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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 5

1912.



### AMONGST THE LATEST ACQUISITIONS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The new entrance in connection with this Dufferin Memorial Gate at the Toronto Exhibition, the new Government buildings to be seen in the illustration in the immediate background and the new approach from the railway tracks, quite transform the whole place and add much to the convenience of visitors and greatly augments the splendour and the magnificence for which this great show—now practically a world's fair—has for years been noted. The Ontario Government exhibit was located beneath the large dome of the Government building. Its excellence was highly commendable to Ontario's officials in charge.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

## Cut Labor in Two

In this busy season of harvest and hot weather you can appreciate even more than at other times how fine it would be to get your separating done in just one half the time that it now takes you each morning and each night.

### BY USING The New SIMPLEX Self-Balancing SEPARATOR

The supply can be cut out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip pan, between base and body, catches all drainage.

In these busy days when you can scarcely get help, and it is very expensive, saving in time is a direct saving in your money.

### Cut Labor in Two with the "Simplex"

¶ You know that the larger the hand separator you can operate, even if you have but a few cows, the more profitable it will be to you.

¶ In years gone by the large capacity hand cream separators were not practical because it was thought impossible to produce such machines that would turn light enough to make them convenient to use.

The most striking feature of the new Simplex is its light running. The 1,000-lb. size when skimming milk takes no more power than the ordinary 500 lb. separator of other makes.

*Remember "The proof of the pudding is in the eating"*  
—we will let you try a Simplex free on your own farm.

Write us to-day, and we will send you information about the new large capacity Simplex, which will save you money, save your strength and labor by cutting your separating work in two.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERSBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.  
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Woman's Activities in Agriculture

**You married men:** Did you ever stop to think over the number of things that you buy for yourself, your home and your children?

Did you ever consider just how much your wife influences you in your purchases?

You buy your jack-knife, your own hat, your own shoes, probably your ties and collars, and, *nine chances out of ten your wife at least has a voice in the purchase of everything else for you, your home and your children.* She is the family purchasing agent.

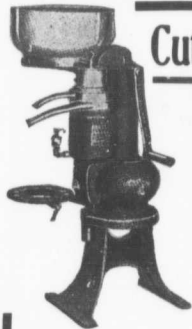
On our farms, women exercise the same influences and more. They take an active part in all pertaining to the farm, and they personally supervise and often do the work in departments such as the dairy, the apiary, poultry and pigs.

We recognize women's interests on the farm by giving them a great special Household Number of Farm and Dairy annually—next one out October 16, our Fourth Annual.

You'll be wise to recognize woman's interests on the farm by being in our October 16th Household Annual. Give the order now. Have it especially copy appealing to the women in the more than 17,000 dairy farm homes we reach.

Remember our people are dairy farmers. This year their income will exceed \$32,000,000.00. Convince our women that your goods are right and she'll sell them to the family, for she is the purchasing agent.

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



### THE BIG PULL AND THE PULL TOGETHER ACCOMPLISHES RESULTS

This is cooperation as illustrated by our cartoonist. No one man could get that wheel out of the mire; all working together can do it easily. Very few farmers are in a position to do their own threshing; neighborhood cooperation is the logical method. And so with many of our bigger problems. Community breeding and cooperative marketing and buying societies are but bigger phases of the application of the same principle that enables us to get our grain threshed and silos filled. Farmers can do big things if we will but work together—cooperatively.

### Canadian National Exhibition

Standing as a monument of Canadian industry and reflecting in its growth the growth of Canada, agriculturally and industrially, the Canadian National Exhibition now in progress in Toronto, has this year set a higher standard for all-round excellence. In attendance also returns are satisfactory. The management hope for a million of an attendance before the fair is over. As the daily attendance last week was several thousands ahead of the first week of the year previous, it would seem that all records for attendance will be broken—if the weather is favorable.

The two most important permanent improvements noted at the fair this year are the new Government Building, wherein are located the provincial exhibits, and the Dufferin Memorial Gate, both of which may be seen on the front page of Farm and Dairy this week. The provincial exhibits have formerly been crowded into the wings of the Horticultural Building, and had completely outgrown their old quarters. The attractive exhibits from Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba made this building one of the most interesting on the grounds. The new gate, having twice the capacity of the old one, enabled the crowds to pass in and out with a degree of comfort that was always lacking with the previous inadequate gate accommodation.

The most regrettable feature of the fair was the weakness that was clearly evident in the live stock department. This department is not in keeping in its growth with the rest of the fair. The stockmen complain, and rightly so, that the fair management have not accorded them the attention they deserve and that the inducements held out to them to bring their stock to Toronto are not as great as are the inducements held out by smaller fairs' associations. In explaining the weakness in the numbers of the dairy classes as compared with some previous years a prominent exhibitor complained to an editor of Farm and Dairy that while many of them had to bring their stock further to reach Toronto than other fairs and in addition bear the expense of keeping them on the grounds two weeks instead of one as elsewhere, the prizes were no larger than at the smaller exhibitions; in fact, in some cases not so good. "If the management would spend less on grand displays and more on live stock it would be better for the country and would be laying a firmer foundation for the continued success of the fair," said the exhibitor. An evidence of

the inattention of the management to the needs of the live stock men is found in the lack of a suitable judging arena. The accommodations for those interested in seeing the dairy cattle judged could not well be poorer. The plan of judging the horses before the grand stand instead of in a separate horse ring as was done until last year, is inconvenient to visitors and exhibitors alike. An improvement in the judging arrangements noted this year was that each breed of horses was judged together and on one day, instead of the judging being scattered over the entire two weeks as heretofore. This enables the farmer to attend the exhibition on those days on which his favorite breed is judged, and each class under the eye of the judge.

### CATTLE EXHIBITS

Last year the cattle exhibitors overflowed the barns allotted to them; some were quartered in tents, and not a few exhibitors went home without unloading because of lack of accommodation. So great was the decrease in number of exhibits that this year the barns were just comfortably filled, and, moreover, in all of the dairy breeds, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys, the number of entries was down. But it was in the beef classes that the decrease was most marked. The Short-horns, which once filled five buildings to overflowing, were this year comfortably housed in three barns, and there was lots of room to spare. Had it not been for the western herds on exhibition, the beef cattle exhibit would have been a decided failure. To a certain extent of course this decrease in the beef cattle exhibit is due, not to lack of inducement to attend, but to the decreasing importance of the beefing industry in Ontario and the older provinces of Canada generally. It is but an indication of the greater and greater popularity of dairy farming.

In the beef cattle classes, Short-horns were most largely represented. In addition to the Ontario herds were R. W. Caswell, Oskaboum, Sask.; J. H. Melick, Edmonton, Alta.; and J. L. Emmert, Sack Bluff, Man., with their western Short-horns. The western men came in for a good share of the prize money. Although down in point of numbers beef cattle were invariably as good as ever.

L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, was the principal exhibitor of Herefords, and secured most of the prize money. In the Angus classes competition was quickened by the presence of J. D. McGregor, Grandon, Ont., who gave Jas. Bowman, Buelch, Ont., a hard run. The hardy little Galloways were  
(Continued on page 11)

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

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L. O.

Why does the German winter menu?

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Irishman's potato. Cattle, sheep

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### Fall Plow

E. F. Eaton

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

## Why Cattle Like Ensilage

L. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

Why does the Irishman like potatoes? Why does the German always provide kraut for his winter menu? I don't know. But I do know that neither one nor the other could live without his favorite dish or something approaching it in character. We all need something to eat in winter that approaches the green and natural food that we can get so readily in summer. The Canadian goes in heavily for vegetables and raw and preserved fruits and those take the place of the German's kraut or the Irishman's potatoes.

Cattle, sheep and hogs are all equally appreciative of something green and natural in their ration. We can up green stuff for ourselves. Why not can it up for our stock? I have a can somewhat over 30 feet high and 14 feet across in which I keep the finest preserves for my dairy herd. In the coldest of winter days my cows get a supply of green, succulent feed from this immense can that we call the silo. The driest of hay and straw goes down easily when mixed with the succulent corn ensilage.

There are various styles of silos (or preserving cans) in use. In my own immediate neighborhood we have cement block, solid cement, stone, brick and several styles of wooden silos. All styles are giving satisfaction. I have not met a man who has a silo who would attempt to carry on his dairy herd without one.

They consider the green, succulent feed as necessary to the health and well-being of their herd. It will be a happy day for dairymen when we adopt the silo as universally as the Irishman the potato or the German his kraut.

## Fall Plowing and Soil Moisture

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

The argument that first set us thinking along the line of fall plowing and led us to follow this practice was that it would afford us that much more time in the spring for getting in crops. It certainly is an advantage, when the snow clears off in the spring and the land is dry enough to work, to start right in with the disk harrow and prepare the land for the seed bed. Our own plowing would occupy well over a week and that

is a great big consideration in getting in spring grains.

We have since come to the conclusion, however, that the biggest argument possible for fall plowing is its value in conserving the soil moisture. As has been stated in farm papers so often, the moisture that makes crops grow is not that that falls with the summer rain, but that which we store up in the fall, winter and spring for the benefit of the crops the succeeding year. Land that is plowed in the fall presents a rough broken surface that enables fall rains to sink right in, instead of running off as might be the case were

## Flushing the Ewes

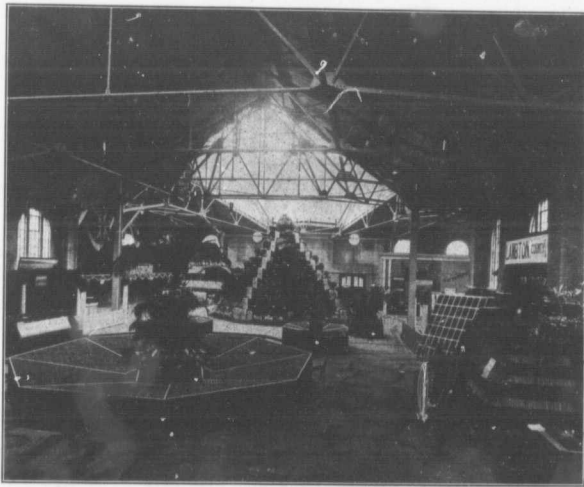
Wm. Barnet, Wellington Co., Ont.

"Flushing the ewes" is a work of much importance in sheep management if one is to secure a large crop of lambs the coming season. In many flocks no attention is paid to this part of sheep raising. This omission often accounts for the small number of lambs and the good difference in their age, thus making their owners dissatisfied with the returns, and often causing the disposal of the whole flock, whereas, if rightly handled, these losses are entirely unnecessary.

When the lambs are weaned they should be put on the best pasture available on the farm; a field of second growth clover is to be preferred above any other grass. On the other hand the ewes should be put on the barest pasture one has for a couple of weeks so that the secretion of milk may be stopped as quickly as possible. They may then be turned into good pasture so that they will gain rapidly in flesh, as it has been found that ewes in good condition breed much more readily than those that are thin.

In the writer's own experience a larger percentage of twin lambs are born when flushing has been practiced. Thus not only has the farmer less bother when his ewes lamb close together instead of the lambing season being spread over a month or two (which is often the case where the ewes are not flushed), but there is also the increase in the number of lambs which means larger returns from the flock when the lambs are marketed. There is also another advantage; the lambs all being of nearly the same age, they will be more uniform in size, giving them a more attractive appearance, which consideration will make them sell for a higher price.

Second growth clover is one of the best pastures to turn the ewes on, or if one does not wish to breed his ewes till late in the fall, when the clover has been cut down with the frost, a field of rape, with possibly a small ration of grain, will put the ewes in splendid breeding condition. Very few breeders have any trouble with their ewes becoming too fat, but on the other hand ewes that have not for some reason or other raised lambs the year before usually breed first, which goes to show that the flock cannot be in too high condition at breeding time.



The Officials of the Ontario Fruit Division again did themselves proud in the arrangement of this Exhibit

In the near foreground, slightly to the left, in this illustration may be seen a huge "bin" of apples. The idea was a happy one. Together with other departments, the O. A. College, various counties, and districts of New Ontario visitors could not get around the fact that old Ontario is far in the lead of all the provinces. The grains and fruit arranged so strikingly on the huge central stand to be seen in the centre background and located directly under the mammoth dome of the government building, all brought out very effectively the fact that Ontario leads them all.

the land in sod. This rough surface also holds the snows in winter and absorbs the water that is formed when they melt.

Plowed land being loose land, also has much greater water holding capacity than sod land and hence, when it is in a condition to work in the spring, contains that much more soil moisture. We believe in plowing heavy land deeply in the fall. First, for the value of the extra moisture conserved, and only secondly because of the assistance that it is in getting crops in in the spring.

The three main points in combating European foul brood are to get Italians, melt the combs, and practice stimulative feeding.—Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist.

## The Corn Crop—Cutting and Storage

By Prof. C. H. Eckles

It is a well demonstrated fact that plants such as corn gather the greater part of their feeding value after the plant is full grown. A corn plant at the time the ear commences to form contains a comparatively small amount of food and is mostly water. The greater part of the food value of the plant is formed from time until the ear ripens. If corn is cut to be put into the silo at too early a date some of the feeding value is lost since the plant has not had time to mature sufficiently. Furthermore, it is found that when immature corn is used the silage is too sour.

The proper stage to cut corn is when it shows the first sign of ripening. In a year of normal rainfall this is when the husks first begin to turn yellow at the end of the year, while the leaves of the plant are still green. At this time the kernels are entirely past the milk stage and are glazed and dented. Silage made from such corn does not develop so much acid, as when cut in a less mature stage, although it still develops a sufficient amount to preserve it.

If the corn crop gets past this point before it is possible to put it into the silo, and the leaves or husks are dried it is always advisable to add some water. The cut corn as found in the silo at filling time should feel moist to the touch. Corn can be put into the silo with reasonable success even up to the time when the leaves are nearly all dry, provided a sufficient amount of water is used to prewet it. No bad results follow the use of too much water. It means that there will be more water to carry out with the silage when fed. On the other hand if too little water is used the silage may spoil by the formation of mould. For this reason it is advisable to be on the safe side and use too much rather than too little water.

The water may be added to the silage at the time of filling by running it into the blower with a hose from a barrel, or, if convenient, it may be added to the silage in the silo as the filling progresses. If the crop of corn becomes frosted, it is well to go ahead with the work, using an abundance of water so as to moisten the entire mass properly.

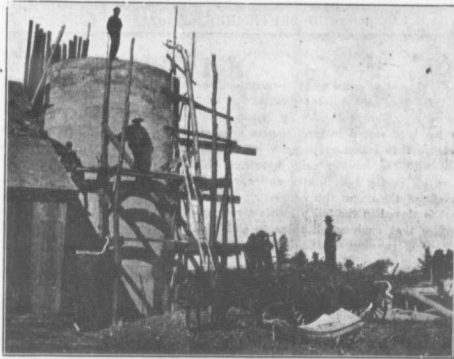
When corn is used for silage the entire plant, including the ear, is cut into one-half inch lengths, using a large power cutter for the purpose. A large cutter which permits of filling the silo rapidly is the most economical of labor. It is advisable for three or four farmers located close together to buy a silage cutter together. Then by helping each other they are able to fill the silos for the group with the minimum expense. The cutters used to fill medium to large sized silos have a capacity of from 10 to 15 tons an hour. From four to six teams are required to haul the corn from the field, depending upon the distance and other conditions.

The corn may be cut in the field with a corn binder if one is at hand, or may be cut by hand and thrown in piles. The cost of filling a silo has been found to vary from 50 cents to \$1 a

ton, depending upon the machinery used, the yield of corn an acre, the distance hauled, and upon how the work is organized and handled. With good organization and machinery the cost should not be more than 75 cents a ton.

### TO GET THE SILO FULL

The silage settles about eight feet in a silo 30 feet high and for this reason where rapid filling is practised the silo will not be full after it has settled unless filled a second time. If it is con-



A Scene That Will be More Common in Ontario This Fall Than Previously

Silage has gone up in unprecedented numbers this summer. Silo owners fared so well in the short feed sections last winter that many of their siloless neighbors are determined not to get left again. Lots of corn and a silo are a good couplet in any season. The scene here illustrated is on the farm of Mr. John Holdershaw, Simcoe Co., Ont.

venient to allow the machine to stand two or three days for the silage to settle, it may be refilled and most of the capacity made use of. Where no special form of distributor is used in the silo, there is a tendency for the heavier pieces of ears to drop in one place while the leaves and stalks are thrown a greater distance. In order to keep the silage of a uniform composition the portion richer in grain should be distributed over the surface of the silo as the filling progresses.

It is especially important to make certain that the silage is packed closely around the walls since this is where the air gets in and where the spoiling takes place. The wall must be smooth to make as little friction as possible in settling. While the silo is being filled, one man, at least, and preferably two, should work in the silo constantly distributing the silage and packing it. The outside next to the wall should be kept higher than the center and should be constantly tramped. There is no necessity for tramping the middle as it will take care of itself.

When the filling is completed the top should be levelled off and tramped down as thoroughly as possible over the entire surface. The upper layer should be thoroughly wet with water in some way. This can be done by running the water into the blower as the last few tons are run in, or by putting it into the silo after the filling is completed. The idea is to form an air-tight layer over the top to prevent the silage from spoiling. Some advocate the use of cut straw thoroughly wet on the top of the silage. It has also been suggested that after the silage is thoroughly wet down, oats be sown on top. These will soon sprout and assist in sealing up silo more quickly.

I know of no better treatment for a cow that is expected to freshen than good feed and plenty of it. Plenty of roots, clover hay, silage, bran, oilcake and ground oats are about the best feed that can be given to her. A great many make the mistake of not feeding their cows well enough

when dry. Build your cow up when she is dry. She will have a better calf and produce more milk on less feed afterwards if she has good liberal treatment before she freshens.—R. J. Kelly, Oxford Co., Ont.

## Why we Milk by Machine

D. A. Macfarlane, Huntington Co., Que.

We have been using a milking machine in our stable six years last January, so we are speaking from experience when we endorse machine work. Our cows will give as much milk in one day or 10 months by machine as they will give by the best of hand milking. And it is the milk we are all after and we want to get it the cheapest way. The machine has had no injurious effect on the cows in our six years' experience. We have not had a cow spoiled by machine milking. The cost of milking will be less than one-half in favor of the machine. A man and a boy can handle a stable of 40 or 50 cows, carry milk to milk house and air and cool the same in one and a half hours. It would take five men or women to do the same work with considerable sweating in summer. Cows also receive more or less abuse by hand milkers. The machine never kicks or swears at cows but is as gentle as a lamb.

The machine in use in our stable is a four-pail one, milking eight cows at a time. We do not expect to start our machine and leave it to go to breakfast. It has to be attended to properly. We must give it our whole attention if it is going to do good work. Cows are better to be stripped, especially after a careless operator. In the working of a machine, one requires regular system. With this system we get a first-class milk, and no trouble to keep it clean.

Cows submit quite readily to machine milking. Most of our cows by the fourth milking are quite used to it, and seem to like it better than hand work.

## The Selection of Seed Corn

Thos. Totten, Woodsley, Ont.

Successful corn growing requires strict attention to three necessary factors—the selection of strong, vital seed of varieties well adapted to the locality, a thoroughly prepared and cultivated soil, and a suitable rotation of crops. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the selection of good seed as on it in great degree depends the success of next year's crop.

The first thing I look for in selecting seed corn is good stalks. They should be leafy, from 14 to 18 leaves to the stalk according to the height of the stalk, which should be from seven to nine feet. I prefer a stalk with one large ear to one with two smaller ones. The ear should be just at a convenient height for husking. In late corn the ears are generally higher on the stalks than in early corn. In dent corn I prefer an ear that bends over until the tip points downward. These ears when the husk opens are protected from the rain and sun and have an ideal position for rapid drying.

A desirable ear of dent corn should be from nine to nine and a half inches in length, and from seven to seven and a half inches in circumference. I usually pick out ears with 16 rows of kernels, though I do not consider 18 or 20 rows too large. The ear should have a good full middle and should not be tapering. The tips should be well covered and the butt well rounded. I like a medium sized kernel, not too deep or too shallow.

To get a good stand it is best to test the seed for vitality. When I am buying seed corn I like to get it in the fall and dry it and take care of it through the winter. If it is left in the corn crib over winter the snow sometimes drifts in on it. If this snow thaws and then freezes it will destroy the vitality of the seed.

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## WONDERFUL SUCCESS AS A HOLSTEIN BREEDER ATTAINED BY A CITY MAN

A Grocer "So Green that the Cows Might Have Eaten Him," becomes in four years a Leading Breeder. A Story of Inspiration and Valuable Information gathered by an Editor of Farm and Dairy from Mr. B. B. ANDREWS, of Weedsport, N.Y.

WE would like to hear of someone who has had a more remarkable experience and been as successful as a breeder in so short a time as Mr. B. B. Andrews, of Weedsport, N.Y. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently, while over in New York State visiting a number of Holstein breeders, met Mr. Andrews at his farm, locked over his Holsteins and got from him, first hand, the story of how he came to go in for Holsteins and how he has made of them such a pronounced success.

Mr. Andrews purchased his first Holstein four years ago. At that time he was a grocer in the city of Syracuse. By some happy chance at this time a copy of a catalogue of the annual sale of the Syracuse Holstein Consignment Sale Co. had been sent to Mr. Andrews. He looked it through and became interested in some of the cows catalogued. The illustrations of the cattle appealed to him. In the evening after he came home from the grocery business he went through the catalogue, marking a cow here and another one there, and figuring to himself and with his oldest boy, which animal would probably be the best cow to buy. The day of the sale came around, and Mr. Andrews had picked from the catalogue one cow that he thought he would like to own. He went to the sale at about the time she was to be put up at auction, determined that if the cow appealed to him he would buy her.

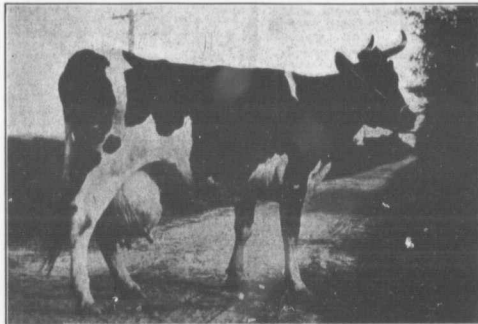
### CONFESSIONS ON INEXPERIENCE

Mr. Andrews tells his story in such an interesting manner that we shall give the following in his own words: "As I entered the sale ring and took a seat amongst the buyers, the thought struck me, 'How much must I pay for this cow that I am thinking of buying?' I did not know the first thing about how much that cow should be worth, and the fact of the matter was I had never before thought of this part of buying the cow. A peculiar feeling came over me as I sat there debating what the cow should be worth, and thinking how green I was to go to the sale, not knowing or having any idea as to what I should have to pay to get that cow. Shortly the cow I had decided on was brought into the ring. She started off at \$150. I decided that I would follow her, and, believing that the other fellow probably knew the value of the cow, I would be safe on buying her on the other fellow's judgment, since I would only be required to pay an additional \$5.00 over and above what he was willing to give. \* \* \* The cow went steadily up. At last she reached \$300. I felt queer within myself as I realized that the other fellow must be buying that cow on my judgment! However I again decided to take things as I found them and to stop that fellow. I bid an even \$400, and the cow was knocked down to me."

It would be hard to find a more seeming case of blind ignorance than this. But the outcome

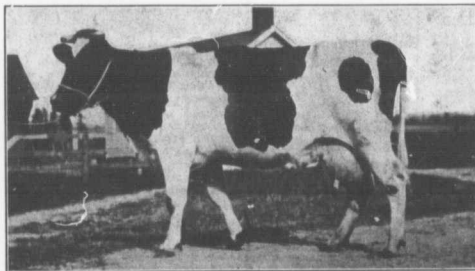
has been a success in Holstein cattle, and the breeding of real top-notchers, such as few are privileged over to obtain. Mr. Andrews has a herd now of 120 head of Holsteins, and as fine a stock farm of about 300 acres as one could wish to see, upon which is 40 acres of apple orchard.

But we shall get back to Mr. Andrews' experience with that first cow he bought: He took her home to the small suburban place on which he lived outside of the city of Syracuse. His family and his friends asked him what he was going to do with the cow. They queried as to who he was



A Cow on Whose Performance Hangs a Very Interesting Story

This illustration shows Maude Burke, a Holstein cow, which caused Mr. B. B. Andrews, of Weedsport, N.Y., to go into breeding Holstein cattle and has since made him almost a neat little fortune. Particulars are given in some detail in the adjoining article.



This Cow is the Daughter of the One Above—A Valuable Individual

Johanna Maude Burke, here shown, is the second Holstein owned by Mr. B. B. Andrews, she being the first calf dropped by the cow Maude Burke after she came into his possession. He refused \$300 for her when she was a few weeks old, and has since refused \$2,500 for her. —Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

going to get to milk her. Mr. Andrews replied, "I'll milk her myself. I can milk her morning and evening as well as net." He bought the cow in October, and she calved on the 20th of January. Then some of his friends put the question, "Why don't you test her?" "Test her," queried Mr. Andrews. "What do you do to test a cow?" His friends explained to him how to proceed to make an official test; the outcome was that Mr. Andrews came to the conclusion that since he had gotten into the business he might as well learn all about it, so he sent off to the State Experiment Station for an official tester. The official having arrived, together the two of them started in to test the cow.

Speaking to an editor of his experiences at this time, Mr. Andrews remarked, "I was so green at that time that it is a wonder the cattle had not eaten me up!" This cow had a 21-lb. record, and Mr. Andrews and his government official tester started in to beat that record.

### EARLY EXPERIENCES AT OFFICIAL TESTING

As day by day went by some of Mr. Andrews' friends enquired about how the cow was doing. On hearing the report, invariably they gave the advice, "Give her more grain! Give her more grain!" "At last," continued Mr. Andrews, "I was giving that cow 32 lbs. of grain a day, and I could not raise her record, although I got 20 lbs. of butter in a week, and it got up as 64 lbs. of milk in one day. At this I threw up both of my hands and exclaimed, 'Isn't it great to have a cow that will give a bushel of milk in a day!' Of course I had milked cows, years before this, but in those earlier days we thought that if a cow gave 40 lbs. of milk in a day we had a 'cracker-jack.'

"I continued on with my official test work, and I studied this cow each day after quitting the official work and until her next lactation period. The next winter when she again freshened I went at the official record work with her again, and succeeded in getting a 26-lb. record.

### KNOWLEDGE GAINED OF EXPERIENCE

"That first winter's experience has since proved invaluable to me. I noted after my first experience with testing that as I slacked on the grain with this cow she came up on her milk every time. At this I made up my mind that I had been feeding her too much grain. Her next calf was by a bull out of Grace Payne 2nd Homestead, a cow having a 35-lb. butter record, and I wanted the dam of this calf to have a record of better than 30 lbs. But as fortune would have it the cow was taken down with milk fever, and I all but lost her. However, I got her started on 12 lbs. of grain and 40 lbs. of beets, and at the end of the third week, I had made a record of between 32 and 33 lbs. of butter in 7 days. She made this record on from 16 to 18 lbs. of grain a day, and beets not more than 50 lbs. a day. She milked in her best day 99 2-10 lbs. milk a day! I then took off my hat to that cow. It was past my belief that she should make such a record and this after having had the fever. She made 20 lbs. the first week, and kept steadily pulling up to the 32 lbs. and over."

### A COW BETTER THAN MOST GOLD MINES

This cow was six years old when Mr. Andrews bought her; thus she is 10 years old now. The Woodcrest Farm had a man at the sale, and it was this man who bid against Mr. Andrews for the cow. After the sale the Woodcrest Farm sent to him and offered him \$50 on his bargain. But Mr. Andrews said, "No!" and to our editor he remarked recently, while we were with him, "She has been worth many times the price I gave for her. She has given me 33 tons of milk and five calves. One of these calves I sold at three months old for \$1,725. The heifer calf she was carrying when I bought her is now in my herd, she being

(Continued on page 7)

# Holsteins

## 35 of Richest Breeding 35

Will Be Sold

### At Public Auction

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

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

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

Some of them are sired by Sara Hengerveld Korndyk; others by Pontiac Hermes DeKol. The remainder also are of choice breeding, as you may see from looking over my catalogue, sent you free on request.

**SIR TOMMY EVERGREEN**, a grandson of Evergreen March, 25,107.5 lbs. milk in one year, 1,053.95 lbs. butter in 365 days. This sire breeds our herd.

Some of the cows are Sara Jane Korndyk, 19,746, a grand-daughter of Sara Jewell Hengerveld 3rd; Diamond Netherland De Kol, 5475; Sylvia Rijn De Kol, 5476; Evangeline De Kol, 5493; Cordelia Lass De Kol, 5046; Sylvia Princess De Kol, 5474; Pearl Netherland Jewell Korndyk, 13,397; Dora De Kol, 13,707; Mountain Hengerveld Korndyk, 16,823; Daisy Netherland De Kol, 15,833; Rosebell De Kol Hermes, 13,796; Bernice De Kol Hermes, 13,706; Aegle De Kol Bell, 13,794; Sylvia Jewell Hengerveld, 13,620.

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

Offering includes 19 of these cows giving milk, two 2-year-olds not milking, two yearling heifers, 2 bulls, 8 heifer calves, two bull calves—35 in all.

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



# FARM MANAGEMENT

## The Production of Alfalfa Seed

Department of Agriculture, Morrisburg, Ont.

The growing of alfalfa seed in these parts of Ontario where the plant will produce seed is proving highly profitable. A crop of two and one half tons of dry crop is an average crop of hay from the first cutting; then the second cut produces from one and a half to three bushels of seed per acre. This seed is usually worth from \$10 to \$12 dollars a bushel.

Not all parts of the province will produce a paying crop of seed but it is pretty certain that many more sections could grow it quite satisfactorily than they do now. It will be a blessing to the alfalfa growers of the province when we can grow enough seed to supply our home market. At the present time much seed is brought in from other provinces than our own, and consequently the plants produced from this seed are often ill adapted to stand our cold Canadian winters. This condition is responsible for many failures in the growing of this crop in Ontario.

It has been the experience of most growers that a field that has been seeded for at least three years is more likely to produce seed than a field seeded less than this. It rarely pays to save a field the first year for seed. Whatever the reason may be, elder fields produce more seed. Fields that have rather a thin stand will always give better results than where the stand is very thick. The plant branches out very freely when the stand is thin and has plenty of room to grow vigorously. The production of seed requires a plant of strong vitality. Freedom from weeds is essential in the production of alfalfa seed. No field should be seeded until it has been thoroughly cleaned from weeds.

The first crop of hay should be removed as early as possible; just as soon as the young shoots appear at the crown of the plant, which is usually at the appearance of the first blossom. This then gives the second growth a chance to get a good start. This second crop of hay is usually saved for seed never grows quite so much stalk and seems to give much better than a first crop. Then, too, at this time bees and other insects are more numerous and they help very materially in cross fertilization, and thus helping to increase the crop of seed.

Often the mistake is made of cutting the crop when the pods first show the crown open. If this is done there will be a great light discoloration causing a great loss to the grower. The pods should be allowed to become a very dark brown, almost black, before the crop is cut. Of course the seed is damaged and suffers some loss by shelling, but unlike other clovers the heads do not fall to pieces when they get ripe. Very often, however, it will have to be cut before some of the later pods are completely ripe. The last pods to seed do not usually have as good seed in them.

To harvest with as little loss as possible it is necessary to avoid the tramping of the horses on the swath that has been cut. A mower with a table attached from which the alfalfa is raked into bundles with a hand rake makes a very good outfit. Another quite satisfactory method is to follow the mower with a hand rake and then have a man follow the rake to pitch the alfalfa into small coils. Where the straw is of good

length a binder can be used quite satisfactorily. The seed should be cut only during the forenoons. Never cut when it is dry and crisp.

After the seed cut it should be allowed to stand out until it is well dried and should be handled as little as possible, as turning over after it becomes dry causes much loss by shelling. Place in the barn as soon as thoroughly dry. The use of commercial slings enables one to unload the seed with a minimum amount of handling.

Damp weather causes a toughness of the straw not conducive to clean threshing. It is better to purchase the seed each year unless the market price is very low. It will keep over with apparently very little deterioration, but fresh seed is always preferable.

## Short Course at Menie

A. D. McIntosh, B.S.A., Stirling, Ont.

The Menie District Agriculture Breeding Club, held its annual summer short course at the home of Mr. Alex. Hume, Menie, on Wednesday, August 21st. At ten o'clock a.m. about 75 farmers assembled in the tent to attend the opening remarks by the President of the club, Mr. Hume. The crowd continued to increase until over 200 farmers had arrived to listen to the very able address and to take part in the judging of the Ayrshire breed. The representatives from Northumberland and Durham, Peterboro and Hastings were present to lend their assistance and not a few important questions were discussed by them with many of the visitors.

Professor Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, gave a splendid address in the forenoon in which he brought out the strong and weak points of the Ayrshire breed. He noted that for beauty form, economy of production, possibilities to meet the certified milk trade, and ruggedness of health, the Ayrshire cattle stood in the front rank of all dairy breeds. He counseled the breeders to hold fast to that which was good, to be strong and liberal minded in their views, and to give liberal treatment to the Ayrshire cow and to liberal consideration to the breeders of other lines of dairy cows.

The dinner bell rang at 12 o'clock when Mr. Hume announced that the Women's Institute had provided that which makes man contented, happy and satisfied and asked the crowd to the tent in front of the house to an excellent and sumptuous repast was provided by the ladies. The writer overheard remarks to the effect that some parties were eating the fourth piece of pie. No doubt it was all good food for the tables were filled several times. The smiles which the ladies wore indicated that they had risen to the demands of the occasion and were satisfied that they had succeeded in sending all the men away happy.

In the afternoon the stock judging was conducted by Professor Grisdale to the entire satisfaction and intense interest of the large crowd present. The cattle used were the ones from the herds of Mr. Wm. Stewart, Sr. and Mr. Alex. Hume. They were all most excellent specimens of their breed and gave plenty of food for thought and discussion to everyone.

While the stock judging was going on under the large tent provided by the Department of Agriculture at Stirling, the Women's Institute held forth in the other tent. Miss M. V. Powell, of Menie, was the speaker of the occasion. Miss Powell's address was indeed a most excellent one, if we may judge from the complimentary remarks we have heard from those who were present. The weather was all that could be desired, the show, at noon serving only to cool the air.

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## Both Cream and Skim Milk Are Delivered Pure and Clean

GOOD reasons are the basis of all buying. It follows then, that the best buyer is the man who has the best reason, or the most good reasons for buying. When this rule is applied to the purchase of a cream separator and each separator on the market is carefully studied for reasons why it should be chosen, the most careful buyers invest their money in



## IHC Cream Separators Dairymaid or Bluebell

Assuming for the sake of argument that the best separators are equal in skimming capacity, simplicity, and durability, there is still one best reason why your choice should fall on an IHC separator. The reason is—the dirt arrester chamber which is found only on IHC separators. More or less foreign matter is very likely to find its way into the milk before it reaches the separator. The IHC dirt arrester chamber removes every particle of this matter before separation begins and holds it imprisoned until the last drop of milk has passed through the bowl.

Both your cream and skim milk are delivered pure and clean.

There are points in the construction of IHC separators, such as the heavy phosphor bronze bushings, trouble proof neck bearing, cut-away wings, dirt and milk proof spiral gears, etc., which taken in connection with the dirt arrester chamber, make IHC separators beyond any doubt the best of all to buy. There are four convenient sizes of each style. Ask the IHC local agent for demonstration. Get catalogues and full information from him or write nearest branch house.

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International Harvester Company of America  
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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London,  
Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina,  
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IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable in connection with the various questions concerning sales, crops, land drainage, irrigation, etc., to make your inquiries scientific and to bring you to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



Dist-arrester chamber with part of side broken away to show how the impurities are collected.

**How the Crop was Grown**

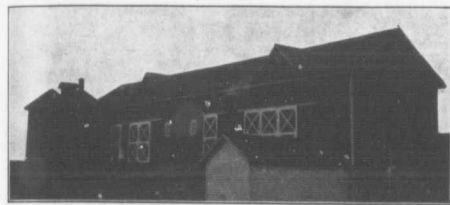
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—At the request of Farm and Dairy, I here describe the methods followed that gave us a record crop of wheat this last year. The soil is a good deep loam, a little inclined to clay, in good state of fertility and well drained. The wheat was sown after barley, which had followed roots and corn. The cultivation practiced at "The Firm" is to plow as soon as possible and give lots of surface cultivation then to reduce the soil to a fine tilth, and conserve as much moisture as possible. We use no other fertilizer than barnyard manure. We like to sow our wheat early in September.

Considering advantages in rotation of crops, the division of labor, both in seeding and harvest, and the large amount of straw which is very necessary on a large stock farm, we find that our most profitable crop.—Jno. Pascoe, Mgr., "The Firm," Oxford Co., Ont.

**Wonderful Success as a Holstein Breeder**

(Continued from page 5)

Johanna Maude Burke, sired by Johanna Rue 3rd's Lad. I refused \$2,500 for this heifer from Mr. Jno. Armat; I was offered \$300 for this calf shortly after it was born. But at that time, too, I said "No."



A View of the Main Barn on Mr. B. B. Andrew's Farm at Weedsport

Mr. Andrew has another barn some distance away from this place. He intends to place his cattle under Federal supervision and have them all tested for tuberculosis. Any reactors that may be discovered will be kept at the other barn, and the Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis used to insure nothing but absolutely healthy stock being in his herd.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Since now that I had started I would have a few good Holsteins.

**GOOD AT YEARLY WORK TOO**

The photograph of this cow, as well as of her daughter, we are reproducing in connection with this article. In addition to making her official record, which was 32.03 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 121 lbs. butter in 30 days, 2,580 lbs. of milk in 30 days, she has done the yearly trick as well, having given 19,894 lbs. milk in the year.

Our readers will have come to the conclusion that Mr. Andrew is a mighty interesting man to meet—and such is the truth. He is without exception the most enthusiastic Holstein breeder we ever met. He dreams, lives and talks Holsteins, and furthermore, he "does things" and does them quick.

His experience is as good an illustration as one could wish for, that it pays to buy the good stock, that it pays to start right, start easy and learn. Mr. Andrew's experience amply bears out his assertion: "The good ones make you the money."

**BUYS FARM COMPLETELY EQUIPPED**

Until this last winter Mr. Andrew has been carrying on his breeding operations on his small farm of 65 acres near Syracuse. Last winter, on the death of Mr. Mitchell, a well-known Holstein breeder of Weedsport, N.Y., Mr. Andrew had the opportunity of securing farm, stock and equipment in a lump, and he grasped the opportunity and took the deal. He is therefore now possessed of as fine

equipment as one could wish for, both as regards farm and stock and experience.

On May 29 last Mr. Andrew joined in with the Woodcrest Farm for their first annual sale. Held on the Woodcrest Farm. One of the animals he took down there, namely Friend Echo Elnora, brought \$2,600, the purchase being Mr. J. Harry Meyers, of New Hamburg, N.Y. This cow made an official record as a three-year-old of 30.2 lbs. butter, 678.91 lbs. milk, average fat 3.68. In 30 days she made 126.93 lbs. butter and milked 2,809.4 lbs., average fat 3.5. In 60 days she made 236.28 lbs. butter, 5,477.3 lbs. milk, having an average per cent of fat, 3.46. Her last day's milk was 104.2 lbs. After being milked 43 days, she gave in 7 consecutive days 712.5 lbs. milk. We give this record in full in order that our readers may appreciate what follows.

A "WIDOWER" PRICED FOR CALF UNBORN Mr. Meyers requested Mr. Andrew to take this cow back home and put her through for a yearly record. This opportunity he gladly accepted, and she is now at Mr. Andrew's place running on the yearly semi-official test work. She has calved Mr. Meyers \$1,000 for this cow's next calf. Mr. Andrew, however, made a still better bid for her next calf; his offer was \$1,200, and he, Mr. Andrew, would provide the service but. He is having this cow bred to Pontiac

make some detailed mention of many of the individual cattle in Mr. Andrew's herd! He has the type of cattle that appeals to us. They are good as individuals. They are making and have made good at the pail. Another time we may find room to say something about his individual cows and his bulls, which latter are most richly bred, fine individuals and worthy of much space in portraying and stating pedigrees.—C. C. N.

Look after the hoops on that stave silo. If you don't you may find it blown down some fine morning.

**EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY**

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

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**Economize on Milk for Calves and Make More Money**

Keeps healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

**CALFINE "The Stockman's Friend" (Made in Canada)**

CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will send 30 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

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**Pump water, saw wood, grind grain, churn**

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

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

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Distributors: Montreal: McCusker Imp. Co. Regina: The Tashiro-Anderson Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Regina

Korndyke at a service fee of \$500, which means that Mr. Andrew is paying \$1,700 for the next calf from this heifer. Let it bull or heifer!

This heifer is such a one as a person might pass over easily without discovering her. She is somewhat high from the ground, although she is a wonderfully attractive individual, being very straight, deep and thick through the heart, having a good middle and an udder, shapely, and possessing a quality such as one rarely sees. Her record, as stated in the foregoing, is a world's record for butter for 30 and 60 days, and it made some prize money worth having for Mr. Andrew from the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

**AN ANALYSIS OF QUALIFICATIONS**

We have written this story in some detail, and at considerable length, not alone because it is so interesting, but that others who feel that they would like to buy into pure-bred stock, replacing the ones they now have, may see that Mr. Andrew's experience the moment they need to cause them to listen out on the deep and sail on to a successful experience in breeding pure-bred live stock. What Mr. Andrew can do, another person, properly qualified, can also do. To duplicate his experience one would require enthusiasm, a love for cattle and hard work, courage, an open mind, and a determination to learn and win, and it would not matter so much about the price.

Would that space permitted us to

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS \$10.00 to Winnipeg via Chicago**

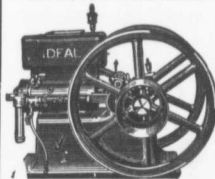
Plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond Montreal, Calgary or Edmonton. Returning half-cent mile to Winnipeg, plus \$1.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.  
AUGUST 26th—From Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and all stations South thereof in Ontario.  
AUGUST 23rd—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford; all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston and Renfrew.  
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The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton. New Fast Express Service between Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Regina.

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Stationary Mounted and Tractor



## WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
**COULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
 Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

The manure from a reacting cow may be carried to a healthy cow and infect them by being tramped into the stable on one's boots, and into the mangers or into the feed, and hence to the cattle.

## HORTICULTURE

## The Fruit Crop of Canada

July was a fairly dry month, so dry in fact that in a few cases small fruits were materially shortened in crop and new plantations were injured. Towards the end of July rains began which have been almost continuous until the present time. Some correspondents report as many as 15 consecutive days upon which rain fell in Eastern Canada. Should conditions change immediately, it is quite possible that no serious injury will result. A luxuriant growth has been induced and moisture enough is assured for heavy crops. The weather has also been favorable to cover crops in orchards. On the other hand, it has induced fungous diseases to a certain extent. The apple scab is reported from practically all the apple sections and it is safe to say that there will be a much larger proportion of No. 3 fruit this year than usual. A very severe hail storm struck the Nelson and Kootenay District of British

Columbia on July 21 and did serious injury to the fruit crop.

## APPLES

No marked change has taken place in the prospects for the apple crop. The weather upon the whole has been favorable, except in so far as the damp weather has induced fungus. Nearly all correspondents report the growth as excellent, larger indeed than usual. There does not appear to be any exceptional complaint with reference to insects. The general average for the Dominion stands at 69 per cent for early apples, 65 per cent for fall apples and 61 per cent for winter apples. The average for the Dominion would be 65.

A number of correspondents report that their orchards, which have received good attention for a number of years, are giving annual crops instead of the usual biennial crop. That the weather is not the sole cause of alternate years of bearing receives confirmation by one correspondent having a large orchard, practically uniform throughout, but one-half of which bears heavily one year and the other half the next, with scarcely any year a failure.

In the inland valleys of British Col-

umbia, pears are likely to be a good crop. On Vancouver Island the crop is not so good. The varieties showing up best in British Columbia are Clapp, Bartlett and Anjou. In Eastern Canada pears are a light crop. Plums in Eastern Canada are below the average except in Nova Scotia where a full crop is reported. Peaches also, will not be up to the average in Ontario, and in British Columbia the trees had a severe setback through winter killing.

As a rule, sun scald is found on the south and south west side of trees. This is due to the alternate thawing and freezing of the sap, which kills the cambium cells. Some varieties are not so subject as others.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, Ont.

If a man's supply of land is limited crops could be grown between the trees in young orchards with good results. I would recommend that a root crop be grown. Beans are excellent. I object to corn in that it shades the trees and makes them liable to sun scald.—W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Ont.

## Holsteins a

Holsteins are proud at the exhibition; and indeed for many years Lord County, a stuff to carry over two men by reason to be prize winners, since that in most of the Holey Boys, one exception, the judging, all females, not every first prize Holey boys. And the more most of it they in a few case prize winners. Competition the best ever



← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →



**SAVE OVER \$25  
WHEN BUYING YOUR  
RANGE  
THIS FALL.**



**\$41.00  
TO  
\$49.00**

AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

**You can buy DOMINION PRIDE RANGE at Factory Price**

Direct from the Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

**T**HE price which the Dealer quotes you on a Range is made up like this—Manufacturing Cost + Manufacturer's Profit + Jobber's Expense of Handling and Selling + Jobber's Profit + Retailer's Expense of Handling and Selling + Retailer's Profit + Freight.

By our direct "Factory to Kitchen" selling plan all these charges are cut out except the actual manufacturing

cost, a small profit, and freight. The difference between the \$41 to \$49 which you pay for a "DOMINION PRIDE" Range and the \$69 to \$73 which you would have to pay the Dealer for a Range which cost as much to make.

Are you anxious to contribute \$25 or \$30 to the middlemen?  
In the—

## "DOMINION PRIDE RANGE"

you get a full dollar's worth of actual stove value for every dollar you pay.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" looks well, cooks well, saves fuel and is easily cleaned. You'll be proud of its neat, handsome appearance in your kitchen, and of the appetizing food it will cook to perfection for you. You'll appreciate the ease of keeping its blue polished steel surface and the

brilliant polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel.

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Closet Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 5 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

## Here is a Book Worth Having

It tells about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers used to put hot stones in the pot to cook it. The book contains interesting information gathered from many sources and is illustrated profusely.



## The "Evolution of the Cook Stove"

also tells all about the "Dominion Pride" Range. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy this book. Write for free copy.

**Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.**

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

## A Grand Ch

Mercena Vale, a grand champion Oxford Co., Ont., has a fine pig which she exhibited by the side of a pig which is pretty nearly

classes. It was nearly all a prize and it really the merits of m have it said of second place of

The contest esting by having herd of Holst Farth, Mt. Co with their se funds, the man have the best, up the best ar from the other "day of judg pears that th advertise the tainly did this.

Then Mr. A ville, was a ce time at Toront out was most awards as they ing, should be Mr. Hardy or Logan. Their all do not jud judge might ha ent, although us as being mo stacked up a very high order

Others of th were new com they new at th of these had m take in having clipped, their ppearance of si they would app iple is reduce The exhibitio



**Holsteins a Splendid Exhibit**

Holsteins again did themselves proud at the Canadian National Exhibition; and this year again, as indeed for many a year, far-famed Oxford County, Ont., put the real stuff to carry off the money. More-over two men within that county have reason to be proud of their achievements, since they trimmed all corners in most of the classes—we refer to Haley Bros., of Springfield. With one exception during the first day of the judging, all bulls and the younger females' non-in-milk were placed, every first prize was captured by the Haley boys. Surely this is a victory! And the more to their credit since most of it they had bred themselves; in a few cases they had purchased prize winners.

Competition was unusually keen—the best ever at Toronto in some

ters so that the females in milk were not judged till Friday, the second day of the judging, thereby saving them the torture of being bagged up a second time in order to show in the herds.

R. S. Stevenson of Ancaster, officiated as sole judge. Invariably he picked for his ideal the low down, deep and strong-constitutional individuals, having the points of size, straightness, capacity, etc., etc., looked for in the real big producer, combining with the points that please.

After last year when Tig Wood took the \$500 prize on his bull the first class was especially interesting since it counted the last year champion. The judge passed him by, however, and put him down to fifth place. He is an exceedingly beefy bull, weighing almost 3700 lbs., and fleshy like a Shorthorn.

The bull that won was Mercena

042,) a bull much of the same type, very deep and of good constitution, but perhaps a little less evenly balanced. 3rd went to Mr. Hardy on his great bull King Pontiac Irish Canada (10,042,) a strong growthy cap of good bone and balance, smooth and straight but not quite so strong in the heart as the winners; 4th went on Pontiac Hengerveld Calvary Paul (9877), owned by Elias Sander, Burgessville, Ont., and 5th to Lyons Hengerveld Segis, the bull imported and owned by the North Toronto Yonge street breeders, and shown under W. McKenzie, of Willowdale. He is a little too light in the middle to win over such competitors as met.

Yearling bulls were pronounced by Mr. Stevenson as being the best class of bulls he ever had the privilege of judging. They were placed:

Holstein bull, 1 year old: 1. K. R. Marshall, Toronto, Sir Homewood Marsino; 2. Haley Bros., Dot's Abbecker; 3. A. C. Hardy, Paul Wayne De Kol; 4. Colony Farm, Colony King Segis (ban); 5. A. C. Hardy, Sir Johanna Glad Koran.

Holstein bull, senior calf: 1. Haley Bros., Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Marsino; 2. Colony Farm, Colony Wayne Cornucopia; 3. Colony Farm, Colony Post Jake; 4. A. E. Hulet, Ruben Abbecker's Marsino; 5 and 6. A. C. Hardy, Prince Pietje Mechtliche and Prince Pietje Wayne.

Holstein bull, junior calf: 1 and 2. Haley Bros., Sir Bell Fayne and Count Homewood Fayne Marsino; 3. E. Snider, Corti Faney Abbecker; 4. A. C. Hardy; 5. G. S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Prince Hengerveld of Marsino; 6. K. E. Marshall, Dunbarton Wayne Koradkey.

Holstein bull, champion, silver medal: Colony Farm, Marsino Vale.

Holstein bull, junior champion, silver medal: Haley Bros., Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Colantha.

Holstein bull, grand champion, gold medal: Colony Farm, Marsino Vale.

**FEMALES**

Eleven cows lined up before the judge in the class for cows four years old and over. There may have been larger classes and classes having a greater number of superior individuals at previous fairs, but the class this year was in every way a credit to the breed. Madame Posch, bred by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., and sold during the show to the Colony Farm, took the first place. She is one of the deep bodied, strong cows that Judge Stephenson always favors, possessing a splendidly large and even udder of good quality. Second in order came the Colony Farm with one almost as good but hardly as strong in heart or of as great capacity. Colony Farm also secured 3rd place; A. C. Hardy was 4th, and Iohn Boeck, Toronto, fifth.

Vale (5898), bred by James Rettie, owned and used for a time by Logan Bros., of Amherst, N.S., and now at the head of the Colony Farm herd. He is just such a bull as one likes to see. Massive, deep, straight, of wonderful capacity yet fairly evenly balanced, and smooth and of excellent quality, having a bull head and a snappy appearance—all over he appealed to the judge at once.

The second prize bull was a hard one to get over. It was Mr. Hardy's Prince Hengerveld Pietje. This animal possesses uncommon length. He is wonderfully deep too; has an excellent length and head and has a taking sprightly carriage that impresses one with the fact that he must be a prepotent sire. The unusual length of their bull makes him to appear not as deep an individual. It took only a little to turn the judge in favor of the other bull since they were so close.

In the 2nd Abbecker, 3rd count, owned by A. E. Hulet, of Norwich; 4th, Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha, Haley Bros., Springfield; 5th Logan Prince Schuling, Tig Wood, Mitchell.

Real interest centred in the two-year-old-class as well. Some very highly bred and long-priced bulls were here met in first open competition. Haley Bros. got away with the money on Prince Malta De Kol (10,800). A bull probably a little too high from the ground, but of splendid growth, size, bone, depth and constitution. He was even, straight, and more light than dark. Hulet came 2nd with Count Ladoga Canary (10,

The three-year-olds were if anything a superior class to the mature cows. The five top heifers would be hard to beat anywhere for uniformity; and the udder developed in all throughout was of the best. Here again A. E. Hulet showed the kind of stuff he can breed, winning first with his Pauline Colantha Jensen, Haley Bros. and the second with Olo Abbecker Mechtliche. In the dry cow class, Gooderham won handsly over Haley with a deep bodied, milky looking cow. Among the young stuff

(Continued on page 10)

**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR GUELPH, ONT. DECEMBER 9th to 13th, 1912**

Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry

**\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES**

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



**For Sale** A First-Class Creamery, 40 miles West of Toronto. Large territory. No opposition. A going concern. Owner must go West. Will accept \$13,000. Address all replies to BOX 48 FAIRVIEW DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Send us \$1, receive by return mail TWO pretty dresses of soft warm material suitable for fall and winter wear for girls 12 to 18 years of age. Add 15c for postage.

**STANDARD GARMENT CO.**  
12 Standard Building, Ladsen, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE**

I am offering my 200 acre farm for \$7,500 to effect a quick sale. The health does not permit of my continuing farther longer. The soil is mostly a clay loam, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. This was originally two farms and there are two sets of farm buildings on the place. Climate and soil are excellently adapted to corn, clover, wheat, other grains and alfalfa. In an alfalfa growing concern conducted by farm and dairy recently, a field on my farm secured a high placing. We are just 3 miles from the village of Keene, where are churches, schools and railway connections. At \$7,500 this is the best value for money that could be rent to suitable party. None others need apply.

J. C. TAYLOR KEENE, ONT.

**FOREIGN LABORERS WANTED FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA**

**"GOING TRIP WEST" \$10.00 TO WINNIPEG**  
Plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg to McLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.

**"RETURN TRIP EAST" \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG**  
Plus, half cent, per mile from Winnipeg to McLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg.

**EXTRA GOING DATES OF SALE**  
SEPT. 4th, SEPT. 6th—From All Stations in Ontario

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY

One-way second-class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a return coupon, with an extension coupon, with an extension coupon has been signed at Winnipeg by a farmer, showing he has engaged the holder to work as a farm laborer, the coupon will be honored up to September 30th for a ticket at rate of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) to any station west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or Macleod.

A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton, to original starting point by the same route as travelled on going journey on or before November 30, 1912, on payment of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) to Winnipeg added to \$18.00 from Winnipeg, provided the holder deposits the certificate with the ticket agent on arrival at destination, and works at least thirty days at harvesting.

For Full particulars see nearest O.P.N. Agent, or write—  
M. G. MURPHY, D. F. A., C. P.R., Toronto.

**A Grand Championship Animal at the Canadian National Exhibition**

Mercena Vale, first in the class for Holstein bulls, three years old and over, and grand championship male, here illustrated, bears testimony to the skill of Oxford Co., Ont., breeders and to the ability of his B.C. owners to know a good thing when they see it. Mercena Vale was bred by Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, and exhibited by the Coquitlam Asylum Farm, B.C. Study this conformation it is pretty nearly right.

classes. It was a pity not to award nearly all a prize in a few of the classes and it really is no fair estimate of the merits of many of the animals to have it said of them: they only got second place or third place.

The contest was made most interesting by having present the noted herd of Holsteins from the Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B.C. Backed with their seemingly inexhaustible funds, the managers had laid out to have the best, and had even bought up the best animals they could pick from the other exhibitors before the "day of judgment" came. It appears that these people were out to advertise their province, and they certainly did this.

Then Mr. A. C. Hardy of Brockville, was a competitor for the first time at Toronto. His stock throughout was most creditable, and his awards as they appear in the following, should be no discouragement to Mr. Hardy or his manager, Mr. Logan Logan. Their cattle have merit. We all do not judge alike and another judge might have made things different, although judgment appeared to us as being most fair, and they were stacked up against competitors of a very high order.

Others of the Holstein exhibitors were new comers or were comparatively new at the showing game. One of these had made a noticeable mistake in having his cattle closely clipped, thereby taking off the appearance of size, reducing them, as they would appear to one, like as an apple is reduced by peeling.

The exhibitors had arranged mat-



Canadian National Exhibition

(Continued from page 2)

exhibited by D. McCrae, Guelph, and Jos. Telfer, Milton, Ont.

HORSES

Horse judging was not sufficiently advanced at time of writing to give a full report of the winnings. A noteworthy feature of the heavy horse classes was the large increase in the Percheron exhibit. The exhibit of horses of this breed has been steadily increasing in strength for several years and this year capped them at both as to number and quality of the exhibit. A feature of the Percheron classes was the recent importation of J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Hodgkinson T. Tisdale, T. H. Hassard, Porter Bros., and T. D. Elliott also had good strings out. Clydesdales, while down in numbers, showed the usual high quality. Graham Bros., Claremont, were in the ring again. Graham & Renfrew, who have sold their farm, were missing. T. H. Hassard had a large entry in the various classes. Eight hogs were not up to previous years in numbers, and in many classes the quality was not what it has been in previous years. Miss L. K. Wilks, Galt, was a prominent exhibitor and carried away a remarkable string of red ribbons.

SWINE

The swine exhibit was a quality show throughout. The size of the exhibit was a disappointment as was also the lack of competition in many classes. In Yorkshires, for instance, D. C. Flatt, of the Hamilton, Ont., was the only exhibitor, in Tamworths D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, had almost all the entries, and most of the money, and in Hampshires Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont., had things to themselves. Daniel DeCourcy, Bornsholm, Ont., and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, made things more interesting for each other in Chester Whites, and in Berkshires was the largest exhibit and keenest competition of the show. H. A. Dolson, Alfoa, Ont., Adam Thomas, Shakopee, Ont., W. A. Shields, Milton, Ont.; J. S. Cowan, Bromley, Ont., and W. W. Donaghy, Ashgrove, Ont., all had good show exhibits. Most of the Berkshires tended towards the type. "The decline in the exhibit of hogs," said an old time exhibitor who has since quit the hog business, "is the reflection of the condition of the hog industry generally. There is more of our milk is being diverted from butter making to the city supply, the condenser and the powdered milk plants. There isn't so much pig feed in the country and not so many pigs." Whether this be the reason or not empty pens were numerous in the swine quarters.

Shew were not strong in numbers, the pens being just comfortably filled, whereas last year the sheep barn was overcrowded. All classes were well filled, however; the quality was up to the standard of excellence, and competition was keen enough to keep things interesting. A pleasing feature was the unusually large percentage of home bred animals. Imported were a rarity at the exhibition this year. Showpens were most numerous, six well known breeders competing for the honors. Cotswolds were represented by five flocks; Leicesters by four flocks; Oxfords, three; Southdowns, five; Dorsets, three and Lincoln, two. In the latter breed H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ont., had most of the entries. The Hampshires and Suffolk sheep were also represented.

There were many other features of the Canadian National Exhibition this year that are worthy of extended mention did we have the space to devote to them. The machinery display, the provincial exhibits, the horticultural features and the exhibits of manufactured goods were all ahead of last year and reflect the progress that Canada, and particularly Ontario, is making. The fair management deserves great credit for the effort that has been expended to make this show what it is, the greatest annual event of the kind in the world. But if the exhibition would be truly representative of Canadian interests the live stock must be kept up to standard. In every section this year a decrease in numbers was evident. The management would do well to ascertain why this is so.

Electric Power Demonstration

"This is an epoch making day in the history of our Province; that is, if you will avail yourselves of the opportunity that is has brought to you," So spoke Hon. Adam Beck at Cooksville, Ont., on Aug. 28, when on the farm of Mr. J. W. Might was given a demonstration in threshing by electric power, the first of several demonstrations that will be given in Western Ontario in the next few weeks. That the farmers have decided to make it an epoch-making day

interested men. Doing its work cleanly and well, and totally unattended, the motor was to the farmers the dawn of a more modern method of doing an important farm work.

Although on a huge motor-truck in the farmyard the Commission had nearly every implement to be found on the average farm to which electricity could be successfully applied, owing to the drizzly nature of the day and the lateness in starting, demonstrations were confined to the threshing and the electrical milker.

Ayrshire Exhibits at Toronto

The Ayrshire exhibits at Toronto this year were a disappointment to lovers of the Scotch milk breed. The quality of the individuals was as good as ever, but the numbers were only a fractional part of the exhibit of last year. Four herds only were represented: R. H. Ness, Howick, Que.; A. Alex, Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.; W. M. Stewart & Sons, Menie, Ont.; and E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont. The United States herds, which were a feature of the exhibit last year, were missing, as were also several Quebec herds, and that of A. S. Turner & Son, who has sold out. Many of the Ayrshire breeders have been selling heavily lately, and this may account in some degree for the smaller exhibit. A greater factor, however, in accounting for decreased entries, is



A String of Dairy Matrons such as One Seldom Sees

The class for mature Ayrshire cows at Toronto this year was no exception. Auchenbrian Fanny 9th, last year, which the Ayrshire men had expected to be awarded firsts on heifers. Ness' Ayrshires were in the pink of condition, and, according to Mr. Ness, he never had a stronger string. The other exhibits did not show the same fitting. Mr. Hilliker's exhibit was a big improvement on his exhibit of last year. He individuals that were a credit to the breed.

that the \$500 special prize awarded to the best animal of the Holstein breed last year, and which the Ayrshire men had expected to be awarded altogether. Had this prize been awarded the New York and Quebec men would have been along in all their strength. As it is, they find greater inducements to attend fairs nearer home. Burnsides Ayrshires were ever in their great showyard records, Mr. Ness winning most of the first prize money, the male and female championships and the senior head prize. Hume was particularly strong on his young stuff, and captured several firsts on heifers. Ness' Ayrshires were in the pink of condition, and, according to Mr. Ness, he never had a stronger string. The other exhibits did not show the same fitting. Mr. Hilliker's exhibit was a big improvement on his exhibit of last year. He individuals that were a credit to the breed.

The senior bull class brought out three entries. Ness won handsily with Whitehill Sunrise, a deep, strong low set bull with lots of constitution and capacity, but a little rough in front and over the tail head. Auchenbrian Hercules, shown by

(Continued on page 15)

"FARMER BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL

Makes More Milk

And makes it cheaper than any other feed

"FARMER BRAND" contains 41 to 45 per cent protein—the milk producing element. Protein is the only element in the feed that can produce milk, blood or muscle. Protein is the part of a feed which goes to build up the little milk cells and which makes the casein in the milk. No protein—no casein; no casein—no milk.

Your home-grown feeds are high in starch and sugars. They are all right for producing fat, but they are low in protein and cannot produce the maximum flow of milk.

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

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

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

THE BARTLETT COMPANY 509 Hunsford Bldg., Dept. F-1, Detroit, Mich. Local Representative, C. G. Gillespie, Peterboro

Workers Wanted

We will want a man or woman (we can use a boy or girl too) to represent Farm and Dairy at your Fall Fair.

Good Pay

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Write us to-day if you are the person who can take hold of this work and make it go. Liberal Cash Commissions to anyone working for us on either part or full time.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



O.K. Canadian Potato Digger

Don't try to plow up the potatoes, or dig them out with a fork or iron. It's back-breaking, disagreeable work and you always lose a percentage of the potatoes, which are missed. Let the horses and the O.K. Canadian dig your potatoes, and save you a long, tiresome job. O.K. Canadian does all the work—digs all the potatoes. Soon pays for itself in the bushes and potatoes it saves that the old method would lose.

Write our catalogue fully describing this great machine.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited. Galt, Ont.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers and to libraries in arrears, and to sample copies, varied from 15,500 to 16,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assistance. We guarantee our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser cease to be disatisfied with the treatment we receive from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any advertiser is unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of our paper. Thus we will protect our readers, but at the same time protect our advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE VALUE OF CORN

The corn crop may not reach the usual stage of maturity before frost prevents further growth this year. A cold, wet spring delayed seeding and we have not had the bright hot days that are necessary to the best growth of the corn crop. This delayed growth is an additional reason why we should plant to let the corn remain standing as long as possible.

Corn is essentially a fall growing plant. Up to the time of tasseling it contains little food value. From then until the glazing stage is reached its nutrient value increases several hundred per cent. In an experiment carried on at the New York station, it was found that from August twenty-first to September seventh, the dry matter in the corn increased 55 per cent, the protein 30 per cent., nitrogen free extract, 55 per cent., and

the fat content 15 per cent., and the increase thereafter was about equally rapid. Herein is proof sufficient that corn makes its growth in the latter part of the season and this is the best argument that we can advance why corn should be given every day possible to add to its value; particularly this year.

Many dairy farmers, particularly those who have not a silo for many seasons, are always very afraid that their corn will be caught by the frost. To avoid this they rush the corn into the silo when a week's more growth would have added many dollars' worth of feeding value to the crop. More experienced farmers have found, however, that a slight frosting does not injure the corn appreciably and even corn badly frosted, if well moistened in the silo, will make good ensilage.

Let us this year give the backward corn crop every chance to make up its growth this fall.

### WHERE ARE THE PROFITS?

"Why are you a fruit grower?" was once asked of B. J. Case, one of New York's largest orchard men.

"Because the ledger made me one," was the immediate reply.

There is a big moral in this simple remark. Mr. Case and his father were at one time in general farming. On the farm they had a small orchard. Mr. Case kept accurate track of receipts and expenditures in every department of their farm. He soon found that the greatest profit was being found from their small orchard. He immediately set out more orchard, and to-day he has one of the largest orchards in the state of New York, and an income that is high up in the thousands. Had it not been for his accurate system of farm accounts Mr. Case might yet be struggling along as one of his neighbors who did not "get wise."

How many of us really know where our money comes from? We keep a few cows, grow a little grain, sell some pork, raise a colt or two, and perhaps buy in a few steers to eat up surplus forage. A smaller proportion of us have a good, profitable orchard. But do we really know from which of all these departments our money really comes from? May we not be making in one and losing in another? Might we not double our income by cutting out half of our departments? If we would secure maximum results from our land as has Mr. Case, we must do as Mr. Case did—keep accounts.

### LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE

The Housewives' Cooperative League of Cincinnati, Ohio, are going to permit the middleman longer to "rob" them. According to press reports this League has bought a ton of butter and put it in cold storage in trust. The reports further state that the League proposes to buy large quantities of food of all kinds when the price is low in order to reduce the cost of living when prices are high.

We predict that in a few months

these ladies will have a more favorable opinion of middlemen than heretofore. There is no surer way for the public to acquaint itself with the hazards of speculation in food products than to try it. The members of this League will find that the difference of ten cents to fifteen cents between summer and winter prices of butter is not all profit to the middleman. When they have paid the expenses of cold storage, have had some food product deteriorate in storage until it is useless, or, due to the fluctuation on the market, have lost on a single venture more than they would save on a dozen ventures, they will probably decide that the middleman can do their business for them quite as cheaply as they can do it for themselves.

These ladies have not yet found wherein is the explanation of the high cost of living. Did they have an opportunity of seeing the cheque by which the cold storage man, wholesaler or retailer, pays his landlord for the privilege of doing business on the earth, they might get a glimpse of some of the fundamental principles that underlie the high cost of living. The high profits that are apparently being reaped by the middleman in many cases, do in large measure to his landlord who renders no service to society whatever.

### WHERE CAPITAL GOES

"The greatest need of the farmer to-day is more capital," said a young Peterboro county farmer to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. This young farmer wanted to put up a silo. He wanted to invest in a fine head of pure bred stock. He had first class security, but he could not get capital at a reasonable rate.

And where does the capital go? Mostly into land in the West and into lots in our cities on speculation. Some men have made great fortunes out of land values created by the community. This has caused a craze for large returns. Six per cent. looks too small to the investor whose neighbor has made 100 per cent. out of land.

One of the first effects of the adoption of a system of land taxation such as is advocated by the farmers' organizations of Canada would be that the possibility of making a great fortune out of increasing land values would be practically ended. City lots would pay taxes on their full value, and holding them for a rise in price would be too expensive. Investors would have to look elsewhere to place their capital and more money would be available for productive enterprises. Likewise the increase in land values that would be certain to accompany cheaper capital would go to the community in taxes rather than to swell the fortunes of some fortunate individuals as is now the case. Farmers in need of capital, and their name is legion, would do well to support the agitation for the taxation of land values.

The time is past when we need to argue the necessity and economy of the silo for the dairy farmer. Results speak for themselves.

### WHICH ONE?

In a circular recently issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, appear the illustrations of two cows. These cows are of the same breed, are almost identical in conformation, and if a farmer were buying cows to replenish his dairy herd he would be as apt to take one as the other.

The Experiment Station, however, has not been content to judge these cows by outward appearances only. Careful records of their milk and fat production have been kept for the past year. The first cow produced 6,183.4 pounds of milk and 308.6 pounds of butter fat in three hundred and twenty-two days. Valuing her butter fat at only twenty-five cents a pound, she is worth annually to her owners seventy-seven dollars and fifteen cents.

The second cow, to all outward appearances of equal merit, produced 2,730.5 pounds of milk and 131.6 pounds of butter fat, which valued at twenty-five cents a pound, would be worth thirty-five dollars and ninety cents.

The first cow would pay for its feed and leave almost forty dollars clear profit. The second cow would pay for its feed and we would contribute labor, stabling and so forth for the pleasure of her society.

Does it pay to test? It certainly looks like it.

Which are the most profitable, dogs or sheep? It seems that it has to be one or the other.

"The horse is too tired." Hence many farmers do not get to church all summer. Is the reason sufficient?

It's nice to ride in an automobile, but one would be very unwise to follow the example of many of our city friends in mortgaging our homes for the sake of an auto.

### What the Cow Did for the Old Soldier

(Hoard's Dairyman)

The cow has been the foundation of many a man's good fortune as well as the great enrichment of communities, counties and states. A notable instance of this is related by Col. J. A. Watrous in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Col. Watrous, a Swiss immigrant to Wisconsin, first gained in money, Wisconsin F, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. At the battle of Gettysburg he was seriously wounded and lost a leg. He returned to Milwaukee a poor cripple but with a full supply of grand old Swiss pluck. He borrowed money to purchase two cows. The product in milk Sweifed peddled at first on crutches, then as he gained in money, a wagon took the place of the crutch. So it went on all these years. He stuck faithfully to the cow. Land and more land, wagons, teams and cows were bought just as fast as the demand justified until now this brave soldier, steadfast, patient dairyman, this honest, enterprising citizen, Col. Watrous estimates to be worth \$200,000, all of which he has made by sticking to old "Bossy."

What a commentary is such a life upon the weak, shifting character of so many who "can't make cows pay."

Will you take us and look in Number (our gave you last

Did you not with new ideas any one thinking home improve

That descrip- Ness develop- considered the two Provinces hundreds of y desire to live a

Think you a Farm and Dairy \$1.00 a year by that number tains like our formation of r and it is speci- Being in color more attractive so much the l

Supposing y- vertisements, for ideas, live- having cash val- er, his wife an- An average every week see and Dairy. O week will be considerable sin- ced around mo- neighbors.

And there we 000 copies of and circulated Dairy farmers. These Dairy usually attractiv- er: Farms ave- acres, incomes annually.

Most of the of ours are in the figures for 1,228; Nova 1, Brunsrig, 750 land, 60; New 110; Sask., 1, 54; British Colum 15; United Stat 6.

You see then an issue of F yields each w- (special informa- greater with o- bers, like last- we get out oig- cost to them.

Five years n- exhibition num- that they creat- ple psycholog- for last week a- breaker; 43% and 4 1/2 % are special in four y- paid commercial- then that issue- traded suppl- ment

We're out to things and mak- while this paper

XLIII

Will you take a little trip with us and look into that Exhibition Number (our fifth annual) we gave you last week.

Did you notice how it bristled with new ideas? It would set anyone thinking about farm and home improvement.

That description of how R. R. Ness developed his farm to be considered the best dairy farm in two Provinces ought to inspire hundreds of young farmers with desire to live and do.

Think you any man who takes Farm and Dairy regularly, paying his \$1.00 a year for it, will pass by that number lightly? It contains like our regular issues information of real worth to him and it is special and more of it. Being in colors, it is that much more attractive and will be kept so much the longer.

Supposing you turn to the advertisements. Count them over for ideas, live and newsy and having cash value for Mr. Farmer, his wife and family.

An average of 6 to 7 people every week see each copy of Farm and Dairy. Our Ex. Special last week will beat this average by considerable since it will be handed around more amongst the neighbors.

And there were upwards of 17,000 copies of the issue printed and circulated to our people—the Dairy farmers.

These Dairy farmers have unusually attractive purchasing power: Farms average above 145 acres, incomes each above \$2,000 annually.

Most of these Dairy Farmers of ours are in Ontario. Here's the figures for outsiders: Quebec, 1,228; Nova Scotia, 159; New Brunswick, 756; Prince Ed., Island, 66; Newfld., 3; Manitoba, 110; Sask., 134; Alberta, 134; British Columbia, 527; British, 54; United States, 66; Foreign, 6.

You see then what an influence an issue of Farm and Dairy yields each week. Because of special information 'tis so much greater with our Magazine Numbers, like last weeks', of which we get out eight each year, all going to our people at no extra cost to them.

Five years now we have issued exhibition numbers. It must be that they create amongst our people a psychological impulse to buy, for last week again was a record breaker: 43% ahead of last year, and 4 1/4% ahead of any previous special in four years in receipts for paid commercial advertising, and then that issue included an illustrated supplement.

We're out to do still better things as make still more worth while this paper,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Money Saved by Cooperative

Buying

Gordon Deneau, Sec'y, Eric Grange, Malden Centre, Ont.

We have been buying cooperatively through our Grange since our organization first started. I will give Farm and Dairy readers an account of what we bought the past year.

Bought of W. E. Currie, McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich., 712 car loads of fence posts averaging between 1,000 and 1,100 each shipped to Amherstburg Station, freight paid, costing us 16 cents each. Dealers were asking 23 cents for posts not any better.

Bought of Sarnia Fence Co., 4,000 rods of wire fence shipped to same station, freight paid, at 31 cents a rod, which caused other firms to reduce their prices, thereby not only helping Grangers but all farmers generally.

Bought of Port Huron Salt Co., Detroit, Mich., in January, along with Maple Leaf Grange, a car load of salt shipped to Amherstburg, duty and freight paid, paying one of our members for handling. We got rock salt at 62 cents a cwt., and granulated

If Ontario follows the course proposed by the Minister of Agriculture in reference to dairying, we have little to fear from there in the way of competition. According to a recent Canadian exchange we note that "Hon. Jas. Duff, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, will use \$12,000 Federal grant in aid of Ontario Agriculture in establishing a herd of dual-purpose shorthorns in the province."—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal, Milwaukee.

(300 lbs. to the sack), at 72 cents each. We have part of a car now on the way which has not arrived. The freight on a full car is very little more than on part of a car. We also buy coal by the car load. There is very little difference in price.

A Jersey Herd Under Test

G. E. Ford, Missisquoi Co., Que. I began testing my dairy herd in 1904 when our Cow Testing Association at Cowansville was first formed. At that time my herd was composed of native cows of no particular breed. After testing for a short time I found many very good cows, but I also found a great many poor ones. At last I decided to choose one dairy breed and try and build up a profitable herd.

Jerseys appealed very strongly to me because of the richness of their milk, take as a breed throughout, and also their economical production of butter fat when compared with other dairy breeds. I have taken pains to always get a registered sire from deep rich milking dams. If I had not taken up cow testing I would not be able to carefully select the heifers from the best dairy cows, nor could I tell whether our cows were paying their way and making me a fair profit or being kept at a loss.

I am not a heavy feeder at present, but hope shortly to feed more grain than in the past. I feel certain that with better feed I can raise the production of my herd at least 50 pounds of butter fat a cow yearly. Many of my mature cows at present make 290 pounds of fat and more a year. But I am not yet satisfied.

I cannot speak too highly of our Cow Testing Associations. They are the only organizations affording us an opportunity of knowing just what our dairies are doing and whether we are going ahead or backward.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

WIDELY IMITATED NEVER DUPLICATED So universally recognized as the best that all others are real or pretended imitations, to the extent that expired patents permit, but none was ever anywhere near being a duplication. DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. Montreal Whalpage

Look For The Name The Bissell



PROOF OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

The following is one of many similar letters The Public is continually receiving from its Canadian and Old Country readers.

135 Hanley Bldg., London, S. W. May 25, 1912

The Public, Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Herewith please find enclosed postal order for \$1.50 being amount of my subscription and foreign postage to 'tw best paper on the North American Continent, and for the money the best, cleanest and most informative paper in the English speaking world. This is an expression of opinion from a close student of American newspaper for the past twenty-four years and English, Australian, Canadian and other British papers for the past forty years. Good luck always to Louis F. Post and his associates and more power to his pen. Yours very truly, HOWARD C. WATKINS

The PUBLIC is published weekly, \$1.50 per r. A FREE Book, 'The Land Question' by Henry George, just now goes with each subscription. It will pay you to subscribe. The Public, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS We will pay you well to hustle in your district for new subscriptions to this practical journal. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Stable Troughs

HERE is a trough always ready for use, a continuous run, allowing the free passage of water, full length. Won't rust and cannot leak. Long lengths made in sections. Nothing to get out of order. Clean and sanitary. Any one can install it. In use on Guelph Experimental Farm. Send for catalogue.

Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. 6 James St. TWEED, ONT.

Who is Pontiac Kornyke?

I find there are quite a few people who know something about Holsteins, but yet do not know about the enviable world's records held by Pontiac Kornyke.

He is a wonderfully prepotent bull having four daughters with official 7-day butter records exceeding 37 lbs. He has 12 daughters over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days.

He is the sire of the Great King of the Pontiacs—a bull with two daughters having official records of over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, these records being made as 3-year-olds.

"King of the Pontiacs" is acknowledged to be the greatest Holstein bull of his age. He is the sire of

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

the bull that heads my herd at THE MANOR FARM. Some young stock—a few choice bulls out of splendid dams and by Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs—I am offering for sale.

Write for full particulars about them or come and see them and inspect others in my herd, including a young bull and a heifer recently dropped, and by Pontiac Kornyke.

The Manor Farm Holsteins are of popular breeding, the kind the other fellow wants; and I price them reasonable so they will make you money.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM THE MANOR FARM BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department...

Butter at Toronto

"The best exhibit and the largest exhibit that we ever had at this fair..."

A noteworthy point was the uniformity high quality of the home dairy butter...

The exhibitors were generally the ones who have been prominent for the several years past...

In the farm dairy classes Ontario ladies had all things to themselves...

Special for three best scores: 1, J. H. Martin, St. Jean, Que.; 2, T. W. Dunn and Ben. Cowanville, P. Q.; 3, John A. Logie, Paisley, Ont.

butter factory or creamery: 1, J. H. Martin, St. Jean, P. Q.; 2, T. W. Dunn and Ben. Cowanville, P. Q.; 3, J. H. Martin, Frontiers, P. Q.;

Sec. 3-Butter, unsalted, best tub or box, not less than 50 lbs.: 1, T. W. Dunn and Ben. Cowanville, P. Q.;

Sec. 6-Best 40 lbs. creamery butter, in packages not more than 10 lbs.: 1, J. H. Martin, St. Jean, P. Q.;

Sec. 6-Best tub, not less than 30 lbs., made at any farm dairy: 1, Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Vankelee Hill, Ont.;

used by us for a number of years, made up of about three parts of bicarbonate of potash and one part corrosive sublimate...

Practical for Patrons

By "Ontario Butter Maker"

The people who use the butter are getting to know better what good butter really is, and the price they are obliged to pay makes them feel that they deserve full value for their money...

In the milking, half the germs that they carry into the milk can be kept out by using a good covered pail...

I find in the pails I have visited that a large majority of the patrons have the milk in good, cold water. Cream that is kept in this way should be refused...

The little cream left in the cream cans by the drivers must never be put in with the other cream. If everything is done right, this practice will spoil the cream...

The flies must be kept out of cream, and the patron that will send cream to the creamery with a single fly in it isn't put up right for a good clean dairyman...

The patrons co-operation with the officers and buttermakers, no matter who they are, is necessary in order to make a good grade of butter...

If a cow has not the capacity to turn good feed into milk at a profit she is not the kind for you...

Don't delay another day ordering an Ideal Green Feed Silo



Ideal Green Feed Silos

Don't put off ordering your silo thinking that there is still 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.

That late corn, even if planted in July, will make fine silage. 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

"FOODS THAT FEED THE FOODS THAT FEED THE WORLD" DAVIES' HIGH-GRADE

Fertilizers, Poultry Foods, Stock Foods, and other product descriptions from The William Davies Company.

Cheese

Makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

The Cheese

Cheese entries for the exhibition numbered 100 or more.

The dairy was concerned, led at the fair.

ed decided importation of Belleville, and James would be hard other classes at ers are finding cheese indeed the in competition quence the quali throughout.

The weather is decidedly favorable August cheese, best in the exhib inferior to both this being due to er conditions in

The fifty doll the highest score year to H. E. Don R. A. Thompson won this trophy and it became his tion for the new year.

The Donn makers. The m by H. E. Donn scored 97. and scored 87. Donnelly scored son, J. T., on

WIN DAIRY Swept T At All

1911 was Windsor Dairy caly every making was who used WIN

Those, who living out c say that W their old s always rel know it is p makes the ricious butter win the prize prices" for they use WID SALT.

**Cheese Department**

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

**The Cheese at Toronto**

Cheese entries at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last week numbered 100 entries more than last year. The display so far as quantity was concerned, has never been equalled at the fair. The quality also showed decided improvement, and in the opinion of the judges, W. H. Morrison, of Belleville, W. W. Gray, Stratford, and James Britson, St. Thomas, would be hard to excel. As in all other classes at Toronto, cheesemakers are finding that it is very good cheese indeed that will stand a chance in competition there, and in consequence the quality was uniformly high throughout.

The weather this year has been decidedly favorable for cheese making. August cheese, almost always the best in the exhibit, were this year inferior to both June and July cheese, this being due to the favorable weather conditions in the first two months.

The fifty dollar cheese trophy for the highest scoring cheese went this year to H. E. Donnelly, Scotland, Ont. It will be remembered that last year R. A. Thompson, of Atwood, Ont., won this trophy for the third time, and it became his property. Competition for the new cup starts again this year. The Donnellys are some cheese makers. The best cheese exhibited by H. E. Donnelly, the father, this year, scored 97.50. His son, C. J. Donnelly, scored 97.40, and another son, J. T., on his exhibit, scored

97.48. It looks as if the Donnellys could give each other a good argument as to who will eventually win this trophy. There was lots of good cheese on exhibit, however, and lots of good cheese makers in the province, and it may be long before any of the boys can call it their's. The awards follow:

**Cheese Awards**  
 Sect. 1—Three best scores: 1. C. Klockman, Atwood, Ont.; 2. C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, Ont.; 3. T. O'Flynn, Tavistock, Ont.

**Silver cup:** J. T. Donnelly, Sparta, Ont.  
 Sect. 2—Best factory (colored), not less than 70 lbs., made during June, 1912: 1. O. R. Brancé, Cassel, Ont.; 2. Norman Purdy, Wallbridge, Ont.; 3. Wm. I. Hicks, Redversville, Ont.; 4. B. Howe, Atwood, Ont.; 5. Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.; 6. Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont.; 7 and 8 (tied), Conrad Klockman, Atwood, Ont., and H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, Ont.

**Sect. 3—Same as above, but made during July:** 1. C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, Ont.; 2. K. Brown, Ethel, Ont.; 3. Donald Menzies, Listowel, Ont.; 4. J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, Ont.; 5. Peter Callan, Woodstock, Ont.; 6. Wm. I. Hicks, Redversville, Ont., and Frank Norman, Milbank, Ont.; 8. C. Klockman, Atwood, Ont.

**Sect. 4—Best factory (white), not less than 70 lbs., made during June:** 1. H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, Ont.; 2. T. O'Flynn, Tavistock, Ont.; 3. Donald Menzies, Listowel, Ont.; 4. Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.; 5. B. F. Howe, Atwood, Ont.; 6. W. F. G. Gray, Stratford, Ont.; 7. J. K. Brown, Ethel, Ont.; 8. J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, Ont.

**Sect. 5—Same as above, but made during July:** 1. C. J. Donnelly, Sparta, Ont.; 2. H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, Ont.; 3. C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, Ont.; 4 and 6 (tied), C. Klockman, Atwood, Ont., and J. K. Brown, Ethel, Ont.; 5. L. Roy, St. Flavien, Que.; 7. T. O'Flynn, Tavistock, Ont.; 8. Peter Callan, Woodstock, Ont.

**Sect. 6—Colored, not less than 70 lbs., made between August 1 and August 15, both days inclusive:** 1. John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, Ont.; 2. E. C. Hastings, Newry, Ont.; 3 and 4 (tied), D. Menzies, Listowel, Ont., and C. Klockman, Atwood, Ont.; 5. W. F. G. Gray, Stratford, Ont.; 6 and 7 (tied), C. A. Barber, Woodstock, Ont., and B. F. Howe, Atwood, Ont.; 8. R. Dulman, South Bay, Ont.

**Sect. 7—Same as above, but white:** 1. C. Klockman, Atwood, Ont.; 2 and 3 (tied), F. H. Purdy, Wallbridge, Ont., and R. E. Hastings, Newry, Ont.; 4. John Cuthbertson, Sebringville, Ont.; 5. J. T. Donnelly, Sparta, Ont.; 6. B. F. Howe, Atwood, Ont.; 7 and (tied), Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, Ont., and C. J. Donnelly, Scottville, Ont.

**Sect. 8—Best three Canadian Stilton or Cheddar loaf, white or colored, made in June, weighing 10 to 12 lbs.:** 1. Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.; 2. Peter Callan, Woodstock, Ont.; 3. Wm. I. Hicks, Redversville, Ont.

**Sect. 9—Best two Canadian Sals, made in June, weighing 30 to 40 lbs. each:** 1. C. Klockman, Atwood, Ont.; 2. J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, Ont.; 3. Peter Callan, Woodstock, Ont.

There was keen competition in the mature cow class, 10 splendid animals facing the judge. Anchenbrain Fanny 9th, the champion last year, was again champion this year. This grand cow was never in better show in the shape. At any time she is a model of dairy and bred type, and with the great, evenly lalanced udder and the large, well placed teats she was an object of admiration to all who appreciate a good dairy cow, irrespective of the breed they themselves favored. Hume and Stewart were next with animals of conformation, quality and udder development that classed them with the best, but they lacked the size and also the finish of the first prize cow and champion female. In Ayrshire heifers one year and under Hume was generally on top. The awards in full follow:

**Ayrshire Awards**  
 Ayrshire cow, 4 years old and over: 1. R. B. Hume, Anchenbrain Fanny; 2. A. Hume & Co., Belland Nan; 3. Stewart, Burnside Blossom Grand.  
 Ayrshire cow, 3 years old and under: 1. R. B. Hume, Anchenbrain Fanny; 2. E. D. Hilliker, Fairfields Rose; 3. A. Hume & Co., June Morning; 4. Stewart, Blueball of Menie.

(Continued on page 22)

**Another Appeal for Harvesters**  
 On account of the urgent appeal from the West for additional Farm Laborers, the Grand Trunk Railway have decided to run two more Farm Laborers' excursions on September 4th and 6th from all stations in Canada.

The rate to Winnipeg is \$10.00, plus half cent extra from Winnipeg to destination but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.

RETURNING half cent mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada. The farmers along the Grand Trunk Pacific pay the maximum wage and this is an excellent chance for young men to visit the West.

The route via Chicago is an attractive one, as many large cities and towns are passed en route, which breaks the monotony of the journey, as there is something new to see all the time. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton.

Ask nearest Grand Trunk Agent for full particulars, or write A. E. DUFF, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Send us \$1.00, receive Four Pretty Shirt Waists, two white lawn, lace trimmed, and two light blue, with sky dot, all sizes.  
 Write for catalogue  
 FARMER'S CEMENT TILE MACHINE CO.,  
 12 Standard Building, London, Ont.

**MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.**  
**Butter Eggs Poultry Honey**  
**Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.**  
 Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need your. Write for weekly market letter.  
 57 Front St. E. Toronto  
 Established 1898

**WANTED—CREAM**  
 Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream delivered at any Express Office.  
 We Pay All Charges, Furnish Cans, Pay Accounts Promptly. Ice Not Essential Write for particulars.  
 THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LTD.  
 13 Church St. Toronto

**CONDENSING SITE WANTED**  
 Must be on Railway Siding Plenty of First Class Milk and abundance of cold water.  
 The demand for St. George goods having increased so much more than the supply, we are compelled to look elsewhere for a Location, where milk can be produced in much larger quantities.

This is a genuine offer to any community who can offer us favourable inducements to move our Plant.

**ST. GEORGE CONDENSERY**  
 J. MALCOLM & SON, Proprietors

**Make Your Own Tile**



Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000 Hand or Power

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE  
 FARMER'S CEMENT TILE MACHINE CO.  
 WALKERVILLE, ONT.



**WINDSOR DAIRY SALT**

**Swept The Boards At All The Fairs**

1911 was a triumph for Windsor Dairy Salt. Practically every prize for butter-making was won by someone who used Windsor Dairy Salt.

Those, who make their living out of their dairies, say that Windsor Dairy is their old standby. They always rely on it because they know it is pure—because it makes the richest, most delicious butter—because they win the prizes and get "Top prices" for their butter—when they use WINDSOR DAIRY SALT.

**Ayrshire Exhibit at Toronto**

(Continued from page 11)  
 Hume, is more successful as a breeder than a show animal. He is a little high off the ground, with not quite as much quality as one desires in a show bull. But his calves show that he is making good in the herd. The tiddest and most tppy bull of the class was Springhill Red, shown by Wm. Stewart & Sons. Had he more size and been in better condition he might have been first.

The sensational exhibit of the breed was Hobbsland Mastpiece, the two-year-old bull shown by R. E. Nees. An illustration of this bull appeared on page five of Farm and Dairy last week. He has wonderfully straight lines even for an Ayrshire, a great, deep heart, girth and middle, most masculine build and quality that could scarcely be excelled. He seems a trifle small, but so compactly is he built that he will weigh well as a two-year-old. Mastpiece had no opposition in his class, and won the Grand Championship easily.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
**ADDITIONAL FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS**  
**\$10.00 TO WINNIPEG VIA CHICAGO AND DULUTH**  
 Will be run on  
**September 4th and 6th**  
 From All Stations in Canada  
 Plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton.  
 RETURNING, one-half cent a mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.

**DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA**  
**TORONTO TO OTTAWA AND RETURN**  
 \$7.70 Sept. 4 to 7; \$5.40 Sept. 10-12-13  
 All tickets valid for return until Tuesday, Sept. 17th.  
**WESTERN FAIR, LONDON**  
**TORONTO TO LONDON AND RETURN**  
 \$3.40 Sept. 6 to 14; \$2.55 Sept. 10-12-13  
 All tickets valid for return until Monday, Sept. 16th, 1912.  
 Full particulars, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

## OUR FARM HOMES

3<sup>F</sup> it be but a cup of cold water that's given,  
Like the widow's two mites, it's something for heaven.

—Whittier.

### Which One? City Man or Farmer

(An English Homestead)

HETTY LONGSTRETH stood at the windows of the tall office building and looked down from the dizzy height of the sixteenth floor at the narrow strip of dusty asphalt far below. Myriads of swiftly moving forms hurried over the glaring surface in the feverish pursuit of many aims. It was somewhat past the hour for closing, and in dainty white linen skirt and shirtwaist she stood, drawing on slowly a pair of silk gloves while her thoughts sped over the events of the past week—it had been crowded with incidents that she felt more or less on her future. But suddenly she awoke to the present—it was Saturday and a half holiday, a day and a half filled with pure rest and refreshment lay ahead—and it would be well rest on the farm, where mother always welcomed her, not only with the usual smiles and words of greeting, but by making her feel that she had indeed come home.

"Are you ready, Miss Longstreth? We have just time to walk over to the station comfortably."

She turned to the tall, well-groomed man and gave him a smile of assent. Somehow the first days of spring were sending their tonic into her blood—everything and everybody seemed to be uniting for her happiness and pleasure; she felt that she was happier than she had been for months, and yet just one little cloud hovered near.

"Mr. Mason, father asked me last week when you were coming out to see us again—it has been a long while and the country is becoming very beautiful now. Wouldn't you like to come out soon, just for the day?"

He did not reply at once, and Hetty felt her heart flutter with a little feeling for fear, as she half read the thoughts that were passing through his mind—she knew the reason—lo had been out twice, and her father had felt that she was bored.

"To tell you the truth, Miss Longstreth, you know I always enjoy being with you—but well, what is the use of minding matters—I guess I crave excitement—and—"

Hetty laughed good humoredly as he floundered for a plausible excuse. "Why don't you say outright it is too slow? We are not all alike in our tastes."

Grateful for her tactful and timely reply, he hastily tried to smooth over what seemed an ungracious refusal. "Can't I meet you when you come in tomorrow evening and spend a couple of hours with you?"

The girl laughed again at his awkward attempt to make amends for his seeming lack of appreciation, but quickly smothered the laugh, and said: "I don't believe I will come in until Monday morning this week, but you know I appreciate your wish to come just the same." Her thoughts were not on her day of rest, but on his—she knew—knew as well as

though he told her the whole story each week, that half of his salary or possibly more would be used the next day in bowling and card playing. She thought of the wide, green fields—the trees even now filled with twittering birds, happy in the excitement of the spring building. She thought of the joy of searching for the sweet arbutus; he had never known this pleasure—did not know what life held for the one who loved nature and found a keen joy in her haunts. These things bored him—the things that

was not large, and with his love for gambling—that would it mean? She had spoken of it to him once in a spirit of real interest, and he had replied that it was only a means of killing time—that with something better in his life he could easily give it up, and he had accompanied the words with a look she could not mistake. She knew what he meant, but would this really be the case? He might give it up for a while, but a habit like that often took a strong hold on a man. To be sure, his prospects were bright—he would no doubt in time step into a fine position with the firm, as he was in splendid line for advancement. He would also probably inherit money some day from his father's estate. She wondered what he would think if he knew how her mind was working over these details, and the thought came—can it really be love that questions this way?

Suddenly by a little incident on the platform where the train had just stopped, her mind reverted to the engagement she had made for the following afternoon to go driving with Dick Morley. Dear old Dick, somehow he had always seemed to be near whom she had wanted him; had rather let her prattle about life in the city. She knew he owned a farm—probably it was a small place, and he would no doubt go through the

Just here her thoughts were interrupted by the train's drawing up at her destination, and recognizing her father's kindly face among those waiting on the platform, she hurried out to join him. On the way up from the station, she chatted about the events of the week, bright bits of news from the city, and what would interest him; and in a story she learned that mother's rheumatism was somewhat better with the advent of warmer weather; that the favorite horse was somewhat improved from an accident she had had, but could not yet wear harness; that two of the pigs were to be sold that week, and as he chatted, they turned in at the whitewashed gate and drove up the narrow lane that led to the house. Mother awaited them on the little porch with its wealth of honeysuckle, green ivy, and she sent out a sunny smile of welcome to the tired girl, who always breathed a little sigh of gladness when she arrived home at the end of the week. Some time she had intended to do this she would be unable to do because of the stress of city life. Then would come a numbing fear of the time when the old folks would be gone; when there would be no home to come to; but with an effort she would force herself thought again into the present with all the pleasant memories she could call into existence in an endeavor to wipe out the unpleasant sensation.

That night she dreamed that she was married to Harold Mason; that all day they seemed to be whirling through clammy subways, stepping now and then to climb the steps of unattractive brick houses, with the idea of renting one for a home, it seemed to be smiling upon her, but lack of the smile was a frightened look, and whenever they found what promised to be a satisfactory home, someone would always appear to claim it and they would have to move on.

She awoke to find the sun streaming into the room, and all unwelcome thoughts were dispelled by the sound of her mother's voice calling her to breakfast. As she dressed, she heard the trill of a robin, the first she had heard that spring, and her heart leapt up in response to the call. She leaned out of the window a moment and tried to get a glimpse of the welcome visitor.

The morning passed quickly, but every little while her mind would revert to her dream, and the unpleasant sensation it brought in connection with Harold Mason clung to her oppressively. However, two o'clock found her daintily arrayed in a becoming dress and flower-decked hat shading her eyes. Dick soon arrived in the glory of a shining new rig, and together they wheeled away for an afternoon of pleasure. Inevitably, as they sped through field and woodland, she felt some Harold's thoughts reverting to a certain resort in the city where he felt sure Harold was, at that very moment, muffled in clouds of cigarette smoke, and with either cigar or pipe, passing the precious hours playing for money. Annoyed that she was unable to dispel the unpleasant thought, she rattled on with increased vivacity, reciting bright bits of gossip and merry witticisms, but even as she talked of the events of her dream came again before her; she saw the unattractive rows of brick houses, with the accompanying sense of always being turned away-of having no definite home, and the thought occurred to her of how true that might be of a rented home.

She grew suddenly conscious that Dick's manner had changed; that his voice had grown earnest and kind.



The Women's Institute to the Rescue

The problem of feeding the hungry crowd that attended the short course in stock judging on the farm of Mr. Alex. Hume, Meigs, Ont., on Aug. 21 was dealt with to the satisfaction of all by the members of the Women's Institute. And it was no small job, as well over 100 men were fed. (Photo courtesy A. B. McIntosh.)

made her life—and this was the man she felt that possibly some day she might marry.

They had reached the station—crowds were hurrying to the various trains with the usual half holiday bustle. Excusing himself for a moment, Harold Mason crossed hastily to the newsstand, and returning with the latest magazine, thrust it into her hands with the remark "Something to shorten the journey."

She gave him a graceful smile—he was always so thoughtful, so generous in his care of her. He helped her into the train and stood on the platform outside her window until it pulled out of the station.

At last the flying trees and fields aroused Hetty to the realization that she had left the city behind and was out in the broad, beautiful country. The magazine lay neglected on her lap; she was not interested in reading other people's life stories just now, her own loomed up serious and absorbing. Was she learning to care for Harold Mason? Certainly he was in her thoughts a great deal, but even with the romance and sweetness that clung around his attentions to her, there was always the shadow of a cloud back of it all. She had a most romantic and practical way of looking into the future—his salary

same pitiful struggle as his father had before him to make ends meet. Quiet, unpretentious, but somehow, as his face came before the girl now, she felt that he was pure gold—that with him there could always be perfect trust, perfect faith. She had always talked freely to him of all her city friends, and he had always listened. She welcomed the idea that he was coming to take her out. She remembered with a little smile of amusement how proudly he had spoken of the new rig he expected to have, and how happy he would be to take her out first in it. His pleasure was so simply wholesome.

Mentally she heard herself comparing the two men; Harold, tall, exquisitely groomed, but physically delicate. Dick, somewhat shorter, but rugged and strong, and with a face unmarked with a line of dissipation, and eyes that looked out on to the world and into a woman's with the light of an unswayed honor. Her heart gave a little bound, as she realized in that moment that Dick stood the superior by comparison. It was only a moment, however, that she allowed her thoughts to take this turn, then they flew to the many little attentions and kindnesses Harold had shown her. Why did life present so many perplexities?

They had read and he spoke of his friends; are you than the happier in a month.

For a moment she spots in the old farm to the old farm, as it were, deeper and nature could not ed at her co his eyes set multaneously.

"Of course may never luxuries a more for you, but comfortable.

At length she realized the simplicity his joyous sensation city could not force—his arm did not resist seemed perfect should be still him. Some self was moid.

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They had reached a stretch of woodland and he walked the horse through its shaded aisles. "Hetty, you have spoken so often to me of your city friends; are they growing dearer to you than the old ones? Would you be happier in the city life?"

For a moment the girl did not reply. Well she knew that the brightest spots in her life were her visits to the old farm—was it altogether because it was home, or something deeper and more lasting—a love for nature and the natural life that the city could never give her? She glanced at her companion and the look in his eyes set her heart beating tumultuously.

"Of course," continued Dick. "I may never be able to give you the luxuries a man in the city might buy for you, but we would always be comfortable. Could you be happy with me—dear?"

At the last word, Hetty felt the warm blood rush to her face, and she realized that his tenderness and simplicity had awakened a new and joyous sensation in her heart—a feeling she had never experienced before—his arm was about her, but she did not resist him. Somehow it all seemed perfectly natural that Dick should be telling her this—that she should be silently consenting to marry him. Someone stronger than herself was molding her life story.

At length he said: "And now, dearst, I want you to see our farm—yours and mine—we are almost there.

Like one in a dream, she realized that the shadow—the grim shadow of the future had entirely disappeared. There need never be a time now when she would be forever cut off from the dear farm life. Yes, even with the struggle there might be—and poverty—she could face it—with Dick.

They were driving up a well-kept roadway, lined on either side with large and beautiful trees—a modern-looking house with broad verandas and well-kept grounds came into view as the roadway made a sudden turn. Hetty turned to him in astonishment: "This is not your farm, is it, Dick?"

Dick laughed light-heartedly: "I will have to reply, like the Quaker of old, 'Thou first tellest me a lie, and then asked me a question.' You must remember that I have had ten years of excellent scientific training, and this is the result. I am now able to take my wife into a home as comfortable and up to date as she would desire, and with the way things are progressing, I feel, dear, that a happy future lies ahead for both of us. After they had gone through the house and grounds and he had explained to the girl what seemed a miracle beyond belief, she turned to him with tears of joy shining in her eyes. "I am so glad, Dick, that I thought you were poor, for now I am sure that I love you for just what you are—yourself alone." They were standing on the porch looking out over the stretch of beautiful rolling country. Dick's

face wore the reflection of that inner light which is alone the gift of the man who after years of patient toil and waiting has found the sweetest gift that life can give—the love of a good woman—and as he gathered her in his arms, he softly murmured, "my wife."

**Beautifying Window Pictures**

Much has been said about nature, but the framer as a rule does not realize the value and ornament of outdoor pictures, and thus loses much that helps to make farm life sweeter and more beautiful. In improving his opportunities to have such pictures from his windows as only the man in the country can have, he is giving his family not only pleasure but pictures that in time cannot help but have a refining influence on them.

No one enjoys the pictures from his windows more than the farmer himself, once he has them unmarred. The debris of the barn or some ugly building is usually the most that he has to contend with. Not only can the farmer have attractive pictures, but he can have as many as he has windows in his house. If he takes pains and thought in the grouping of the buildings and barns, and then allows no collection of broken machinery, old tin cans or firewood to be piled in view of the house, he has taken the fundamental steps. After that much can be done by judicious planting or trimming out of trees and shrubs.

Much of the plainness of farm life is due to lack of thought and lack of realization of how much worthy pride and pleasure can come from a little work towards improving the place, and the views from the windows. The farmer rarely has to come in conflict with his neighbor to do this, for his neighbor's place is usually far enough away that no matter what the appearances may be on close inspection distance hides its faults.

These scenes are enjoyed by the men of the family as much as by anyone, and they are the ones who can do most to improve or mar them. In the city or village the neighbors and their tastes have to be taken into consideration; but on the farm the beauty or ugliness of the place depends on none except the one family, who also reap the most benefit or harm from the scene. If one has little means one can at least have treasures of art from one's windows.—Edith Allen, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

A capital contrivance for keeping knives, forks, and spoons in is a pocket tacked on the pantry door. Make this of American cloth, and line it with green baize, stitching small divisions to fit each article. The baize will absorb all moisture that may be left on the spoons or knives, and keep them in capital condition.

The man whose life leads nowhere is never late in getting there.



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### Health in the Home

It has been truly said that "A nation's health is a nation's wealth," for unless a nation possesses strong hardy people, it must eventually decline.

Difficult as it may seem to believe, nevertheless it is true that the more civilized races, with all the powers of modern science, are having a hard fight to prevent this decline. It is a duty which every one of us owes to ourselves and our country to put our shoulder to the wheel and our share in the great fight for more wholesome conditions.

The first consideration in planning a healthy home is the matter of its location and the soil on which it is to be built. The ideal situation is one facing south and the ground, and the ideal soil is gravel or sand. These in combination assure an abundance of sunshine (the finest tonic and germicide to be found in nature), and efficient drainage of surface water, another very important factor in preserving good health.

LET THE SUNSHINE IN  
The bedrooms and living-rooms should be located on the sunny sides of the house, for it is here that the greater part of our lives are spent. The pantry should be on the north side, and be well lighted and ventilated. The bathroom should be large and also well lighted and ventilated. Do not be afraid to have too much light in rooms. Provide good large windows made to open at the top and

bottom, and do not be afraid to open them. Fresh air never killed anybody, but many have died from the want of it. Throw up the blinds and let the sunshine pour into your rooms. Never mind faded carpets and draperies; better they should fade than your cheeks. You cannot get too much fresh air and sunshine, but you can get too little. Throw the doors open at least twice a day and flush the foul air out of the house. You cannot get ventilation through three or four inch-holes in a storm sash.

If you feel cold in the house, do not shut the windows, but put on more clothes and fire. Better to be a little cool and healthy than to be hot, dry, overheated and foul air and so lower your vitality and increase your susceptibility to disease.

### Sympathy

"We come to them who weep foolishly and sit down and cry for company, instead of importing the truth and health in rough electric shocks, putting them once more in communication with the soul." — Emerson.

It is a curious idea of friendship that demands attention to personal ills for the mere sake of indulgence in their recitation. How many there are who fill their conversation with the details of their weaknesses and trouble. It would be just as kind to pump the contents of their cess-pools into their neighbor's gardens. The very thought of illness and suffering is a depressing influence from which we should wish to deliver our friends rather than oppress them with it.

It is no kindness to permit one to turn such a thought upon us, only to provide him with the morbid satisfaction of rehearsing his difficulties. It does not stimulate to better things. It weakens the narrator, and etches his troubles more deeply into his own consciousness. Such sympathy is vicious and not helpful. We do not jump into a bog or quicksand to save one who is struggling there. We know that in order to help him out, we must keep our own feet on firm ground and on the confident thought of rescue.

### WHERE SYMPATHY FAILS

We believe the greatest kindness in the sick room is to disinfect the atmosphere. Sympathy, as generally understood and practiced, Love demands the disinfectant of true thought, as well as kindly service. Sympathy is a poor tuning fork. It does not strike the key-note of a harmony. It only spreads the discord.

Trouble is infectious and discordant. Nothing can correct it but strong, wholesome confidence in life and self and one another. To pile and whine in sympathy the demand of a sick mind is not the office of a friend.

A little mind always thinks its own trials are peculiar and demands special recognition. This is nothing else than egotism. When one looks abroad he is sure to discover that he is not the only pupil in the class who has found difficult problems on his slate. It makes no difference that some of our classmates are dressed in better clothes and have rich bindings on their school books. Their problems are just as hard as ours, and often very much the same. We will not envy them.

### TRUE FRIENDSHIP

Let us work faithfully at our tasks. Give all the cheerful stimulus and help to others that they will accept, but firmly refuse to listen to the talk of trouble when we cannot aid. Let us decline correspondence with such friends as fill their letters with their sickness. Let us never write a line or word that needlessly suggests un-

happy thought. Let us take the black borders from our stationery, and grid our thoughts and words with love and confidence, and knowledge in the realms of eternal good in which we have our being. We will not then mistake the vice of so-called sympathy for the virtue of encouragement, which always brings health and happiness.

### Covering Jellies

Jellies are so rich in sugar that they are protected from bacteria and yeasts, but they must be covered carefully to protect them from mould spores and evaporation. The following methods of covering jellies are all good:

Have disks of thick white paper the size of the top of the glass. When the jelly is set, brush the top over with brandy or alcohol. Dip a disk of paper in the spirits and put it on the jelly. If the glasses have covers, put them on. If there are no covers, cut disks of paper about half an inch in diameter larger than the top of the glass. Beat together the white of one egg and a tablespoonful of cold water. Wet the paper covers with this mixture and put over the glass, pressing down the sides well to make them stick to the glass; or the covers may be dipped in olive oil and tied on the glasses, but they must be cut a little larger than when the white of egg is used.

A thick coating of paraffin makes a good cover, but not quite so safe as the paper dipped in brandy or alcohol, because the spirits destroy any mould spores that may happen to rest on the jelly. If such spores are covered with the paraffin they may develop under it. However, the paper wet with spirits could be put on first and the paraffin poured over it. If paraffin is used, break it into pieces and put in a cup. Set the cup in a pan of warm water on the back of the stove. In a few moments it will be melted enough to cover the jelly. Have the coating about a fourth of an inch thick. In cooling, the paraffin contracts, and if the layer is very thin it will crack and leave a portion of the jelly exposed.

Newed—Did the grocer have the nerve to tell you these eggs were fresh?

Mrs. Newed—Yes, dear! I understood him to say they were right from the incubator.

Any little girl can do the churning with

## MAXWELL'S

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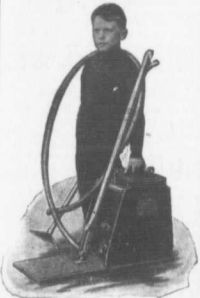
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To prove that we have the utmost confidence in the results to be obtained by the use of our machine, we will send one to your home on ten days' free trial, at our expense. If it does not do all we claim for it, return it to us at our expense. If you like it, we will send you one at \$16.00 price is .....

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We HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. Fully warrant it, under fair usage, against any defect of workmanship or material for the term of FIVE YEARS from date. Should any defect occur, not the result of neglect or improper use, we agree to satisfactorily repair the same at our factory, or replace with a new one. We also guarantee that it will do satisfactorily the work for which it has been sold, and in the event of failure to do so, as represented, said machine is returnable at our expense.

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**Even up the Work and Play**

By F. H. Sweet

The neighbor who had come to the kitchen door on an errand, smiled as she found the daughter of the house washing dishes alone.

"Has your mother gone off and deserted you?" she asked, to which the girl answered cheerily, "Yes, she's having a night off. I had one night's before last, when I went to the high school reception." Turn about's fair play, you know."

It is true enough that "turn about is but fair play," but there are a good many more mothers who do not learn it through their own experience. The daughter who is in school or at work downtown does not mean to be selfish, but her own evening fun means a great deal to her, and she does not always realize that mother likes to get away for an evening now and then as well as she does. It seems to her the most natural thing in the world that she should run upstairs as soon as dinner is over, to get into her pretty clothes, while mother does the dishes alone, but when she sees the one who is left to clear up the table and wash the dishes, while mother goes happily away with father or big brother, she is apt to feel a little forlorn, and perhaps even just a little mured.

And in many families the work and the fun are very unevenly divided between mother and daughter. While the mother of a busy household, with

**Important Notice**

Our Large Fashion Book for Fall, 1912, containing 92 pages, illustrating over 700 of the season's latest styles, and devoting several pages to embroidery designs, will be sent to those who when ordering a pattern will send 10c additional.

many duties pressing upon her, does not care to be on the go so much of the time as her daughter, she is apt to enjoy an occasional concert or lecture, an evening at the home of a neighbor, or a Sunday dinner with some intimate friend. And her pleasure in the outing will be all the greater if her daughter comes cheerily forward to take up herself of the duties and responsibilities that her mother is laying aside for the time being. As for the daughter herself, she will be all the better and happier for the feeling that neither the work nor the pleasure has been all on one side.—Successful Farming.

**The Home Voice**

Have you ever noticed the close relationship between the home voice and the home atmosphere? And as the atmosphere is a sensitive, tangible thing, it is affected by the voice, not the voice by the atmosphere.

If the head of the house, whether it be the husband or the wife, has a winning voice, the atmosphere of that home is apt to be depressed. Everything is limp, so to speak, and spineless. Even the draperies hang in dejected folds. Nothing ever is right or bright or cheery. The home is a centre of complaints.

**GRUFF VOICE—STILY ATMOSPHERE**  
In the home where the dominant voice is gruff or surly, an atmosphere of antagonism seems to prevail. Nobody seems to want to do what he ought to do. His manner implies a protest, a sulky compliance.

Take again the patronizing voice in the home, the voice that condescends to tell the other about the things it does. The family sits uneasily under it. There is a feeling of subjection in that home, a lack of individuality. How actual sunshine seems to reign in the home of the cheery-voiced mis-

tress! Her voice rings with hope, with good nature. Energy, life, movement are expressed in it. You feel that the day's work in that house swings along merrily. You feel that it is done thoroughly, systematically, happily.

**EFFECT ON HOME**

And all this is no mere fancy. The voice is expressive of the mental state of the dominant member of the family, and it does affect the home atmosphere. A woman may wonder why her home does not seem bright and happy. She may be conscientiously trying to manage it right, and yet all the time she may be affecting it by this voice of her inner self.

Listen some time to your voice as if it were the voice of a stranger, and criticize it just as impartially. You may be surprised at what it tells you. And you'll discover that it is not all that cheery, hearty, answered up, it might be, try the effect of making it cheery, hearty, alert. The family will come up under it like wilted flowers in summer showers.

**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking recipes, etc., gladly answered up on request to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Pickled Cherries**—Fill cans with ripe cherries on the stems, shake them down gently, then fill overflowing full with very sweet cold vinegar and seal air-tight.

**Banana and Peanut Salad**—Take half a banana cut in long way, cover with a boiled dressing, then a little whipped cream, and sprinkle with chopped peanuts.

**Baked Cabbage**—Boil a cabbage, then put in a colander and drain it until perfectly dry; then chop fine, put in pepper, salt, and a little cream, and put in an earthen baking pan and into the oven. Bake one hour.

**Travelling Lunch**: Chop sardines, ham, and a few pickles quite fine; mix with mustard, pepper, catsup, salt, and vinegar; spread between bread nicely buttered. This is to be cut crosswise, like jelly cake.

**The Never-Fail Half Cup Cake**: Take one-half cup butter, sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup strong coffee, teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and one egg. Have the salt and one dissolved in coffee. Take one whole egg and yolks of two, saving the whites for icing, and two cups flour. This will make a fine three-layer cake.

**Baked Ham**: Most persons boil ham. It is much better baked, if baked right. Soak it for an hour in clean water and wipe it dry, next spread it all over with thin batter, and then put it into a deep dish with sticks under it to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done and the batter crusted on the flesh side, take off the skin and set it away cool.

**Canned Sweet Apple Sauce**—Pare, core and quarter one peck sweet apples, throwing each piece in cold water until all are prepared; then drain thoroughly and drop into a hot syrup made by boiling together four lbs. sugar and two qts. water. Boil until the apples turn pink and can be easily pierced with a silver fork, then add two lemons, sliced thin and pips discarded, and boil five minutes. Can while hot and seal air tight.

**The Sewing Room**

Patterns 10 cents each Order by number and state for whom. Give age; for adults, give measurements for waist, and waist measure for skirts. Address for orders to the Pattern Department.

**BOYS' SUIT, 7 TO 12 YEARS, 717**



The suit that is made with the blouse closed down the front is one of the newest and is much liked this season. It is simple and childish in effect yet it gives a masculine suggestion that is always desirable. The knickerbockers are the regulation sort, closed at the sides and drawn up with elastic at the knees. The shield is separate, adjusted under the blouse and closed at the back.

For the 6 year size the suit will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 7 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yard for the collar and 2 yards of braid. This pattern is cut in sizes for boys 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

**SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS, 7468**



Simple gowns in semi-princess style are much worn. They are so easy to slip on and off that they are so smart when adjusted that they are pronounced favorites. This one includes the very newest features for it is closed at the left of the front and has a high collar and rolled over cuffs.

For the medium size will need 7 1/2 yards of material 27, 5 1/4 yards 36, 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yard for collar and cuffs, the lower edge is 2 yards.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

**GIRL'S COSTUME, 7481**



The tunic dress is one of the newest and prettiest for girls' costumes. The girl's costume. This one is exceedingly attractive yet perfectly simple. The tunic itself is made up in two pieces with the sleeves stitched to the one holes and the shoulder and sleeve edges are buttoned into place. The ribbon which is inserted through the waist to draw up the fullness at the waist line makes a very pretty feature. The six-pointed skirt is made of two pieces of material, one at the sides, a box pleat at the front and one in the back.

For the 12 year size, the dress will require 6 yards of material 27, 5 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 5 1/2 yards of banding and 1/2 yard of braid to make as shown in the back view. This pattern is cut in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

When leather chairs have become worn and rough looking they may be improved by rubbing with the following mixture: Take one part vinegar to two parts of boiled, yellow soap. Apply this to the chair and polish with a soft cloth. This will greatly improve the appearance of the leather and will also act as a preservative.







REPORTS ON ONTARIO CROPS

The following statement regarding crop conditions in Ontario has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:  
**FALL WHEAT**—This crop received a partial setback in April from alternate dews which killed out an estimated to be about one-third of the crop. Leaving many fields very patchy. This handicap was fall wheat has not done so well as the standing of recent years is the matter of general yield. The crop, also, has been very uneven in ripening, and has been suffering, mainly in the south about two weeks later than the very early cut of last year. Some were caught by showery weather at the time of cutting, and several reports were made of some of the crop sprouting in the shock, but the bulk of the grain is reported to be of fair quality. The straw is of medium length, and there are more complaints of rust than usual. Yields range from 10 to 35 bushels per acre. The Lake Erie counties are the poorest of the fall wheat districts so far as yield and general conditions are concerned.  
**BARLEY**—There will be a fair yield of plump barley in nearly every county in the province.  
**OATS**—Oats have developed into a first-class crop. Although the straw is hardly up to the standard in length it is usually clean and presentable, while the heads are well filled and give a good yield.  
**PEAS**—Peas are doing better this year as the average than for several seasons, although the yields are very uneven. From 10 to 20 bushels an acre, some of the crop having been affected by the wet weather, followed by the intense heat early in the season. A portion of the crop is yet green, and pulling is expected to continue from the 12th of August into the first week of September.  
**BEANS**—It is estimated that the crop will be about an average.  
**RYE**—There has been a fair crop of hay of good quality, notwithstanding the wide range of yield. Timothy is said to have been relatively better than clover.  
**GRASS**—The early crop will likely be the poorest for years, for while some favorable reports have been made most of the season, rather than unfavorable. The weather at the time of planting was too wet and cold for the best results, and much of the seed rotted or otherwise failed to germinate, necessitating considerable replanting. A period of drought early in the growing season, and prolonged early and cool weather following, have combined to check the growth of the plant, and the crop at present is backward in appearance. In some of the western counties the white grub also did some injury to corn.  
**TOBACCO**—This is likely to be a poor crop, especially on low land.  
**POTATOES**—Prospects of a good yield are most promising.  
**FRUIT**—There will be a fairly fall yield of fall apples, but the better class of winter varieties will be rather scarce. San Jose scale and caterpillars are still complained of, but very little mention is made of scab. Pears will range from poor to fair in yield. Plums will be a fair crop, and the yield of cherries upon the whole has been a good one. Grapes give promise of a large yield, although considered a little late in growth this season. Small fruits with the exception of strawberries, which suffered from drought, have done well.  
**STRAWBERRIES**—Plantings were very dry in July, but August rains have greatly revived them, and at present they are green and inviting.  
**FARM LABOR**—Farm labor is reported to be as scarce or scarcer than ever. Wages range from \$1.35 to \$1.50 a day, and from \$20 to \$40 a month, with board.

Ontario Crop Statistics—August Forecast

The following statement of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1912 show the acreage as compiled from individual reports made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields according to conditions on August 10th, 1912.

**FALL WHEAT**—759,868 acres will produce 14,626,490 bush., or 19.3 per acre as against 12,922,282 bush. and 21.4 in 1911. Annual average for 30 years, 17,879,855 bush. and 21.0.  
**SPRING WHEAT**—153,000 acres, 2,810,571 bush., or 18.3 per acre as against 135,711 acres, 2,286,534 bush. and 17.4 in 1911. Average 14.9.

**BARLEY**—647,325 acres, 18,938,497 bush., or 29.3 per acre as against 16,977,498 bush. and 25.3 in 1911. Average 27.7.  
**OATS**—2,601,735 acres, 95,115,119 bush., or 36.5 per acre as against 2,699,530 acres, 94,829,232 bush. and 31.4 in 1911. Average 35.2.  
**RYE**—105,949 acres, 1,861,875 bush., or 17.6 per acre as against 92,652 acres, 1,569,971 bush. and 16.9 in 1911. Average 16.4.  
**PEAS**—221,524 acres, 4,106,863 bush., or 18.5 per acre as against 204,491 acres, 4,462,182 bush. and 14.7 in 1911. Average 19.3.  
**BEANS**—49,703 acres, 1,303,430 bush., or 17.3 per acre as against 45,568 acres, 698,212 bush. and 17.4 in 1911. Average 17.2.  
**RAY AND CLOVER**—3,177,410 acres, 4,766,022 tons, or 1.5 per acre as against 3,911,469 acres, 4,238,362 tons and 1.29 in 1911. Average 1.45. Area in 1911 included alfalfa.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 296,893, against 293,029 in 1911; corn for husking, 391,251 and 308,350; corn for silo, 377,982 and 335,932; potatoes, 158,986 and 162,457; mango-warrals, 42,163 and 64,885; sugar beets, 21,654 and 24,664; carrots, 2,742 and 3,207; turnips, 101,259 and 100,593; mixed grains, 446,403 and 486,111; alfalfa, 189,859 (included in 1911 with hay and clover).

There are 3,062,671 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture, 278,652 in summer fallow; 310,956 in orchard; 24,609 in small fruits; 11,624 in vineyard; 55,716 in farm gardens; 44,830 in flax; 9,125 in flax; 10,749 in tobacco (Essex 5,665, Kent 5,132).

**POOR OLD DAD**  
 You can look in any paper, And almost any book, And see beautiful views of mother In many a cozy nook; But you can look in millions of papers, And millions of books to be had, But unless it is merely an accident, You see nothing of poor old dad.

Who is it there's nothing about him? 'Tis certainly has done something good; Something as well as our mothers.

Whom we know are both kind and good; But we don't think of the troubles And cares old daddy bears, As long as there's food and clothes, For all of us children to wear.

Of course it won't do to slight mother, She surely earns all she gets, As tending for all of our children, No easy job, you can bet; But let's say a kind word for father, For bringing a smile to his face, To think that we don't forget him, And leave him quite out of the race.

Just think of the clothes that we cost him; Just think of the food that we eat; Just think of the dollars of money; Just all for us children's keep; And just think who furnished it all, Yes, all that is to be had, Oh who, oh who, but our father, Our dear, old, kind, loving dad.

**MONEY** can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe.

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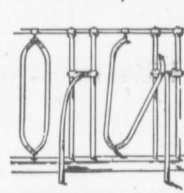
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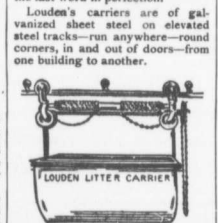
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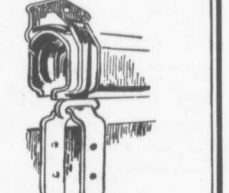


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