the deep-bodied, low-down kind that give evidence of constitution and feeding capacity of the first order.

All of the herds were from Ontario, the Colony Farm Herd of British Columbia, that received so much attention last year not coming east this year. Some of the old faces were missed from the ring, notably Haley Bros., of Springfield, who were almost as successful last year as was Mr. Hulet this year. On the other hand, a few new exhibitors were along, Sir Henry Pellatt, whose buyer has been prominent at all the great dispersion and auction sales of the last year, was out with a fine string. K. R. Marshall, Dunbarston, had some splendid entries, and R. M. Holt, seen as an exhibitor of Holsteins at Toronto. Other principal exhibitors were: Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park; Lakesview Farm, Bronte; Tig Wood, Mitchell; C. J. Pearce, Ontario; Clarence C. Kettle, Wilsonville; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook and John C. Boeck, Toronto.

Competition throughout was of the keenest. In several classes entries numbered over a dozen and many of the placings were made on very small points of difference. Many third and fourth prize animals were almost if not altogether as desirable as the one in first place. The fact that most of the herds were brought out in proper show yard fit did not make the judge's task any easier. Only one herd, that of a comparatively new exhibitor at Toronto, was in poor condition, and the breed would have been better represented had many of that herd been kept at home. Breeders will learn by experience, however, the value of proper fitting where judge-

ment turns on such small points. Mr. Rettle showed the type he favored in the very first class placed, the mature bulls. Prince Abbecker Mercere, Hulet's winner, is a bull of unusual depth, close to the ground, and a typical Holstein type. Gooderham's Prince Malta DeKolt, in second place, was perhaps of somewhat better type than the winner, but not being so mature, did not show to as good advantage. Osler's Lakeview Farm entry, Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKolt, made a splendid appearance in the ring, being possessed of both size and style. He is, however, a little too high of the ground and a little narrow all the way through, to win in such company. Logan Prince Schuiling, winner of the \$200 prize two years ago, shown by Tig Wood, was more successful this year than last. While of splendid substance, he is too coarse and beefy.

The two-year-old class brought out only three entries and had again the judge stuck to his type, his pick in first place being Hulet's Woodland Schuiling Sarcoistic, a low-down bull of great substance, but lacking in style and finish, as compared with Pearce's Sir Homeview Fayne in second place. Sir Natoye Oakland, the Sunnybrook Farm entry, was third.

We would like to make extensive mention of the various classes, but space does not permit. Only in one class was the judge's decision sensibly criticised on the ring side. In placing the senior bull calves Mr. Rettle selected for first honors a calf with a wonderfully deep strong body, but rather a plain head. Mr. Marshall's calf in third place was a little finer and finished better, but was equally deep and strong and had an ideal head and a very stylish appearance. As one visitor put it: "If you could put the head of Marshall's bull on the body of Hulet's you would have an ideal animal." Many favored the Marshall bull for first place. The hardest point to understand is the placing of this class was why Mr. Hulet's entry, which was further out from Mr. Rettle's type than the third bull, should have been sandwiched between the two. Awards in full:

Holstein Male Classes—Ablett, Mercere, Hulet; 2, Segis De Kolt, Pellatt; 3, Prince Cormorant, Schuiling; 4, Fraser, Lyons, Korndyke, Holtby; 5, Geo. Fayne, 2nd Sir Mercere, Kettle.

Female Classes—1, Sir Henry Pellatt; 2, King Lyons, Hulet; 3, Sir Paul Abbecker, Hulet; 4, Sir Paul Abbecker, Hulet; 5, Sir Paul Abbecker, Hulet; 6, Sunnybrook, Pellatt; 7, King Lyons, Hulet; 8, Junior calf—1, King Lyons, Hulet; 2, Paul Mercere, Wayne; 3, Sir Paul Abbecker, Hulet; 4, Sir Paul Abbecker, Hulet; 5, Prince Dalrymple, Pearce; 6, Paul Echo, Segis De Kolt; Holtby; 6, Mrs. Mercere, Ormsby, Hulet.

Male championships—Senior and grand champion, Prince Abbecker, Mercere; Junior champion—King Segis, Pontiac, Gooderham.

(Continued on page 18)

THE old farmer is a desirable one to produce both milk and beef. The Ontario government is reporting a few farms where the milk is not so good as it used to be, and are receiving a few more.

This new material may be traced to the high price of milk. One or two farms are infected with the disease and are the result of a trial. The Ontario government is receiving a few more farms where the milk is not so good as it used to be, and are receiving a few more.

These are dual purpose milkers of the best kind and are a

There may be a few more farms where the milk is not so good as it used to be, and are receiving a few more.

At Canadian dairies there has ever been a shortage of milk. No grade Short-horn championship.

No pure bred cow has ever produced more milk than cows in the '40s of the dairy breed.

In not a few cases Short-horn entries have been smaller and fat than the cows in the same class.

Surely this is a good thing to encourage the production of Short-horn herds.

To those farmers who try it anyway, it is better than call their fat that they will bring in a new field. It has been already too intensive scale and thus result to the F. Dodge tells of a recent meeting in a recent Dairyman as follows:

THE GREATEST question of the day is "What can be regarded as the best for the agri-culture?" years ago resulted practical test over a period of several years by agricultural workers at the Ontario Agricultural Fair. The statistics are a few years before the exhaustion of herds of grain. A

CLEARING AWAY THE DUAL PURPOSE FOG

THE old idea that the most desirable cow for the average farmer is the one that will produce both milk and beef, has recently received a new lease of life. The Ontario government has spent quite a few thousand dollars in importing a few head of dairy Shorthorns from the Old Country. Everywhere the milking strain of Shorthorns is receiving more attention than heretofore.

This new interest in the dual animal may be traced in large measure to the high prices prevailing for beef. Quite a few dairy farmers have been infected with the dual purpose microbe and are seriously considering the advisability of giving dairy Shorthorns a trial. They realize that if the dual purpose cow is to be profitable she must be a heavy milker as well as a beef animal, as a small milker no matter how valuable for beef can not be as profitable as the milk cows they now have.

men had begun to breed up their herds by the use of pure-bred dairy sires and a few had secured a fairly good start with full blooded herds of recognized dairy breeds. In fact some remarkable dairy cows have come from foundation stock once bred in Minnesota.

"The dual purpose idea made a clean sweep in the state and even with full blooded dairy breeds either sold their stock or allowed pedigree to lapse and began to breed Shorthorns. Every one secured Shorthorn sires and so closely has this been followed that up to five years ago it was very difficult indeed to find a cow that was less than three-quarters blood Shorthorn and most of them were to all intents and purposes full blooded. Certainly if there ever was a thorough test of an idea it was made in this instance.

"But what has been the result? Extensive studies have been made of

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's

LINES ARE SUPREME



A Sure Thing

An Irish home-steader's definition of Homestead Law was, "The Government lets you 160 acres of land against \$10.00 that you cannot live on in five years and not starve."

The O. W. E. & P. Co. bets you their reputation against your time writing for our illustrated catalogues of whatever you are interested in, that you will find the machine that will give you entire satisfaction.

If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or Calgary.




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A Class of Cattle Widely Advertised Now-a-days

These are dual purpose Shorthorns, the property of W. E. Good, Brant Co., Ont. A noticeable feature of this strain of Shorthorn as here seen is that the best milkers of the range approach very closely to the type of the special milk breeds and are little, if any, more valuable for beef making purposes.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

There may be such a thing as a dual purpose cow, but they are exceptional individuals; how exceptional is shown by the entries of other than the purely dairy breeds in the dairy tests at Guelph and at other winter fairs. Notice the fair record of the dual purpose animal:

A POOR RECORD

At Canadian dairy tests no Shorthorn has ever won a championship for milk or fat production.

No grade Shorthorn has ever won a championship.

No pure bred or grade Shorthorn has ever produced more milk or fat than this in the corresponding class of the dairy breeds.

In not a few cases the very best Shorthorns entered in the dairy tests have been smaller producers of milk and fat than the very poorest producers in the same classes of the dairy breeds.

Surely this is not a record that would encourage dairy farmers to introduce Shorthorn blood into their herds.

To those farmers who would "like to try it anyway" we cannot do better than call their attention to the fact that they will not be experimenting in a new field. The experiment has been already tried on a most extensive scale and with a most disastrous result to the experimenters. C. F. Dodge tells of one of these experiments in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman as follows:

THE GREATEST TEST OF ALL

"The question of the use of dual purpose cows," writes Mr. Dodge, "can be regarded as theory no longer, for the agitation began a number of years ago resulted in the most practical test ever made of a theory advocated by agricultural experimental workers and farm institute takers. The state of Minnesota had a few years before this date been forced into dairying, because of the exhaustion of her soils by continual crops of grain. A few of the dairy-

the dairy production conditions particularly around Albert Lea, Minn., one of the best known Shorthorn districts of the state and one of the best known dairy districts in the United States. A cow census was made and a number of cow test associations have been organized. It is probably a fact that the average production of butterfat per cow has not increased in the Shorthorn herds over the production of the original scrub herds, certainly it has not increased beyond what could be accounted for by better knowledge of feeding.

"Compare this with a well known district in Wisconsin where the dairymen began grading up their herds with Holsteins about the same time the Minnesota dairymen began to breed Shorthorns. At one creamery in Minnesota the smallest gross returns from one herd was about \$17, and a herd belonging to a man who was wise enough to enter one of the cow test associations brought in \$31 per cow.

WHERE THE WRONG IS

"The poorest herd in a Wisconsin community, where a census was taken, gave gross returns of about \$65 per cow. The best Shorthorn herds in Minnesota returned about \$70 per cow while a number of the high grade herds in the Wisconsin community paid better than \$100 per cow going in one instance to \$114 per cow. At the present time there are grade herds of strictly dairy stock raised around Albert Lea, Minn., in the last five years that compare favorably with the herds in the Wisconsin community.

"If there had been any compensating advantages in raising the Shorthorns the evidence would not look so bad. Very few dairy farmers make any repeated attempts to keep the calves for the feed lot and it is probably true that very few beef producers can be induced to try to produce

(Continued on page 8)

Cockshutt Beaver Plows

**IN GANG AND
SULKY STYLES**

THIS line is for general purpose plowing. Both plows have a strong, all-steel frame, with easily-operated and convenient hand levers. Each frame is carried on a large land wheel and on front and rear furrow wheels, which have dust-proof, self-oiling bearings.

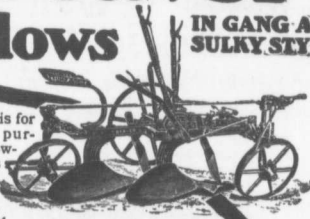
Both furrow wheels are connected to the pole. This arrangement results in easy guidance.

Bottoms, with knife or rolling colter, for any kind of soil, are supplied to meet the needs of each buyer.

Write to-day for full particulars and Catalogue detailing "Beaver" Plows. It comes for a post card. Write to-day.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG

For Sale in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by
THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, St. John, N.B.



Canadian National Exhibition

(Continued from page 2)

Bros. Claremont; Allison Bros., Chesterville; T. D. Elliott, and Good-fellow Bros., Bolton; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; and Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton.

Percherons showed marked improvement and in not a few classes were to be seen animals such as were never exhibited in Canada before. Practically all were imported. In the near future a greater effort to induce the larger showing of Canadian bred horses should be made. There were a few classes for home bred stuff this year and the number might well be increased. Prominent among the exhibitors were: J. B. Hogate, Weston; Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Eaid and Porter, Simcoe; R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, and W. Pears, Toronto. The old rivals, Jno. Guardhouse & Sons, Weston, Ont., and Porter Bros., Appleby, had the Shire classes almost to themselves.

SHEEP CATTLE

Interest in Shorthorn classes this year was lessened by the absence of many of the winners and all of the American herds that created such keen competition last year. H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man., was the only outsider present to compete with the Ontario men. His herd, a young stud one. Ontario breeders with the strings, particularly in the young stuff, were Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Kyle Bros., Drumbo, J. A. Watt, Elia, A. F. and G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont., Jno. Guardhouse, and Kerr and Davidson, Balsam.

Of other best breeds, Herefords were most numerous, with the finest classes ever seen at Toronto. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, had the largest string. Mrs. H. W. Hunter, The Maples, and H. D. Smith, Hamilton, also had numerous entries. In Aberdeen-Angus, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, had no competition. Around the barns it was rumoured that several other herds might have been on hand had not McGregor of Brandon, with his Chicago champions, been exported. As usual, Col. McCrae of Guelph, was the only exhibitor of Gallopys.

SHEEP AND SWINE

"We have the finest sheep exhibit ever gotten together in America." This was the strong claim of Mr. R. H. Harding for the sheep sections of the fair. The same idea was expressed by a goodly number of others who should know. Several Chicago winners went down in the keen competition in Toronto. If anything the long wools showed the most improvement.

Ottowolds and Leicesters were both well represented and there was no lack of competition in any class—a decided change from last year. In short wools Shropshires were the most numerous with all the best shows shown in Ontario on hand. Those of Oxford's of Peter Arkell had things pretty much to itself, with D. and A. Salman giving them a run in a few classes. In Southdowns and Hampshires there was again abundance of competition. In Lincolns, Lee of Hightgate, and Salman of Sinclairville, competed. Hampshires were also represented. This splendid exhibit goes to further prove what many have long known—that Canada is pre-eminently suited to sheep husbandry.

High prices for pork are turning all eyes toward the hog. Swine exhibitors at Toronto report unusual interest in this exhibit, and the club is well worthy of interest. A few classes were short in numbers but all through there was more competition than last year in Berkshires and Yorkshires. Only in Tamworths was effective competition lacking. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, having almost all the entries. For the first time at Toronto there was a considerable representation of the short fat hog. Poland Chinas and Durocs were both on hand.

KA-LOR-OID TRADE MARK REGISTERED

(Colored RU-BER-OID, Canadian Patents Nos. 93,827 and 93,160)

KA-LOR-OID, in its beautiful, soft shades of Red and Green, is the ONLY prepared roofing made in permanent colors. In KA-LOR-OID Roofing the colors are not painted on, but by our patented process are made an integral part of the exposed surface. They last as long as the roofing itself—and that means longer than any other

prepared roofing has lasted, for KA-LOR-OID is made of the same materials, and has the same wonderful durability as RU-BER-OID Roofing in the regular State color.

For Samples and Booklets Write 110

Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal—Winnipeg—Calgary—Vancouver.

ROOFING

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. Will reduce Inflammation, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 21K Free.

Milk Wanted During Exhibition If you can ship two cans or more of sweet milk per day (Sunday excepted) write us. We furnish cans. No shipping points outside of 80 miles considered. City Dairy Co., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

Johnny-on the Spot I thrive on hard work—just "put it up"—and it costs but a trifle to keep my 1 1/2 H.P. "bustle" going on gasoline. I will give you perfect service because I am one of the famous GILSON "Iron Horse" Engines. Engine—the line that exactly meets every farm need with a high quality engine at low price. It will pay you to write for full particulars of Gilson "Iron Horse" Engines. 1 to 10 H.P. Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 1010 York St. Toronto, Canada. \$47.50



Can you afford to take these chances? Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

LOSSES BY LIGHTNING. BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Another Barn Burned. St. Catharines, Sept. 15.—(Special) Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Bestman on the two lots situated between Lewis and Clint in a row of lots about a mile north of Victoria on Tuesday night. There was a fire on the barn which destroyed, with the barn was entirely destroyed, with its contents, including two valuable horses. The loss of the building need not be estimated. The loss of the horses, however, which had been reported as \$2,000. The loss of the barn, crop and other property was estimated at \$1,000. The loss of the horses was estimated at \$1,000. The loss of the barn, crop and other property was estimated at \$1,000. The loss of the horses was estimated at \$1,000.

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

will prevent such losses—they are LIGHTNING PROOF—an absolute protection for your crops and implements. "EASTLAKE" SHINGLES are the EASIEST to lay, and cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. A Metallic Roof saves you money—it reduces your insurance rate and remains IN PERFECT CONDITION for a lifetime.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

FREE BOOKLET Our interesting free booklet "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" gives valuable roofing information. Write for it.

"Farming"

W. S. Dawson, Peterboro Co., Ont.
What a sense of fascination the word "farming" puts on many town people...

AD. TALK

Would you believe it? There is scarcely a household article advertised that does not depend on woman's influence for its sale.

From a recent census we learn that an average of four persons in every list reached by our circulation...

Many manufacturers of all kinds of products, whether used by men or women, should realize this opportunity.

Bill Turner was a farmer, an' labored all his life. He didn't have no schoolin'...

What Bill Did

Bill Turner was a farmer, an' labored all his life. He didn't have no schoolin'...

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS
USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.

A Pure Wholesome Nutritious Meal CALFINE
CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein . 20 per cent.

GASOLINE ENGINES
Stationary Mounted and Tractor
WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

The Call of the North
Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres offers to the prospective settler?

A NEW Corn Cutter and Blower
Combining all the latest ideas and improvements in this class of machinery.
The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
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Our Household Number of
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You are assured of a confident
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A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Yes Sir, You Will Be Pleased With My Wall Board.



It is stronger, warmer and cleaner than lath and plaster; costs much less. Any one who can drive nails can put it up. No set or lather about the house when putting it up. It water-proofs and is **DYER'S WALL BOARD**. Get any price, no matter what kind of money you wish to describe, I can save you money on walls and ceilings. Mail this ad. to me.

DYER, the Fence Man, Dept. A, TORONTO
Send me Wall Board samples and information.



Name and Address.....

Ayrshire Exhibits at Toronto
Lovers of the "bonnie Ayrshire" had no reason to be dissatisfied with the quality of the exhibits of the breed to be seen at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. For uniform high quality the Ayrshires compared favorably with every other breed of cattle on the grounds. The winners were the best that breeders of this country and the Old Land can produce. It was the number of entries that was the unsatisfactory feature of the Ayrshire sections. Last year the number of exhibitors fell to four, and this year only three herds turned up, those of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and Wm. Stewart & Son, and Alex. Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont. E. D. Hilliker, who exhibited last year has since sold his herd.

Now Ontario Ayrshire breeders have ever been in the habit of showing at the larger fairs. Quebec breeders, however, are well known showmen all over America and in many former

Words fall us in describing this grand cow. Just take the outlines of a model dairy cow, such as an expert might draw unaided by the limitations of the breeder in dealing with real flesh and blood, fill in the sides of the model with properly arranged red and white patches and one would have Auchenbrair Fannie 9th, perhaps the most perfect Ayrshire ever seen in America.

A cow that will rival Fannie closely is Broomhill Flora 2nd, shown by Mr. Ness in the dry class. She is a kind of wonderful depth and with all kinds of quality.

Perhaps the pick of the Exhibition string of Wm. Stewart & Son, was Bullbell, of Menie 2nd, the yearling calf that won first in her class. This heifer seemed to be possessed of a little more substance than her competitors and had in addition the long straight lines that always go with perfect Ayrshire type. The awards in full follow:

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

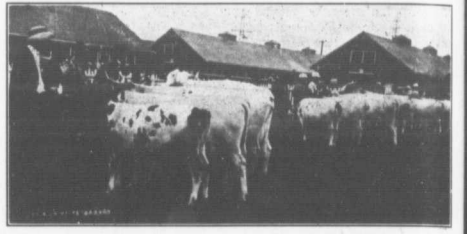
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FOR SALE—500,000 Feet Pipe for Sale. First-class for water and steam, greenhouses, etc. Also bargain in a hundred other useful articles. New list sent on request. Write at once—Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 65 Queen St., Montreal, P.Q.

RAILROAD WORK PAYS WELL above local and shore! Train for better jobs. Learn Telegraphy and Agents work. Take our Correspondence Course. Begin now. Write Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, Toronto.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ten tons, L. & H. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 125 Adelaide St. E. G. J. Olney, Manager Toronto, Ont



Graded Herds up for Inspection at the Canadian National
Ayrshire graded herds brought out four entries. The first prize herd, that of R. R. Ness, may be seen in the foreground. Standing next to it is "C" herd of Wm. Stewart.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

years have come to Toronto in strength. The best reason why they are not there now was probably explained by Mr. Ness, when he remarked to an editor of Farm and Dairy: "We have our own shows." The trip to Toronto is a fairly long one. The fair lasts just twice as long as the ordinary fair. And the breeders don't think the returns are sufficiently remunerative to justify the extra expenditure of time and money. Consequently most of the chief Quebec province fairs have larger Ayrshire classes than are now seen at Toronto. In fact some of the western fairs this summer were ahead of Toronto, in number of exhibits at least.

AYRSHIRE AWARDS

- Mature Bull:** Hobealand Masterpiece, No. 2; Auchenbrair Hercules, Hume, 1; Springhill Cashier, Stewart.
- Bull, 2 years old—1:** Burside Lucky Cavalier, Ness; 2, White Duke of Spring Hill, Stewart.
- Bull, 1 year old—Hobealand Nurrie, Ness.**
- Bull, senior calf—1:** Hether Lee of Menie, Stewart; 2, Prince Arthur of Humesburgh, Hume; 3, Burnside Harriet, Ness; 4, Sprightly's Hercules, Hume.
- Bull, junior calf—1:** Burside Ben, Ness; 2, & Dairy Davy of Menie and Ingias of Menie, Stewart; 4, Humesburgh Confidence, Hume.
- Senior male and grand champion—Hobealand Masterpiece, Ness. Junior male champion—Hobealand Nurrie, Ness.**
- Cow, 4 years old and over in milk—1:** Auchenbrair Fanny 9th and Boushan Spottie, Ness; 3, 4, Lass and Clerkland Kate 2nd, Hume; 5, Broomhill Flora 2nd, Ness.
- Cow, 3 years old in milk—1:** Burnside Dorothy, Ness; 2, Kate of Menie, Hume; 3, Mayflower, Stewart.
- Cow, 2 years old and over in milk—1:** Burside White Beauty, Ness; 3, Bell land Nan 4th, Hume; 4, Burnside Maggie Finlayson 2nd, Ness.
- Heifer, 2 years old—1:** Burnside Duna, Ness; 2, Spicy Lass, Hume; 3, 4, and 1 Burnside Lucky Lady, Hillhouse Jones.
- Heifer, senior yearling—1:** Humesburgh Kate, Hume; 2, 4, Burside Diana and Burside Orange Blossom 4th, Ness; 3, Ayrshire Beauty of Menie, Stewart.
- Heifer, junior yearling—1:** 4, Hobealand Beauty 9th, Ness; 2, Hobealand 19th, Ness; 2, White Heather 3rd of Menie, Stewart; 3, Hume.
- Heifer, senior calf—1:** Bullbell of Menie 2nd, Stewart; 2, Humesburgh Spicy Kate, Hume; 3, 4, Hobealand Roxy 4th and Burnside Miss Muir, Ness.
- Heifer, junior calf—1:** Betty of Menie Stewart, Ness; 2, Ness; 1, Hume; 1, Humesburgh Rose 2nd, Hume.
- Heifer, 2 years old, out of milk—1:** 4, Hobealand Barbara, Hume; 2, Fungus Maggie 3rd and Burside Denty 2nd, Ness; 2, Spicy Lass, Hume.
- Female championship—Senior and grand—Auchenbrair Fanny 9th, Ness. Junior—Hobealand Beauty 9th, Ness.**
- Three animals, got of one sire—1:** 1, Ness; 2, Stewart; 4, Hume.
- Two animals, one cow—1 and 2:** Ness; 3, Ness; 4, Hume.
- 3 herd—1 and 3, Ness; 2, Hume; 4, Stewart.**
- Junior herd—Ness, Stewart, Hume.**

Extra Pay for Workers!

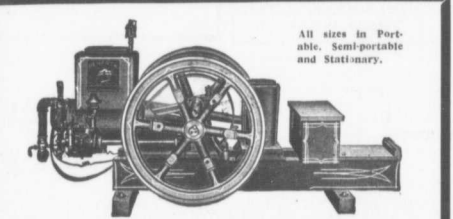
We have a special opportunity for a person in your locality.

A person who can during the next two months devote some time to seeing friends and neighbors about taking Farm and Dairy.

If you are the person and want to grasp this opportunity, and make good pay, for your time and effort write to-night.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

All sizes in Portable, Semi-portable and Stationary.



Good-Bye To Old Methods

Old methods of doing farm-work are fast passing away. Modern, labor-saving and time-saving methods are now the order of the day. The supplanting of manual labor with the time-saving gasoline power is one example of the new order of things.

Gasoline power is more efficient than manual labor. It is tireless, faster, more economical. It is dependable, doesn't stop for meals, doesn't grumble about long hours or ask for a day off. It's always ready to do your bidding the moment you start it.

And if you own a Renfrew's Standard gasoline engine you can start it without cranking. The Renfrew Standard handles forever the troubles and dangers of cranking. And, thanks to our fly ball governor, you can closely regulate the speed without stopping the engine. The carburetor is also of simple construction—simpler than any others yet designed. It makes a perfect mixture of gasoline and air.



Made in stationary, semi-portable, as illustrated, portable on hand trucks or horse trucks. In fact, all styles and sizes, from 2 1/2 to 60 h.p. The most talked about engine in Canada to-day. Write for catalog giving complete description.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.
Sales Branches at SUDBURY, N.B., SASKATOON, SASK., CALGARY, ALTA.
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada.

Less Clean and Big
Free books prove it's not only clean but also so more durable. Best proof of it.

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Prevents germs from getting in, and protects contents—given out free. Small Book tells you how to use. Carrier Box Carriers. Both sent free on request or remodeling. **BEATTY BROS.**

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Thousands of buying their supplies from us. We supply credit orders. Car lots and more. We pay freight 50 lbs. or more Ontario.

We handle all via: Lined Meat, Lined Oil, Fed, Bran, Short. It matters none may need we have. We manufacture stock and Poultry. Write to-day and we will be your prices.

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Dovercourt Rd.

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We pay the highest delivered sweet or acid. We supply credit bills, with an accurate net. One year's credit per cream. Write to-day if you are interested you also.

Toronto Cream

TORONTO EGGS, FRESH AND POULTRY

For best results, ship your dressed Poultry and New Laid Eggs. 100s supplied. Prompt delivery.

THE DAVENPORT
Established 1854

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When your apparatus is missing, replace the best obtainable—Beaver G.M. mark supply.

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Write for Big Add. DEPT "A"

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Less Work Cleaner Barns

and Bigger Profits
Five boats grow'll find name! Read how to feed... individually... water from in... establish them... all up... manure drops in gutter... under the... final proof of how

BT Sanitary Barn Equipment
Prevents ruined sleds, wasted food, abortion, and protects health of your... they are... contended - give more and better... milk... Carrier, Book about Stalls and Stanch... Stock and Poultry Feeds... Both free for your name and... address on postal. Also, state if building or remodeling. Address now... BEATTY BROS. LTD., 733 HILL ST., FERDUS, ONT.

Join the Crowd

Thousands of feeders are now buying their supplies from us. We pay special attention to mixed orders. Car lots or less. The smaller order gets just as much care and attention as the larger one. We pay freight on all orders of 500 lbs. or more to all stations in Ontario.

We handle all kinds of feeds, viz.: Lined Meal, Oatmeal, Ground Meal, Lined Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Bran, Shorba, etc. It matters not what feed you may need we have it. We manufacture "Good Luck" Stock and Poultry Feeds. Write to-day stating your needs, and we will be pleased to quote you our prices.

Crampsey & Kelly
Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Can.

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express office. We supply cases and return promptly, with an accurate record of each shipment. If 12 years' experience counts, ship not cream to the Toronto Creamery if PATS.

If interested you should write us.
Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
TORONTO

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results, ship your live Poultry to us on your dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry unsuspended. Prompt Returns.

The **DAVIES** Co., Ltd.
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Established 1859 TORONTO, ONT.

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When your Dairy apparatus needs replacing, replace it with the best obtainable - That is "Beaver Supplies" trademark supplies.
Beaver Dairy Supplies are known and used from coast to coast.
Ask for Big New Catalogue. It is FREE. Write for it now.
Address DEPT "B."
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214 KING, ST. EAST.
TORONTO - CANADA

Creamery Department

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

More Frequent Delivery

"A Maker," Middlesex Co., Ont. I have frequently heard producers express their regret at the passing of the old-time whole milk creamery. They tell me that the change to the hand separator and cream collecting routes has resulted in inferior butter. And they are right.

Why is the butter made from separator cream inferior to that made from whole milk? The dirty separator is or is probably a prolific source of trouble. Infrequent delivery, I believe, is just as serious a defect in our present system. In the old whole milk creameries, the milk was delivered each day and separated in the creamery. It was fresh cream that was made into butter. Now with the hand separator an operation on every farm, the cream is delivered only two or three times a week, in most cases twice, and in some cases in winter, only once.

Old cream, only once. When well cared for, and we cannot expect to make as good butter from it as from fresh cream. Wherever possible I would advise daily delivery. In any case cream should be delivered three times a week.

The Pipette Discredited

"E. R. Butz, Wellington Co., Ont. "Why don't you send us rich cream?" a creamery man in this county recently asked one of the shrewdest of his patrons, one who had always done things right and had always been quick to take suggestions for the improvement of the quality of his product.

The patron looked at the maker and then drew a long wink. "Do you see anything in that eye?" he asked. "I'm no fool. I bring you the kind of cream that will give me biggest profits, and that is thin cream."

"How do you make that out?" asked the maker.

"You remember," answered his wise patron, "that at the last annual meeting I moved that we adopt the scales and fire away the pipette. You, for reasons of your own, and the patrons because of their ignorance and blindness following, turned down the motion. As long as you use the pipette thin cream, which weighs more than thick cream, will give me a higher test, credit for more fat than I actually bring, and I'll get more money. As soon as you adopt the scales and give us a fair test I'll be right along with the thick cream."

I was standing near listening to this conversation. I may not have the words exactly right, but the idea is there. I wonder how many other patrons view the matter in the same way?

Feeding the Dairy Herd

(Continued from page 4.)
dairy cow. We may not be able to grow alfalfa, but we can all grow clover. Feed as much as the cows will clean up. When the cows have eaten all the ensilage, grain and hay they want some roots can be fed in addition and to advantage.

I have mentioned these feeds in the order in which we feed them at Ottawa. In the morning we feed the ensilage and the straw, then the meal thrown on top and mixed in. Then we milk, after which the cows get a feed of hay. In the evening, the farmers get root at noon. If fed, turnips are given just after milking.

Don't delay another day ordering an

Ideal Green Feed Silo

Don't put off ordering your silo thinking that there is plenty of time.

There has been such a demand for Ideal Green Feed Silos this year that some farmers who wait too long may get left.

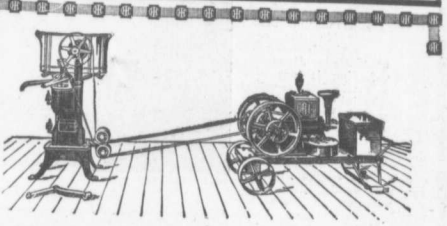
Get your order placed now and your new silo up in time to take care of your corn.

You know you ought to have a silo, so what's the use of putting off ordering it a single day longer.

Thousands of successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an Ideal Green Feed Silo on their farms.

Our large, illustrated Silo Book contains much valuable information about silos and silage. Sent free upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.
LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



This Outfit Was Made for You

THERE was a time when all farmers hitched up every other morning - part of the year every morning - and took their milk to the creamery. Today many of them use cream separators, because they find many advantages, fewer difficulties, and much profit in the modern way. Do you still plod the uncertain creamery route, or have you the efficient little team shown above at work for you? This outfit, an

I H C Cream Separator

Dairstaymaid, Bluebell, or Lily

and a one-horse power back-geared I H C engine, will save you, in cream, from five to fifteen dollars per year on every cow milked, separate your milk and cream cleanly and thoroughly, and give you clean, fresh, warm skim milk to feed that will build up fat, healthy pigs and calves. I H C separators are the best separator bargains you can buy, and because they will do better work and last longer than others. Then the engine half of the team is always ready to pump water for you, run the grindstone, washing machine, sausage grinder, churn, and the other machines. It is economical, sturdy, steady and reliable.

The I H C local agent will show you the outfit. Write for catalogues and full information to the outfit. Write for

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSE
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



World's Peace Movement

Thos. B. Scott, Middlesex Co., Ont. It is refreshing to find that the great agricultural press of Canada has not been swept off its feet in the tremendous effort to propagate the military spirit in our people. This spirit is at present sweeping into our land in its grand Military Parades and alarm battles, down through the cadets and boy scouts and is fast stealing into the day schools. We note too the purchasing of thousands of acres of land in the different provinces for parade and training grounds for this mighty host.

Amid all this din and racket Farm and Dairy, in the Upward Look, asks as the pertinent question, "Who is my neighbor?" Its beautiful answer comes, "He that showeth mercy." We were reminded again the following week of the Master's admonition, "Be ye kindly affectionate one to another with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another."

This has clearly been the expression of the Canadian churches this year in their collective bodies and is fast becoming the voice of the great religious world. With this view in mind we are surprised and pained at the attitude of the Canadian Parliament at the very eve of this Great World's Peace Movement, when all the nations of the civilized world are invited to come and help us celebrate this 100 years of peace on a territorial line 3,000 miles long between Canada and the United States. There is not

a single gun or fort on this line. The nations of the world are invited to inspect this line with no other defence or protection than the kind admonition of the Master "Be kindly affectionate one to another." How beautiful is the Christian spirit. Will the representatives of other nations carry this spirit back to their own people? And what will be the impression upon these nations of the attitude of our Canadian Parliament on their knees before their God of War, praying and paying for great armies and navies?

Well may the peaceful citizens of Canada tremble lest the prayer of her Parliament should be abundantly answered and her fertile fields, designed by nature to feed, clothe and comfort, should become the training ground in human destruction. How hideous is this whole spirit of "hatred, malice, envyings and murder." What a beautiful contrast we have in the Master's words, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Old pieces of velvet or velveteen that may be left over from something we have been making can be used very judiciously, if perfectly clean, for cleaning walls. Tie the velveteen over the head of the broom and sweep the walls from top to bottom. These leftovers can also be used to advantage when cleaning stoves, as they give an extra shine.

Rest that Counts

To a careful housekeeper and homemaker nearly all economies appeal except one, and that is economy in the use of her own physical, mental and nervous force. Yet in many cases, perhaps, this is the most essential economy of all. Few naturally energetic and conscientious women learn this lesson until taught it forcibly, by painful experience. The knowledge may thus come too late to benefit the life as it might if it had been earlier acquired, but it is never too late to be a help.

Many practical ways to economize in the expenditure of health and strength may be discovered if one sets the mind to search for them. I will describe one little custom which has proved of great benefit to me. I am a busy woman, and far from strong. There are many such who would find the forming of a similar habit greatly to their advantage.

We all find, I think, that the first duties of the day hurry us more or less, and leave a certain weariness—sometimes depression. At nine o'clock I drop everything. I go to a quiet, well-aired room and lie down for half an hour. I relax my body. I do not read and I resolutely put out of my mind all thought of the work waiting for me, of engagements, possible visitors—everything that can interfere with the absolute rest of body and mind that I am trying to secure.

It is not possible to keep the mind blank, and the banished thoughts will return if their place is not filled by others. So, after dismissing my cares, I turn my mind to something pleasant and uplifting, but unexciting; a favorite line from a favorite poet; a comfortable passage of Scripture—something very brief. When the mind wanders—as it will, especially at first—I bring it back resolutely, but without forcing over it.

A different hour of the day may suit some women better, but it should not be put off too long, and it should always be the same hour if possible; when not, as near it as may be. Regularity is essential. If the daily rest period is observed regularly, religiously, not merely now and then as a good opportunity offers, the benefit can scarcely be measured, and will soon be perceptible.

The women who need it most will see the greatest number of "lions in the way," but they must not say that it cannot be done. It can. At first a little forethought and planning may be necessary; but it is worthy of thought. Forbid interruption and lock your door. The wheels of your little world will not stop, or become seriously clogged if you drop out of it for half an hour daily. You will gain not only rest, but renewed power. The practical work accomplished during the month will not be less, but more, and it will be done with infinitely less friction and fatigue. — The Country Gentleman.



"Uniformity is a big word, Bud." "I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.

No bad dreams bakeday eves — the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."

So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.

FIVE ROSES is the sure flour — reliable, you see.

No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.

Bake things always up to the mark of your happy expectations.

Disappointment—never.

Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.

FIVE ROSES—trouble-proof flour.

Use FIVE ROSES always.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

Capable Old Country Domestics

Parties arriving about September
and, and weekly thereafter.

Apply Now

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal
and 47 Pembroke St. - Toronto

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SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unexcelled.
Washable and "stain-proof."
Resists soot & dirt. Interior's
safest and most practical.

Shade them



**CHALLENGE
COLLARS**

Acknowledged to be the most complete of Water-proof Collars. Resists soot & dirt to see, and last 10 or more years.

THE ARLINGTON CO.
of Canada, Ltd.
55 FRASER AVENUE
TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good,
but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best.

SEND \$1.00

Receive post paid Two Dresses for girls, age 2 to 8, age 10 and 12. Two each, for fall and winter wear. Material is cashmere, in red, navy and cream or wrapette in pretty patterns. Order to-day. Add the post postage Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.



EQUIP YOUR LAMPS WITH A RADIA LAMP BURNER

POWERFUL WHITE INCANDESCENT LIGHT. 100 candle power, burns common coal oil. No dirt. No smoke. No odor and does not heat the lamp any more than a common burner, gives better light than gas or electricity on all ordinary lamps at one-tenth to one-sixth the cost. Fits your old lamps. Each burner has a rising lever for lighting. I **INSURED FOR FINE SEWING OR READING. COST only one cent for four hours.** I want one person in each locality to handle my Radia burner. Samples can be sent by mail anywhere in Canada. Write to-day for descriptive circulars.

AGENTS WANTED

AUG. GAMACHE, Manufacturer, SAWYERVILLE, P.Q.

FALL WHEAT—The results of 50 years' continuous use of Fertilizer on Wheat at the Experimental Station at Rothamsted, England, show: Unfertilized, 13 1/2 bush average yield per acre; Complete Fertilizer, 37 1/2 bush average yield per acre. These experiments of Rothamsted are the most exhaustive and reliable in the history of agricultural investigation, and should command the serious attention of every wheat producer.

Stone's Fertilizers

Every Ontario farmer should use Stone's "FALL WHEAT SPECIAL" and increase the average yield which is only 12 bush per acre. Made from the best available Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, mechanically mixed, in perfect correct condition for drilling.

The latest report from Germany states that in 25 years German farmers have increased their yield of wheat per acre by 57 per cent. Here by 75 per cent. Barley by 52 per cent. Oats, 50 per cent. Potatoes, 41 per cent, and Hay, 53 per cent, chiefly by the liberal use of Commercial Fertilizers.

How to apply STONE'S Fertilizers

Fertilizers give best results when mixed thoroughly with the soil. The best method of application is with a wheat drill with fertilizer attachment. Sow one or both ways at the rate of not less than 200 pounds per acre. An ordinary wheat drill may be used but care should be taken to clean out wheat box immediately after sowing fertilizer. Keep red clover to prevent rust.

Fertilizers for grass in the absence of proper seeding machinery may be broadcasted by hand at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Harrow under with light harrow.

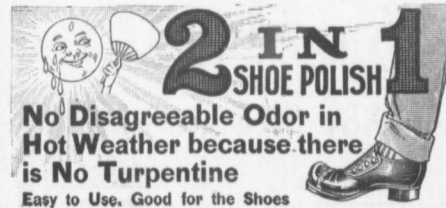
For tobacco sow broadcast with wheat drill or with one horse fertilizer corn drill, at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre. To put in by hand use a good hand drill and mix thoroughly in the hill at least 18 inches or 2 feet square.

Fertilizers for corn when put in by hand should be scattered in the hill as much as possible. Time and money can be saved by use of machinery in the application of fertilizers. All modern machinery is now fitted with fertilizer attachments at a very small additional cost.

When fertilizers are broadcast by hand, care should be taken to harrow them well into the soil. When dropped in the hill by hand, care should be taken to scatter the fertilizer as much as possible.

Write for our complete Catalogue and Prices. See our Exhibit at London Fair

WM. STONE SONS, LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



SHOE POLISH

No Disagreeable Odor in
Hot Weather because there
is No Turpentine

Easy to Use, Good for the Shoes

A City Woman's Point of View

By 'Aunt Fanny,' Peterboro Co.,
Ont.

While spending a few weeks with a friend in the country recently, I was strongly impressed by the negligence shown by the men in their personal appearance. Shortly after my return I noticed an article in the Aug. 14th issue of Farm and Dairy entitled "As Others See Us," which brought this visit and its accompanying impression vividly to mind.

Such a thing as cleaning up when coming into the house never seemed to occur to these men. They would go into the best rooms and sit down still wearing their old overalls and boots in which they had been working around the barns and fields. I noticed also that this was not their custom around the house only. They would jump into their rubber-tired buggy and go to town in the very same outfit with perhaps the addition of a straw hat having the brim half torn off.

HESITATE TO INVITE

Upon going down to breakfast the morning after my arrival my friend informed me that she had been undecided whether or not to invite me out to visit her just on account of the carelessness shown by the men in their dress. She remarked:

"I know I have the best husband and son in the world, but I do wish they would endeavor to 'spruce up' and believe if they could do so, they themselves would be surprised at the results. Whenever I broach the subject, however, they tell me they cannot be dressed up and work at the same time. Of course I do not expect this, but I do think it would be quite possible for them to look neat and clean while they are around the house."

UP-TO-DATE FARMERS (?)

These men are known as prosperous, up-to-date farmers. It seems to me that a man who wears up-to-date clothes as a man may be considered in his farming methods, he cannot command the respect due him unless he shows his neighbors and friends that he respects himself and takes a pride in dressing according to his means.

I sometimes wonder how some farmers can appear so indifferent along this line. I believe that some of them have worked so hard to make a comfortable home for their families and themselves that hard work has become a habit and they do not care how they look so long as they get the work done. The untidy appearance of others may be due to lack of early training. The habits learned while young are those most apt to stay with us all through life.

No matter how successful a man may be in his work, he is judged from outside appearances. If a farmer does not take a certain amount of pride in appearing well before his fellows, he is bound to lose a great deal of respect that should be coming his way.

Ant Remedy

The following is a tried and true recipe for driving away ants of all kinds.

Equal parts of tartar emetic and sugar. Mix dry, then moisten with water to the consistency of syrup and put on a dish in the runway of the ants. They will eat very freely of it and fail to return for a long time, or perhaps for the season.

The dish may be set away when dry. When again needed add water and a little more sugar, and it is ready for use. The one dish may be used several times. Great care should be observed in order that children do not get at the tartar emetic preparation, as it is poisonous.—Mary L. Ball.

One rub with Old Dutch Cleanser

is worth four rubs any other way
Saves time in Chasing Dirt

Many uses and full directions
on Large Sifter—Can 10c



Build Sites, Dwellings, a
garage of Building from
Concrete Block. The London
Adjustable Concrete
Block Machine makes
every kind and size of
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Moderate price. We
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Choice Young Boars
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Guthrie, from R. C.
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HOLSTEIN—Young
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The Biggest Thing in the Clock Business

Big Ben is the biggest thing today in
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He is only two years and a half old,
but he's already getting more work from
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In two years and a half time, 6,000
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Nearly half of the families in Canada
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clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-
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Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He
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His big, bold figures and hands are easy
to read in the dim morning light. His
large, comfortable keys almost wind
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Big Ben's price is \$1.00 anywhere in Canada. If
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Breeder's Directory

Cards upon this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 35 insertions during twelve months.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice Young Bors, fit for service. Also six of all ages, bred and heavy with six—H. O. Benfield, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—2 Sons of King Payne Segis Gueldre, from E. O. F. cows. Also three Orvis Fillies and 3 Bitchons. Yearlings.—R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. Bred by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 12 seasons dams average 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS ENSILAGE

The Kind Your Stock Will Enjoy, and from which they will give good Returns—is made by using a **MASSEY-HARRIS ENSILAGE CUTTER**

Our Cutters are noted for great capacity, thorough work, safety and durability.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

LOWER MONTAGIE, Aug. 23.—Hay being gathered in good condition. Grain is ripening up very fast; too much so for good grain. Some early potatoes are fair. Apples and prospects for a crop are fair. Apples will be fair crop. Eggs are getting scarce; price, 25c a doz. But-ter is 20c to 22c a lb. Mr. Robert Robertson was in our county this week judging grain will be a fair crop.—D. A. OUEBEC

RICHMOND CO. QUEBEC, DANVILLE, Aug. 23.—Hay is finished. The crop is a good one on most farms, and sowed in excellent condition. Grain crops are good and about ripe. Root crops are good and without rain. Pastures are very good. The milk supply at the factory is good. The price of butter is 20c a lb. Root crops are very good. All kinds of stock are in good condition and preparations are being made for the fall fair. Eggs, 25c. Chicken buzzers are paying 15c a lb. live weight.—D. B.

MISSISSAUGA CO. ONT., FRELIGHBURG, Aug. 23.—Hay was a better crop than it was last year, and weeds. Most of the crop was cut by the middle of the month. Harvesting is now a good year and appearance indicate weather prospects to be better than of wheat. During July there were a great number of dry days but little rain fell, and now the water is falling in quite a few places. Corn has grown wonderfully the 25th inst. may have checked growth in some places. There is a large exhibit of cattle and swine at our annual County Fair which is being held this week.—A. W.

ONTARIO GREY CO. ONT.

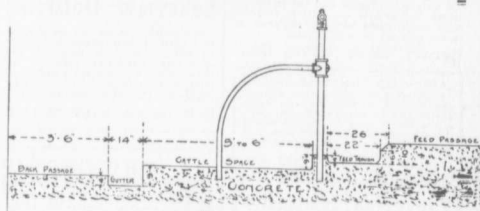
THORNBUCK, Aug. 23.—We have had dry weather during the past three weeks. Had a heavy shower to-day which will be a boon to the farmers, especially for their roots and garden stuff. The corn crop was looking fine until the dry spell, but now seems to be better near the bottom of the stalks. Hogs have been as high as 50¢ a lb. but have begun to soar too. They are up to 25¢. Butcher has advanced. Farmers are busy harvesting. The corn crop is not so good as good a crop as was expected. Potatoes are small and will continue as unless plenty of rain comes. The root crop will be an excellent one if we have the necessary rain.—G. P.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

ELMIRA, Aug. 23.—The drought is broken by a heavy rain, and all things are looking fine now. We had some very warm weather on Sunday last; 86 in the shade was our best record, but the heat is broken by a cool wave now for a few days, and prospects are good to have land in a good condition for fall wheat, of which a larger area will be sown than last year. Harvest was early, and is giving farmers a good chance to prepare their wheat land. Hay was only about 75 per cent of an average crop, but sowed in the pink of condition, and as the hay is of a fine texture will reach further than some years. Fall wheat was fair, while grain in general is thriving well. Some very heavy yields of oats are reported. Mangolds promise a good crop. Some conditions that prevail will bring them all right. Sugar beets look fine. Cows are fair; rather short in stalk, but is cobbing up fine, and promises to be of exceptionally good quality. Pasture is picking up wonderful, and cows are doing better again. Young cattle have done fine so far. Potatoes look well, are rather small, but with stalks quite green and considerable moisture will make up some yet. Apples will be scarce and small. The crop of colts is very good this year, but disappointing in them five some a set-back. Dairy products are in good demand. The butter market is good, while creameries are paying well for cream. Quite a lot of cream is shipped to larger centres which keeps up the price at home. The Farmers' Club of Woodstock plowing match have again organized with a good staff of officers and strong committees. The match promises to be a big event and as the society council have given us a good grant and a nice surplus from last year is on hand we are looking forth with great expectations. The Farmers' Club of West Montrose will again start its regular monthly meetings after a recess of three months. Hog prices hold up well at 87½ a cwt alive, while butter is 56c; eggs, 25c; new potatoes, \$1.0 a bag; spring chickens 15c to 16c a lb. alive.—A. B. G.

BEATH Sanitary Stable Fixtures

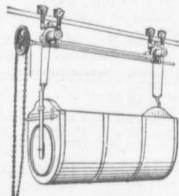
Steel Stalls Steel Stanchions Steel Water Troughs



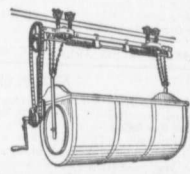
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Stanchions and Steel Stalls need little recommendation to those who have used them or have seen them in use. We cannot tell you the many good points about our equipment in this small space, but will gladly do so on receipt of a card asking for full information.

Beath Feed and Litter Carriers have for years demonstrated their usefulness among hundreds of Canadian farmers. Let us show you how good our Litter Carriers are and how they will help you in your work. If you are thinking of improving conditions about your Stables write us for full information about Beath Sanitary Stable Fixtures.



No. 17 Litter Carrier winds with endless chain. No dog or brake, rims on flat rail track, easily curved and switched in any direction to suit requirements.



No. 19 Litter Carrier winds with crank. Triple purchase hoist, automatic brake, extra heavy construction. The best that money can buy.

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HOLSTEINS OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America

In the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the City Woodstock on March 25th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office box station addresses sent on application to: W. J. KELLY SPEC. THE HOLLAND OF NORTH AMERICA

Live Stock Wanted

If you have any Thoroughbred Guernsey, Ayrshire or Holstein Heifer Calves—Brood Sows or Sow Pigs for sale—come to us or show pigs for sale—communicate with: R. S. DUDLEY P.O. Box 176 - Westmount, P.Q.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from of special record dams and sired by some of the greatest bulls in Canada.

Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

Ourvillia Holstein Herd Bulls of serviceable age all sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to buy young. Both sires by Dutchland Olantha Sir Abbecker and from 25.17 and 25.18 the 4-year-old. Gross 4 inds. 4 inds. 4 months old. LAIDLAW BROS. - AYLMER, ONT.

Cloverleaf Holsteins

Herd sire, Sir Regis Count De Kol, imported, whose sire, De Kol Beta Segia, has 24 daughters (all 2 yrs.) old in A.R.O. up to 10 in service. His Grand Sire, King Segia, 75 A.R.O. daughters to 21 lbs. and 40 proven sons. Dam, Grand Pierette, has 4 daughters and 1 grand-daughter with records from 20 to 25.24 lbs., two of these at 2 yrs. (a producing cow). Bull Calves, 2 to 18 lbs. cows, next to be sold by this sire, for sale at reasonable prices.

A. E. SMITH & SON - MILLGROVE Waterdown Sta., C.P.R.

Ridgedale Holsteins

Young Stock for sale, both sexes. Also three or three Young Cows, bred to import. Full list of bulls. Write or come to: R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT. Natick, C.P.R. and Manchester, G.T.R. Bell Phone.

BULL CALF

Born April 27th, 1913. Dam and Sire's Dam average 30.75 lbs. Buter in 7 days. Dam sold for \$2,500; Sire for \$2,500 at Public Auction. Will sell or trade him for cows coming in in Oct. or Nov.

For further particulars apply to: WILDER C. PROUSE, TILLSBURG, ONT.

MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Segia Pontiac Posch, a son of King Segia Pontiac Aircas (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 25.65 lb. cow. We will be glad to mail to anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires. We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

No Heifer Calves for sale at any price. GORDON S. GOODERMAN - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

HET LOO STOCK FARM

Present offering a son of Minnie Lande. Les Chemax DeKof Burke and Paul DeKof Jr. Blood Calf sired by a son of King Segia and out of daughter of Paul Bice. Write for price.

HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE. Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor. GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers Some of PONTIAC KORNDIKE, ready for service in the near future or younger. Some of daughter of BIE JOHANNA OLANTHA GLADI, whose first and daughter to be officially tested average better than 20 pounds each as Junior daughters to King Segia KORNDIKE and RAG APPLE KORNDIKE, and sons of RAG APPLE KORNDIKE and RAG APPLE KORNDIKE, the greatest bred KORNDIKE bull in the world. Write me for anything that you want in Breeding Holsteins. E. H. DOLLAR, HEWELTON, (Near Prescott, Ont.) NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS Campbelltown Farm

Offers cheap, for quick sale, one nice Yearling Holstein Bull, a grandson of a 23.50 lb. cow. He will go quick as I have no use for him.

R. J. KELLY - TILLSBURG, ONT.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance Farm; dam; also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT. Ottawa, Bell Phone.

Lakeview Holsteins

Bull calves only for sale for the present, sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol or by his daughters and by Dutchland Olantha Sir Mona. Write for extended pedigrees of these bulls, or come to Brant and see the herd. Holsteins always welcome.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, O. N. T.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

3 Bulls, range 2 yrs., grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and 3 rising 1 yr. old from other sires. Also Bull and Heifer Cows, Females, all ages. W. H. RIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

BULL CALF

FRANCY CANARY—born May 20, 1913—of excellent type—straight as an arrow—mottly white. His dam and sire's dam average 30.50 lbs. better in 7 days. His Sire—Francy Sir Calinity De Kol—at the head of Mr. Jas. Hastings' herd. His Sire's Dam—Francy Sird, 21 lbs. 25.15, Champion in Dairy Test Ontario, Winter Fair 1910.

His Dam, Canary Buter Girl, Buter 7 days 25.57. The cow that topped the Oxford District Consignment Sale, March 1913. Sister to Queen Buter Barones, 24 lbs. better 10 days.

His Dam's Sire—Brookback Buter Barons has 23 A. O. Daughters, the highest number of any sire in Canada. His Dam's Dam—Canary Straight, Buter 7 days 21.11. She is the dam of A. R. O. M. Daughters, 3 yr. over 20 lbs. She is also the grand-dam of Brookback Buter Barons. This bull is fit for lead any herd.

Price \$100. Write immediately for he will not likely stay long. J. ALEX WALLACE Lynn River Stock Farm, Simcoe, Ont.

Dairy Awards at Toronto

The boys who exhibited their cheese at Toronto this year covered themselves with glory. According to the judge—W. Grey, Stratford; J. Beise for St. Thomas; and A. Zufelt, Kingston—they showed the best cheese ever exhibited at Toronto, and to beat Toronto records is "going some"; the boys always have their best cheese at a remote point about the awards was the award for highest score—it went to a June cheese. In quantity the exhibit, like the make all through the province, was down; 30 cheese short of last year.

The grand trophy for highest score, for which makers have contended for many years, has been discontinued. The trophy had to be won for three consecutive years and hence was really more of a discouragement than an encouragement to exhibit. When it was finally won by Mr. Thompson last year the management decided to substitute a silver cup, the value of which should be the property of the winner each year. Mr. B. F. Howes, Atwood, was the fortunate winner this year.

The exhibitors were much the same as former years. All coming in for the special awards for highest average score are old time winners: a George Emney, Newry; 2, B. F. Howes, Atwood; 3, C. J. Donnelly, Seestville. Other awards were as follows:

Colored June cheese—1, Geo. Emney; 2, C. J. Donnelly; 3, Dowlingwood; 4, H. E. Howes, Atwood; 5, B. F. Howes, Atwood; 6, Geo. Woodcock, West Montrose; 7, E. H. Hastings, Atwood; 8, J. E. Brown, Ethel.

Colored July—1, T. O. Flynn, Tavistock; 2, B. F. Howes; 3, C. J. Donnelly; 4, J. D. Henderson, Smithville; 5, H. E. Hastings, Atwood; 6, W. Morze, Frovridge; 7, Henry Young, 2.

June white—1, B. F. Howes; 2, Geo. Emney; 3, B. Howes, Atwood; 4, B. F. Howes, Atwood; 5, J. K. Brown, Ethel; 6, Edward Carter, Corbyville; 7, Donald Menzie; 8, J. W. Brown, Atwood; 9, Wm. Morze; 10, August—1, Geo. Woodcock; 2, Wm. Morze; 3, Ed. Chapman, Berrington; 4, August—1, B. F. Howes; 2, J. W. Claridge, Fremont; 3, Donald Menzie; 4, K. Brown.

August white—1, W. Morze; 2, C. J. Donnelly; 3, H. E. Howes; 4, B. F. Howes; 5, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville; 6, B. F. Howes; 7, T. O. Flynn; 8, B. Hastings; 9, Stilton cheese—1, Geo. Emney; 2, H. E. Donnelly; 3, C. A. Barber, Woodstock; 4, Charles Farris; 5, C. A. Barber; 6, J. Donnelly; 7, Geo. Woodcock.

THE BUTTER AWARDS

Ontario and Quebec men have long been rivals in the butter championship and the advantage first one way and then the other. This year a third competitor appeared—Alberta was in the field and had some right good butter as the awards show. Some very nice prizes going west. Ontario makers owe a debt of gratitude to J. R. Almonte, of Silverdale, Ont., who retained in his province the buttermakers' trophy for the grand prize. This trophy is valued at \$50 and must be won three times in succession before it becomes the property of the exhibitor. Mr. Almonte has made a good start towards this endowship.

The butter exhibit this year was a little larger than last. Generally the quality was pronounced by the judges—L. A. Zufelt, J. D. LaClare, St. Hyacinthe, and I. D. to the highest standard set in any former year. This was particularly true of the creamery classes. The home dairy classes were also well filled with good samples. As usual, the best specimens there were a few poor lots.

The awards were as follows: Creamery, solid salted—1, M. L. Campbell, Alta; 2, J. W. D. Young, Ont.; 3, R. Renfrew; 4, P. Palles, Calgary, Alta.; 5, W. H. Stewart, Frontenac. Creamery, solid unsalted—1, J. Almonte, Silverdale; 2, T. W. Dunn & Son, Cornwallville; 3, A. G. A. Walker, Q. C.; 4, Valentine, Que.; 4, Walkerton

Creamery, Walkerton, Ont. Creamery, 1 pound prize—1, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta.; 2, W. H. Hawk, Frontier, Q. C.; 3, J. Campbell, S. B. Deer, Alta.; 4, T. W. Dunn & Son, Ont. Creamery, 2-pound boxes—1, J. Stowartz, Walkerton, St. Valentine Creamery; 4, T. W. Dunn & Son, Ont.

Tub, not less than 30 lbs.—1, J. V. Robertson, Vankeik Hulet; 2, Mrs. Alfred Wood, Hulet; 3, J. R. Mowbray, Hulet; 4, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 5, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 6, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 7, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 8, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 9, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 10, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 11, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 12, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 13, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 14, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 15, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 16, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 17, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 18, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 19, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 20, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 21, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 22, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 23, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 24, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 25, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 26, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 27, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 28, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 29, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 30, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 31, J. T. B. Robertson, Hulet; 32, J. T. B. 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