

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 30

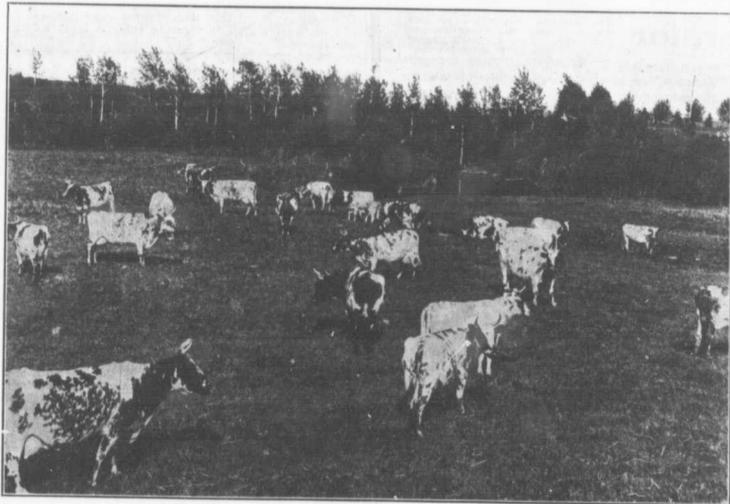
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JULY 25

1912.



### AN EVIDENCE OF DAIRY PROGRESS IN THE FAR WEST

Dairying is progressing in Western Canada. In Saskatchewan the output of dairy products has doubled in a comparatively short time. In Alberta some districts will soon be as exclusively in dairying as sections of Ontario now are. In British Columbia the dairy industry is well established. Excellent markets are largely accountable for this expansion in dairying in the Canadian West. And this expansion in commercial dairying has been accompanied by a rapid growth in the pure bred dairy stock interests. Excellent herds of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys are now numerous and becoming more so. In the illustration may be seen part of the Ayrshire herd of A. H. Trimble & Son, Red Deer, Alta.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Price of Advt.  
Circ. & Call  
5c per  
Dec. 12

# There Is Money For You

in the  
**"SIMPLEX"**

It Will Pay You  
 To Have

## This Large Hand Separator



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction. With low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

—the new "Simplex," a most striking feature of which is that it is light running.

The 1,100-lb. size "Simplex," when at speed and skimming milk, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separator of other makes.

The new large capacity "Simplex" cuts the labor of skimming more than in two, because it turns easier than most other Hand Separators, regardless of capacity, and because it does the work in half the time.

The large capacity "Simplex" Cream Separators, like our other "Simplex" machines, are the very embodiment of simplicity.

All "Simplex" Separators have only two gears, have Self-Balancing Bowl.

All "Simplex" bearings are of the highest grade, same as are used in the best automobiles.

All "Simplex" Separators have the famous Link-Blade Skimming Device.

"Simplex" Cream Separators are noted for ease of cleaning, remarkably clean skimming, ease of running, durability —they last a life-time. Learn more about the "Simplex."

Write us for descriptive matter, giving the full information you want about this peer amongst Cream Separators.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
 Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. O.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

### \$100,000.00

Farmers of the Brockville District, Ontario, are being paid \$100,000.00 a week just now for their cheese.

They will get upwards of \$3,000,000.00 this season for their cheese alone.

Brockville is but one of the score and more of big dairy centres in Ontario—all sending out big sums of money to the dairy farmers.

It is these dairy farmers in these great dairy centres, and elsewhere throughout Ontario, Quebec (and to a limited extent in the other provinces in Canada) that Farm and Dairy reaches every week.

You can reach these people and interest them in your goods and get your share of this big cash income. You can, at a profit to you, reach them through Farm and Dairy. It will pay you so to do. These people of ours are "worth while."

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



### WHICH IS YOUR HIRED MAN?

The judges of the farms entered in the Inter-Provincial Dairy Farms Competition, noted that those farmers who provided houses for their men had the least trouble in securing efficient hired help. The same applies everywhere.

### SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult—to sell at a good, fair profit is work at which few farmers may well learn to be more efficient. The Department of Farm and Dairy is conducted by a Sales Expert. Ask Farm and Dairy questions about your selling problems; answers will be given in this column.

### Further Ideas on Marketing Fruit

Editor, Sales Dept., Farm and Dairy,—I beg to take exception to your advice to Mr. Wm. Louch of Middlesex Co., Ont., as to how to pack and sell his apples. Having conducted an extensive business adjacent to the city market in Hamilton, Ont., and having travelled for six years in that province (Ontario) and two years in this province (Saskatchewan), I am in a position to know what the conditions really are.

Your first mistake is when you advise him to "pack in barrels and boxes." My advice, to you and every person in Ontario is to abort a barrel for apples as you would small pack. The former loses to the Ontario farmer \$100 to the one they lose with the latter. This is no bluff, but truth. You would realize it, did you see western dealers sending millions of dollars to Washington State, U.S.A., as I do.

### DISADVANTAGES OF BARRELS

Consider what a mistake it is to pack fruit which deteriorates with every bruise, into unwieldy packages which have to be rolled and tumbled and canted this way and that way because they are too heavy for a man to carry decently from place to place, besides their taking up twice the space for the same result.

It is a mystery to me why the Government of Ontario spends thousands of dollars endeavouring to keep apples inspected, graded, etc., and allows them to be shipped in barrels in which, by the time the fruit lands at its destination, it is so bruised that purchasers will pay almost twice the price for fruit which is, I must admit, superior in color, but void of flavor.

Wake up, you Ontario gentlemen who grow apples! Work night and day to have a law passed in your province making it a "serious offence" to sell apples in barrels.

You are allowing the apple market to slip through your fingers. It will cost you many thousands of dollars before it returns.

### BEST PRICES WHERE NOT PRODUCED

Your second serious mistake, dear sir, is in advising Mr. Louch to take a sample of his apples and endeavour to sell them from door to door in the immediate neighbourhood and villages. Who ever heard of hundreds of farmers trying to sell tons upon tons of goods locally and getting a satisfactory remuneration for their labor much less a profit? Bless my soul, that very idea has lost the farmers in the neighbourhood of Hamilton millions of dollars which you will realize is reasonably true, when you consider the fact that if all the produce grown in a locality had to be marketed in that locality the price would be such that it would hardly pay for the harvesting as was the case with butter a few years ago, reversed now by the old sane method, namely: Produce the quality, pack it satisfactorily for the consumer, and the price will come—not in the locality where they produce many times what they can consume, but at a point where they produce some other product but require the goods from the former locality.

To prove the truth of my statement you will enclosed find a clipping from the Saskatchewan Phoenix of to-day, quoting creamery butter at 20c to 45c and dairy butter 20c a pound. Most of the creamery butter that has been offered in this city for the last six months has been from Brockfield, Ont., because it is well made and neatly packed. They don't have to peddle it from door to door locally; there is cash for it at 45c a pound instead of from 30c to 38c a pound inferior made and packed stuff produced locally.

### HOW WE SPOIL THE APPLE MARKET

This same rule applies to your apple packages as to your hired men in comparison with that made best only that your apples are side-tracked by Washington State grown apples because you refuse to abandon the unwieldy packages of our fathers to use the more convenient packages of thoughtful business fruit shippers. Why not create as good a demand through the quality of your apple packages as you have for your butter packages.

Regarding Mr. Louch's being advised to market in Preston. I would (Concluded on page 6)

Issued  
 Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

QUEBEC P

R. R. Ness the

1. R. R. Ness
2. J. W. Rio
3. W. A. Pat
4. R. E. Cur
5. S. A. Nor
6. A. Youn
7. J. W. Lo
8. C. How
9. W. A. Os

Such is the at the final round of Competition that

ducting for the competition, himself a prize-contestant, and P. College, Quebec, that Quebec had captured the more than most

In Quebec prov has been holding years. All four provinces of Quebec these competition Mr. Oswald are b farms of Mr. Yo numerous pri a result of the co they have been points. Thus they and Dairy's inter

THE farms in t Until Farm and ans contest four a prize farms cor to Thus Farm and in Ontario what Quebec and Manit vincial governmen most of the Ont this year's contest now's, had been the—the one held had the benefit d contests held durin

be seen that, and tario farms that to What has here b Quebec farms that were competing ag the province of O or two instances at of Mr. Oswald, wi farms, which is n great difficulties to come them and ha such an extent the rich province of U

# FARM AND DAIRY

&

## RURAL HOME

### QUEBEC PROVINCE WINS THE FIRST AWARD IN THE INTERPROVINCIAL PRIZE FARMS CONTEST

R. R. Ness the Winner—The Judges in the Inter-Provincial Dairy Farms Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy Announce the Awards—Some Factors that Account for the Success of the Competitors as Dairy Farmers.

1. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.
2. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
3. W. A. Paterson, Agincourt, Ont.
4. R. E. Gunn, Beaverton, Ont.
5. S. A. Northott, Taunton, Ont.
6. A. Younnie, Howick, Que.
7. J. W. Logan, Howick, Que.
8. C. Howson, Keene, Ont.
9. W. A. Oswald, Petite Brule, Que.

have even only four farms that have been able to hold their own with them.

The winning farm of Mr. R. R. Ness is most complete. It would be difficult to find a farm, owned by a practical farmer, on the continent that would outscore it. We have a treat in store for our readers in the description of this farm—as well as of the others—that we purpose publishing during the next few months. The outstanding feature of Mr. Ness's farm is the fact that Mr. Ness, who is still in the thirties, started out for himself 20 years ago, by working for his cousin. He has bought and built up the farm

judges as they visited and scored each farm. Our editor secured over 90 photographs on the different farms. His description of the competing farms and of their strongest points will prove an outstanding feature of Farm and Dairy during the next few months.

Farm and Dairy realizes of course that these contests do good in many other ways. They are a great benefit to the competitors who take part and, by the way, only practical farmers, who make their living on their farms, are allowed to enter. These men receive the most benefit of anybody. Then, also, the farmers who live in the sections where the competing farms are located, are benefited. They partake of the stimulus created by the contest, and consciously or unconsciously are led to follow, more or less, the example of their neighbors. In this way many who do not actually take part themselves are helped, and nothing but good results.

Now what about the farms that took part? They were all farms that had won prizes in previous competitions? In fact, nothing but the leading prize-winning farms in other contests were eligible to take part. According to the rules, only 17 farms could have taken part from the two provinces had all entered. These were the leading farms out of some 80 farms located in almost all parts of old Ontario and western Quebec that have competed in the Good Farms Competitions conducted by Farm and Dairy during the past four years. They were, therefore, the cream of the dairy farms of the two provinces.

#### FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR SUCCESS

Now what lessons do these farms contain for the average farmer—for those of us whose farms, at any rate as yet, are not in the prize-winning class? Let us see. In the first place the judges and our editor discovered that every competitor practiced a rotation of crops.

The crops grown were particularly suitable for milk production. Corn, clover and alfalfa were found almost universally. Two of the competitors, who stood high up on the list, had over one-quarter of their farms in alfalfa, and were so well pleased with the crop that they were still rapidly increasing their acreage.

On every farm was found a good acreage of corn. The advantages of the corn crop in putting the land in the very best physical condition, in combating weeds and in supplying a great bulk of nutritious forage were appreciated. And the right provision was made for the storage of this crop. A silo was found on almost every farm and two on some of them.

The raw products of the farm were being marketed on the farm, and thus the fertility of the soil was being conserved and increased.

Every competitor had a pure bred bull of one

#### Where Credit is Due

The final of the Interprovincial Competition this year completes the second great farms competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Much of the success of these competitions was due to the efforts of the Independent Committee of Management, of which Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., is chairman. Among the directors who aided in making the competitions a success were D. A. Demsey, of Stratford, and S. R. Wallace, of Burgessville, representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; Mr. Geo. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, who, along with Mr. Glendinning, represented the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; W. G. Ellis, Toronto, and R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, representing the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association, and Simpson Rennie, Toronto, and Geo. MacKenzie, Thorndale. The competitions would hardly have been possible had it not been for their assistance as well as for the generous contributions of the De Laval Separator Co., The Empire Cream Separator Co., R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, E. G. Henderson, of the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, Ont., The Good, Shapley & Muir Co., of Brantford, and Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, of Ottawa.

with which he has won this great award in the interval.

#### OBJECT OF THE CONTESTS

Why does Farm and Dairy hold these prize farms contests? Primarily to benefit the readers of Farm and Dairy. We desire to find at first hand, for the advantage of our readers, the methods that are being followed on their farms by the most successful, practical dairy farmers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The methods that these men have proved to be practicable and profitable should — other things being equal — prove practicable and profitable on thousands of other dairy farms in the two provinces. We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to hear about them. These contests enable us to describe their main features for you. For this reason we had an editor of Farm and Dairy accompany the

Such is the standing of the farms entered in the final round of the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition that Farm and Dairy has been conducting for the past two years. The judges in the competition, Mr. E. Terrill, of Wooler, Ont., himself a prize-winning farmer in two previous contests, and Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, Quebec, were unanimous in their decision that Quebec had won. But Ontario also won. She captured the four next awards. This means more than most people would imagine.

In Quebec province the provincial government has been holding prize farms competitions for years. All four of the farms entered from the province of Quebec had been through several of these competitions. The farms of Mr. Ness and Mr. Oswald are both gold medal farms, while the farms of Mr. Younnie and Mr. Logan have also won numerous prizes, including silver medals. As a result of the contests they have been through they have been able to strengthen their weak points. Thus they were well prepared for Farm and Dairy's interprovincial contest.

#### THE ONTARIO FARMS

The farms in Ontario lacked this advantage. Until Farm and Dairy started its first prize farms contest four years ago, there had not been a prize farms contest in Ontario for 25 years. Thus Farm and Dairy has undertaken to do in Ontario what in other provinces, such as Quebec and Manitoba, is being done by the provincial governments. The result has been that most of the Ontario farms that competed in this year's contest, in fact all but Mr. Richardson's, had been through only one previous contest — the one held last year. Mr. Richardson had had the benefit derived from competing in the contests held during 1909 and 1910. Thus it will be seen that, under the circumstances, the Ontario farms that took part did exceptionally well.

What has here been said is no reflection on the Quebec farms that did not win first place. They were competing against the best dairy farms that the province of Ontario could produce. In one or two instances at least, particularly in the case of Mr. Oswald, who had done wonders with his farm, which is naturally stony, they have had great difficulties to overcome. They have overcome them and have transformed their farms to such an extent that the people of the great and rich province of Ontario may well feel proud to

or other of the dairy breeds at the head of his herd. These bulls were from dams having large records. These successful farmers have no use for scrub or inferior bulls.

#### PURE BRED STOCK MOST PROFITABLE

Every competitor had at least a few pure bred females and was getting into pure bred stock as fast as possible. Those farms on which were found pure bred stock only, gave evidence of the greatest prosperity, thus proving the money-making propensities of pure bred dairy cattle.

Every farmer was raising his own stock. The competitors, one and all, expressed the opinion that it was impossible to buy milk cows year after year, to the neglect of breeding, and maintain a profitable herd.

Every herd visited was kept tab on by milk records of some kind or other, either daily, weekly or three times a month. These successful dairy men recognized that it was the quality of the individual cow that determined the profitability of their whole herd.

The cows were milked 10 months a year. The competitors did not believe in maintaining an expensive plant for 12 months when the cows were producing but half that time. Of course suitable provision was made for the production of winter milk.

Well lighted, well ventilated and clean stables were the rule. In almost all cases water was before the cows all the time, and everything was done to further the health and comfort of the dairy herd.

#### WHERE LABOR WAS SCARCE

Like all of the rest of us, these prize-winning farmers had their troubles in securing efficient laborers. It was noticed, however, that those dairymen who provided work the year round and furnished their married men with cottages in which to live had the least trouble in securing help.

And perhaps more important than all the others in accounting for the success of the competitors in our competition was the spirit of sympathy and cooperation that was observed between all the members of the family on each of the prize-winning farms. A pleasant home is the greatest driving power that a man can have, and without it he is not apt to attain any great success, particularly in farming, where there is such a close relationship between the work of the home and the work of the farm.

#### THE WINNING FARMS

A splendid herd of Ayrshire cattle that has probably no superior in the world, a large number of cattle when the size of the farm is considered, excellent buildings conveniently and beautifully situated, crops such as would do any farmer's heart good to see, an excellent system of management, and evidence everywhere of attention to those small details that make a farm score well were the points that influenced the judges in giving the farm of Mr. R. R. Ness the first position. Mr. Ness had neither orchard nor swine, but so high was his scoring in all other departments he well merited first place.

Mr. J. W. Richardson, who headed Ontario in the Interprovincial, and wins the award in the

Provincial Competition open only to Ontario farms, had splendid cattle, good crops that were particularly suitable to the production of milk, good buildings, a splendid home, and there was lots of evidence of good business management at "Riverside Farm." But Mr. Richardson's farm lacked in the perfection of small details that in close competition puts a farm on top.

Mr. W. A. Paterson, whose farm secured first place in District Number four last year, was a very close second to Mr. Richardson in Ontario,



Taking it Easy—Their Work Completed

The judges of the farms entered in the Interprovincial Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy are here seen "taking it easy" on the lawn of W. A. Oswald, Two Mountains Co. Que. Mr. Oswald's farm was the last visited. Prof. Barton, Macdonald College, Que., may be seen to the left. Mr. E. Terrill, Wooler, Ont., is occupying the hammock. —Photo by a editor of Farm and Dairy.

being only nine points behind him with a possible maximum score of 1,050. Mr. Paterson had a neat, well kept farm, with excellent crops and stock. Had he had a more up-to-date house it would have been difficult to decide whether he or Mr. Richardson were entitled to second place. R. E. Gunn and S. A. Northcott were very close competitors for third place in Ontario, there being only a few points of difference in their scores. These scores will be published in full in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

#### FINE FARMS NOT ENTERED

A regrettable feature of the contest was that the farm of Mr. R. A. Penhale, St. Thomas, Ont., which secured first place as the best dairy farm in Ontario in the farms competition of two years ago, was not entered this year. Mr. Penhale recently met with a serious accident that almost cost him his eyesight, and necessitated his going to the hospital for some time. Hence he was not in a position to enter his farm. Mr. Penhale's fine farm has already been illustrated and described in Farm and Dairy. His entry would have made the competition even more interesting than it was. Mr. Isaac Holland, of Brownsville, whose farm was announced as in the competition, withdrew at the last moment.

In justice to Mr. W. A. Oswald, whose farm secured ninth place, the judges of the competition wish to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Oswald had greater natural difficulties to overcome than any other competitor. With equal natural opportunities, Mr. Oswald would have taken a much higher placing than he did. The fact that Mr. Oswald's farm secured a gold medal in the Farms Competition conducted by the Quebec Government shows the high quality of the farms entered in the competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.

In Farm and Dairy of August let the judges of the competition, Messrs. Terrill and Barton, will tell of what they saw on their trip and their impressions as to the farm practice of the competitors. Watch for this.

## Experienced Alfalfa Grower Talks

J. L. C., Waterloo Co., Ont.

I have been growing alfalfa for almost a score of years now. The first year that I had any experience with crop I did not cut it until it was well out in blossom. The next year I cut it a little earlier, and of late years I have come to the conclusion that a person cannot make much of a mistake in cutting alfalfa too early. My first cutting of alfalfa this year was made before there was a single blossom in evidence, and I have a much more valuable and more palatable hay than I would have had I waited until the crop started to blossom. My rule is to look for the second growth starting around the base of the plants, and as soon as those little shoots are half an inch to an inch long I start the mower without further delay. Anything that I might say about my methods of harvesting alfalfa will be of little use this season, as the first cutting is already in the barns, or at least should be. But my suggestions may be of value to young alfalfa growers for the second cutting this year and for next year.

I keep two objects in mind in the curing of alfalfa. First, to preserve as many leaves as possible; and, secondly, to have all of the sap removed from the plants by the natural method—evaporation through the leaves. According to Coburn, whose book on alfalfa is my guide, 70 to 80 per cent of the protein of the alfalfa plant is found in the leaves. The value, therefore, of their preservation is evident. I find that when the alfalfa is so worked that the leaves near the scorch, and evaporation continues after cutting that the hay may be put in the barn looking quite green, and yet keep well all winter without mold or must.

#### WORK THE TEDDER OVERTIME

We usually start the mower just as soon as the dew is off in the morning and clip down about three acres at a time. A couple of hours later the tedder is run over the swaths. If it is a scorching hot day such as some we have already had this summer, I start the tedder one hour after cutting. If necessary, I ted a second time just about noon, but if the sun is not particularly hot the second tedding can wait till after dinner. At three or four o'clock in the afternoon I run the alfalfa into windrows with a side delivery rake. If the day has been particularly favorable I would put the alfalfa up in neat coils that night. Next morning I turn the coils out in good sized flakes and haul to the barn by noon.

When the weather is only moderately favorable for curing I leave the alfalfa in windrows all night and ted the windrows early next morning. This one tedding is usually sufficient, but sometimes a second tedding is necessary about noon to put the alfalfa in the right shape for storing.

#### LEAVES ARE NOT KNOCKED OFF

A frequent objection that is made by farmers to whom I describe my methods of harvesting alfalfa is that such frequent tedding will knock off a large proportion of the leaves. There is bound to be a small loss in any case, but I find that the tedder method is no more destructive of leaves than any other method where the sun has not been allowed to scorch the leaves. It is the scorched leaves that the tedder plucks away with.

Others have objected that such frequent tedding means too much labor in the busy season of the year. We only ted two or three times at the most when we have to cover the entire field. The rest of the tedding is up and down windrows containing two to four swaths. And horse labor is much cheaper than man labor, and a good active walking pair of horses will soon cover three or four acres of alfalfa land.

The feeding value is so much in advance that I do not care for extra topping when the superior alfalfa hay is coming. In at all average four to five it is worth as much to dairy cattle as and from practice they are a total cost is \$26 a ton alfalfa hay at an extra barn. We can save cautions in curing such a Livig saving

## Long

Wm. J. "I would not be held of yours," same one evening I over a large field mangles and corn game the answer, "I need a root field something done. work half a day to the other. No lot To like to see natural. But it all with efficiency in I have found by the work done on that are long and one-half less time sia but nearer the all other operation and cultivating. I to calculate that a good horse and rows, a man should rate eight acres a with a single horse rator (which we now use), while in of the same size shorter rows, five acres seemed to be maximum.

#### NO MACHINERY ADAPT

Long fields also encourage one to use ger machinery. No wants to be both with a big implement a small field.

I have found it comparatively easy to range a rotation as whole farm is divided into four fields of approximately the same size. Where one has noticed that the rotation extremely irregular; ing.

Short rows are apt feeding. One of the field in which our last year. Therefore rows in half a day we can weeding six in could not look so big really get the work done a little bit disappointed to get the same a looks big, and is apt put next day? Big dency go together.

The feeding value of well cured alfalfa hay is so much in advance of that indifferently cured that I do not consider the expenditure of one or two extra loadings as being either here or there when the superior feeding value of the well cured alfalfa hay is considered.

In all our favorable seasons our alfalfa will average four to five tons of cured hay to the acre. It is worth as much pound for pound for feeding to dairy cattle as is bran, so our chemists tell us, and from practical feeding experience I believe that they are right. Bran at the present time costs us \$26 a ton on the car. We can grow alfalfa hay at an expense of about \$5 a ton in the barn. We can surely afford to take a few precautions in curing it properly when it represents such a big saving in the feed bill.

### Long Rows or Short

Wm. James, Huron Co., Ont.

"I would not like to weed the roots in that field of yours," said one of my neighbors' boys to me one evening last spring. We were looking over a large field that I had just gotten into rangeland and corn. I asked him why. "Well," came the answer, "the rows are too long. When I weed a root field I like to see that I am getting something done. On your rows a fellow would work half a day to get from one end of the field to the other. No long rows for me!"

To like to see the results of your labors is natural. But it should not be made to interfere with efficiency in work. We believe in long rows. I have found by keeping careful tab on all of the work done on our farm that on those fields that are long and narrow plowing can be done in one-half less time than on other fields of equal size but nearer the square. The same applies to all other operations, such as harrowing, seeding

and cultivating. I used to calculate that with a good horse and long rows, a man should cultivate eight acres a day with a single-horse cultivator (which we don't now use), while in fields of the same size but of shorter rows, five or six acres seemed to be the maximum.

NO MACHINERY ADAPTABLE  
Long fields also encourage one to use bigger machinery. No one wants to be bothered with a big implement in a small field.

I have found it comparatively easy to arrange a rotation as our whole farm is divided into four fields of approximately the same size. Where one has a dozen fields or so, I have noticed that the rotation followed is apt to be extremely irregular; and that means poor farming.

Short rows are apt to be deceiving even in the feeding. One of our rows would make six in the field in which our neighbor had his turnips last year. Therefore a man weeding one of our rows in half a day would do much work as the man weeding six in his neighbor's field. But it would not look so big. But which is better,—to really get the work done efficiently and then feel a little bit disappointed with what you have done, or to get the same amount of work done that looks big, and is apt to lead us to take a slower pit next day? Big fields, long rows and efficiency go together.

### An Enthusiastic Silo Advocate

Geo. Trim, Egin Co., Ont.

We have used a silo for years, and we are more than satisfied. From the standpoint of economy, palatability and efficiency in the rations for various kinds of farm stock, it cannot be beaten. We feed both fat cattle and milch cows on our farm. We feed on an average about 15 cattle. We feed them corn ensilage eight months of the year. Our silo is of cement, 12 by 35 feet. With careful feeding a silo of this capacity holds sufficient feed for our needs.

In our experience in feeding and fitting cattle for the butcher trade, also exporting, we feed the following rations: One bushel of ensilage with four quarts of good chop twice a day, with hay at noon. Milch cows to be kept in good condition we feed according to their needs and production.

Silos of different makes are numerous throughout this section, but the solid cement silo gives the best satisfaction. Cement block silos are also giving very good satisfaction. We would advise all farmers to invest in a silo, cement or stone preferred. We have found it the best investment a farmer can make.

### The Dairy Cow at Freshening

Wm. Stewart, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Most of the dairyman's troubles with his cows happen about the time that the cow is freshening. We have found that trouble at this time can be controlled by good management. We like to have a cow in a box stall a few days before calving. With the exception of heifers with their first calves, we allow the young one to remain with the cow for three days at least. We do not milk the cow except to draw off that which the calf cannot take.



A Great Crop on a Competing Farm

The judges in the Interprovincial Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy may be here seen inspecting the excellent crop of fall wheat on the farm of C. Howson, Peterboro Co., Ont. Mr. Howson may be seen to the right.

Here it is that many make a serious mistake. They will sit down and take the last drop of milk. This is against nature. Under natural conditions the calf takes very little milk at a time, but takes it many times a day. Removing the milk also imposes on the cow the work of replacing it. The cow is apt to take a chill and milk fever results. We have never had a case of milk fever since we adopted our present methods of feeding and caring for dairy cows. We have conversed with other breeders, veterans in their profession, and very many of them agree with us, first, that the calf should be left with the cow, and, secondly, that the cow should not be milked out dry.

We make an exception in the case of heifers. We never let a calf suck a young heifer. The

heifer is apt to be troublesome and will hold up her milk, and then when the udders are loaded to full capacity, there will be trouble in the milk vessels. A cow that has been previously milking knows that milking will ease the pressure in her udder, and hence submits to the calf drinking.

Of course all should not be left to the calf. The herdsman should examine every quarter of the udder frequently and take out milk enough to leave all right.

Another plan that is frequently practiced is of milking the fresh cow and giving practically all her milk to her. This is a plan that I would be very slow to adopt, as it may scour the cow half to death. In exceptional cases where the cow has been fed only dry feed do you do her good by this treatment?

### Why I Feed the Aftermath

J. L. Blair, Westmoreland Co., N. B.

"Are you going to plow that down?" asked a friend of mine the other night as we were looking over an excellent growth of clover on one of our new meadows. He even went on to tell me what a excellent thing it would be for my land to plow down such a large growth of green vegetable matter. He expatiated on the advantages that would come from the added supply of humus in the soil—how it would hold moisture, afford feed for nitrifying bacteria, and so forth.

But I will follow my own system of pasturing the aftermath just the same. I do not know of any way in which the second growth of clover can be turned to better advantage than by turning it into milk. Last season when pastures were short and we were out of green feed our dairy herd dropped 50 per cent in their milk yield. A couple of days after they were turned on the aftermath the milk flow had increased from 12 cans to 18 cans, which meant an increase of 50 per cent in my income. In my experience there is nothing to equal the clover for increasing the milk flow.

And nothing is taken out of the land. The cows are pastured right there, and all manure goes right back to the land, and in a more available form than it would be if the growth were plowed down. I realize that plowing down clover is of great advantage on light soil or where intensive dairy farming is not followed, but where there is the possibility of increasing the milk flow 50 per cent I do not see how I can afford either to plow down the second growth or allow it to rot down. Of course I would not turn the cattle on clover seeded this present season. My remarks apply only to the second crop of clover the second year from seeding.

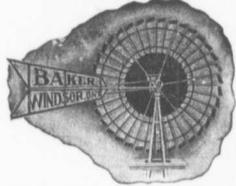
We make a practice of taking the harness off the horses in hot weather when they are in the stable for the noon feed. It means a little more work, but it is very comforting and cooling to the tired, sweating horse.—C. E. Southwick, Ontario Co., Ont.

As soon as the weather is warm and the grass good we allow our calves the free run of a pasture, where they are fed milk until five months old. These calves are intended to make dairy cows when about 30 months old.—H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

When thinning roots care should be taken to not only destroy all weeds but to see that double plants are not left in the hill. If the work is properly performed there will be little work to do with the hoe the second time. Do not fail to keep the scuffer going up to quite late in the season, even if there are no weeds. Cultivation makes a fine mulch and retains the moisture in the soil.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

## "Baker" Wind Engines

Are built for hard, steady work, and keep at it year in and year out



It is the reputation which "BAKER" Wind Engines have fairly won and steadily held ever since their first appearance on the market, 30 years ago, that should be considered. They are famous for their durability, simplicity of construction and easy running. "BAKER" Wind Engines are so designed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. They have a large number of small sails which develop the full power of the wind and enable them to pump in the lightest breeze. They have bearings, turntable and self-regulating device, and all the working parts are covered with a cast-steel protecting sleeve from ice and rust. The above is only a few of the many features that have placed "BAKER" Mills in the lead. Let the H.-A. Co. agent give you complete information, or write direct for booklet.

We make a full line of Steel Towing Galvanized Steel Pumps and Pumps, Pneumatic Water Systems, Spray Tanks, Gas and Gasoline Engines.

**The Heller-Aller Company**  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

## Further Ideas on Marketing Fruit

(Continued from page 2)

say that it is only two weeks ago since I was visited by one of my former agent friends of Berlin, Ont., who informed me that he bought apples last fall, and if my memory serves me right, he said he paid \$2 a barrel for No. 1 Spy, which, with the barrel and expense of packing, would have a net cost of probably \$2.75 to \$2.90 a barrel. The same apples could not have been bought for less than \$7.50 to \$9.50 a barrel here, and in shockingly badly bruised condition at that. Owing to your climatic conditions last year, the apples from Ontario bruised and decayed worse than usual, therefore when the first lots arrived the merchants lost so heavily they refused further shipments.

**WHY OUT OF THE MIDDLEMAN**  
From the above comparison of facts you can readily see whether Mr. Louch would be into pocket to cut out the "Farmer's Bugaboo," "The terrible fellow" that eats up all their hard-earned money, namely, "The Middleman"—the man who has some business ability, and uses it, too, by learning where there is an over-production for local consumption, buys it for shipment to a point where the people are willing to pay him a profit on his investment and is thereby actually a benefactor of both parties—or as he is advised by you, to endeavor to sell it locally, competing with

thousands of his neighbours for a few hundred customers. If Mr. Louch would educate his fellow farmers to adopt business methods in farming they would all realize the same difference in price and demand for Ontario fruit that they have experienced for their butter. I helped considerably in their education with the latter. I am very willing to assist them all in my power with creating as good a demand for the former. But there are two things that Ontario fruit growers have to learn at the earliest possible date for their own advantage: First, pack your apples in boxes of not more than 70 pounds weight, each apple wrapped in paper corners caught and twisted, each box bearing the name of kind of apple, true to name, and lastly the number of apples in each box.

**HONESTY IS LACKING**  
Second, and most important—the apples must be true to quality. I am ashamed (being from Ontario myself) to say that the most dishonest grading and naming of apples known in the west is by Ontario farmers. This statement will be vouched for by corresponding with almost any dealer in apples in this western country.

I have purposely said Ontario farmers. I know from experience that the majority of those who are purchasing apples for shipping are farmers, while nine out of 10 of those who sort and barrel the apples are farmers. This makes it, practically speaking, Ontario farmers who are kicking the market price they receive for their apples, and it is the same Ontario farmers who are depriving themselves of one of the best markets in the world for apples, and fruits in general by refusing to be educated to their own interest, to pack the fruit properly and to be honest in making the good's true to sample.

As regards Mr. Louch being advised to call upon the persons mentioned at Preston, would say that I could safely advise Mr. Louch that if he had his apples in this city he could quote \$2 a barrel above Preston price, with freight charges added, and if they were No. 1 apples he could sell them all in a day and have his money in his pocket, but believe me, he would not be wise to have them bruised and bumped about in barrels, for others like myself have paid for our experience and are sane enough to learn by one experience.—N. B. Ireland, Saskatoon, Sask.

## OUR EXPERT'S REPLY.

What Mr. Ireland says is true in many cases, but I don't think that he is looking at my article at all. Louch is in the spirit which it was meant. If he will refer to my last article he will see just what I meant in my advice to Mr. Louch. Why can't Mr. Louch do this man at Grimsby is doing to market his fruit? The two young men here in Preston are not the only ones this man has marketing his produce. He has men in many towns all over the country, and he is making big money selling his fruit in this house to house canvass.

Would like to ask Mr. Ireland who gets the big end of the profit on that fruit which is shipped out west? Is it the producer or is it the commission man? I say it is the commission man who has the business ability to see where there is an overproduction and buys up the produce and ships it to a place where the produce is helping all concerned. Primarily that is the man with his own bank account. He goes out to the producers and buys up all their fruit at a certain price and then he goes out to a place where people want it so badly that they will almost buy it for it, and he will get big

prices. That is a business proposition and if I were in the commission business I would probably do that very same thing. But how in the deuce could the producer get any good out of this kind of selling?

**BY GETTING TOGETHER**  
I say the producer should get out and make his own market. If he gets together with his brother fruit raisers he can get his price. He can market his fruit in these out of the way places just as well as the commission man can and he can get the prices.

About the fruit question here in Preston. When I came here last year I tried every store in town and couldn't buy a barrel or box of apples at any price. I did manage to get 20c worth one day. Others here have told me the same thing. If there were any Spies for sale at \$2 we wouldn't very good detectives, for we couldn't find any.

Until the farmers get busy and get in intimate touch with the consumers they will never get the prices they are fighting for. The commission man does not get in touch with the consumer. He contracts for so many apples as he has to sell from. He counts the best profit possible to himself—makes his profit and turns to other things. When the farmer gets out and talks with the consumer and finds out his wants, then we will get the things we most seek after. We will get better produce and prices to match.

## Painting Pointers

Any man can do an average job of painting, and can thereby not only improve the appearance of his place, but can add greatly to the durability of the buildings.

Of course paint does improve the appearance of property, but it is far more useful as a protector rather than an ornament. The expenditure of a small amount of money and time in painting a valuable piece of farm machinery or a building will add greatly to the length of its life.

Do not use any paint containing compounds of lead about stables or outbuildings where the fumes from decaying organic matter occur, since these gases are likely to darken the lead paint.

Do not use with lead compounds any pigment that will liberate compounds of sulphur. For example, ultramarine blue white contains sulphur in a form in which it may be set free, is a beautiful and very permanent blue and may be used with zinc white, but should not be used with white lead or any other lead pigments. Prussian blue, on the contrary, does not contain sulphur, and may be used with lead pigments.

Some of the most inflammable and explosive precautions should be taken not to bring paint containing these substances near any light or open fire.

Many pigments are poisonous, and the workers should be particularly careful to remove all paint stains from the skin, and not under any circumstances allow any of it to get into his mouth. A man should not eat in the same clothes in which he has been painting, and before eating should not only change his clothes but wash all paint stains from his skin.

It is not advisable to use turpentine or benzine in removing paint stains from the hands, but by oiling thoroughly with linsed oil, or, in fact, with any fatty oil, and then thoroughly washing with soap, the paint may be removed, provided it has not become so hard as to dry too thoroughly on the hands.

After the last Poultry Number of Farm and Dairy arrived our subscribers had the following: Hill, W. O. M., Halton Co., Ont.

## FARM I

### Seeding I

I would like to see a good seed and field after all of fall past and to seed to plant and so I would like to see spring and so I would not catch thought by it. I would like to see enough to see if it would be able to fall. I would like to see the seedling it to see if it would be able to see the same purpose. I would like to see the seedling it to see if it would be able to see the same purpose. I would like to see the seedling it to see if it would be able to see the same purpose.

To ensure a crop from the field and which it is very, better rate from sowing. The land is a moderate depth, is rolled, arid in three hours.

### Ontario

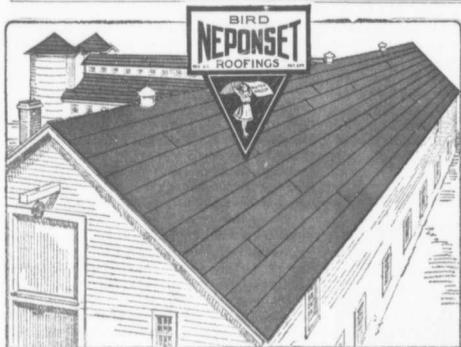
The first report received by Michigan (California, Ont. I tried to right they said of Riverside.

The greatest care is to be taken in the land to be sure of sufficient moisture. The method of the seed is the soil turned in. It is better to have a field in fit as a any crop. If the soil is to give moderate of forage. It is after the middle possible if much for in the autumn.

The method of is not only to sowing. To get a absolutely necessary crop come between and the seeding. The right might be slightly fed in it is, if the cattle w hungry and allow desire. The pro over, that the quality of the cattle are turned confined there for H. Grisdale.

### Late Corn

The farmer who is ed to "laying his a date finds himself circumstances this indications late corn the keynote of this The growth the plan the moisture cond surely be in previous seasons. Corn is a cultiv profitable crop is the cultivator is us



## Not a Leak in 13 Years

From a section where the climate is hard on roofing comes this letter:

"John Tupper built a lumber shed 13 years ago and roofed it with

## NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

The building is now partly pulled down and the roof has sagged. There are low parts where the water stands after a rain, but the water evaporates without going through the roofing. No attention has been given to the repair of this roofing for 13 years, and still it does not leak.

The economical roofing is the one that you know will last. Actual records prove that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is the real rival of best shingles in long wear. It costs less to buy and less to lay—in addition, gives fire protection.

The U. S. Government has used over a million square feet of NEPONSET Paroid Roofing on the Panama Canal aqueduct. Farmers are buying it for their biggest and best barns.

Remember the name, NEPONSET, the roofing with the record. Make sure that you get it. Sold only by regularly authorized NEPONSET dealers—leading hardware and lumber merchants.

### Send for Blue Print Barn Plans—FREE

They are the kind of plans that appeal to every Canadian farmer.

NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 455 Heintzman Building, Hamilton, Ontario

Established 1795

Windsor

St. John, N. B.

Yamoucheville, Q.

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Seeding Rye on Sod Land**

I would like advice on sowing rye on a sod field after the hay is taken off in the fall pasture for milk cows. I intend to plow as soon as the hay is off, and I would like to seed it down again in the spring, and my experience is the seed will not catch or fallwatered seed thought by sowing rye I could get pasture enough to pay me for my work, and I would be able to plow it again in the fall. Will the rye flavor the milk for sending it to the factory? Is there any kind of grain that would answer the same purpose if sown so late?—G. W. McOxford Co., Ont.

To ensure a fair amount of forage from the field it is desired to plow, and which it is suggested be sown to rye, better results might be anticipated from sowing millet rather than rye. The land should be plowed to a moderate depth, and, if the weather is dry, rolled and disc harrowed within three hours after being plowed.

is too large to be cultivated with a two-horse implement. Should dry weather continue, large corn may be benefited by the use of a one-horse cultivator or a light A harrow, used between the rows. At all events every late cultivation should be a surface cultivation, and not too close to the corn plants. We can afford to disturb or break the roots of the corn plant at a late season of the year, and the entire aim of late cultivation should be to conserve soil-moisture, and check the late weed growth.

Late rains may come, but for the present let us remember that moisture already in the soil is just as good, or even better, than that which may come. And again it may not come, in which case a few extra surface cultivations may mean the making of the corn crop this year.

**Good Time to Kill Weeds**

The hot dry days of the summer are best for killing weeds, especially those which have persistent underground root-stalks and are perennial by nature. As soon as the early crops

**Don't delay another day ordering an**

**Ideal Green Feed Silo**

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

173 William Street, MONTREAL.

14 Princess Street, WINNIPEG



**Ontario Bred Holsteins that are Doing Things in the West**

The first prize herd of Holsteins at Calgary Fair this summer, here illustrated, owned by Michener Bros., Red Deer, Alta., were all bred by J. W. Richardson, California, Ont. In the herd are the champion male and the champion female. From left to right they are: Hulda Wayne Johanna Luss, Mercedes of Riverside, Col. Anna of Riverside and Sir Pieterette Wayne of Riverside.

The greatest care is necessary to ensure the thorough working down of the land to prevent evaporation or escape of moisture and to ensure sufficient moisture for the germination of the seeds and the decay of the soil turned under. It will produce harvest several times to roll and seed the field in fit as a seed bed for almost any crop. If millet seed cannot be secured, then rye might be expected to give moderate returns in the way of forage. It should be sown as soon after the middle of July as is at all possible if much forage is to be hoped for in the autumn months.

The method of reseeded proposed is not likely to prove very satisfactory. To get good results it is almost absolutely necessary to have a hoe crop come between the old meadow and the seeding down to the new.

The rye might flavor the milk slightly if fed in large quantities, that is, if the cattle were put on it when hungry and allowed to eat all they desire. The probabilities are, however, that the quantity of rye forage available in the fall will not affect the quality of the milk unless the cattle are turned into the field and confined there for a day or two.—J. H. Grisdale.

**Late Corn Cultivation**

The farmer who has been accustomed to "laying his corn by" on such a date finds himself in a peculiar circumstance this season. From present indications late cultivation must be the keynote of this season's corn crop. The growth of the plants have made, and the moisture condition of the soil will surely necessitate later attention than in previous seasons.

Corn is a cultivated crop, and a profitable crop is not obtained unless the cultivator is used until the corn

of hay, barley and rye are removed, operations should be started which will lead to the eradication of such weeds as wild oats, mustard, quack-grass and thistles. After cutting the grain crops, it is a good plan to disk the land so as to cover the seeds that have shattered out. This is especially useful treatment for land infested with wild oats. The disking is for the purpose of hastening germination. Two or three weeks after disking, the land may be plowed at the ordinary depth and harrowed and disked frequently.

Hay land can be plowed soon after the crop is removed, and if Canada thistles or quack-grass are present, their growth will be seriously interrupted. Following the plowing of the stubble or hay land, it becomes essential to double disk the land once or twice a week, depending on the growth made by weeds, so as to prevent them from establishing new root systems. The disking should be kept up until about the 1st of September.

IT IS THE RIGHT TIME TO DO IT. It is difficult to give time for such operations during the busy haying and harvesting season, but anyone who has a patch of thistles or quack grass that he wishes to eradicate can make much more progress during the hot weather of July and August than at any other season of the year. The effort should be made to find time if possible. The frequent disking and cultivation to September 1st, will keep the quack-grass or thistles in subjection. By September 10th to 15th the field may be sown to rye. The rye grows quickly and strong, and will take possession of the land, crowding back and choking the weeds during the fall season. The rye starts early in the spring also, before most weeds, and keeps them in check during the early part of the next year.

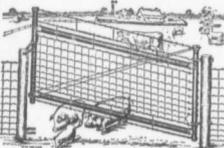
Renew your Subscription now.



I guarantee every Clay Gate to be free from any defects whatsoever in material or workmanship. I will replace, free of any duty, or the entire gate, giving out for such reason.

H. Ralph Steele, Manager

CLAY GATES can be quickly and easily adjusted to let small stock through in winter. Over to lift over snow in winter. Over all other gates.



**Clay Steel Gates Have Many Advantages**

They won't break, bend, sag, burn, blow down, or rot. Positively keep back breechy bulls. Will last a lifetime. Made of high tensile steel tubing of guaranteed better than gas pipe, toe or angle iron. Clay Gates are

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL—We will send you one or a dozen Clay Gates for 60 days' free trial, without expense or obligation to you. 30,000 gates sold last year on these terms.

CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD.  
29 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.

**Fit Up Your Barn With These Old Reliable Stanchions.**

THE farmer of today knows that chaining, halters and wooden stalls in the cow barns are expensive, unhealthy, often dangerous makeshifts.

**O.K. Canadian U-Bar Steel Stanchions**

have replaced them in the modern barns of prosperous farmers. O.K. Canadian Swinging Stanchions are comfortable and easy for cattle—save time in tying cattle—no trouble to latch and unlatch—strong enough to stand rough usage. Used by the leading farmers and stockmen for years—because the best and most satisfactory stanchion on the market.

5 sizes—write for new catalogue, p. 10

Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited. Galt, Ont.

## Cow-Ease

Prevents Ticks.  
**KEEPS FLIES OFF Cattle and Horses**

and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, business-like, long-lasting, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

### TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you send us his name and we will deliver to you free of charge a trial can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for spraying. For West of Mississippi River and for Canada, send Trial Order, \$1.50.

Satisfaction or Money Back.  
**CARPENTER & MORTON CO.**  
BOSTON, MASS.

### BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Any size with the London Automatic Silo Curbs. Send for Catalog. We manufacture a complete line of concrete machinery. Tell us your requirements. **LONDON Concrete Machinery Co., Limited**  
Dept. K, London, Ont.  
Largest Manufacturers of concrete machinery in Canada.

## PROOF OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

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

129 Hanley Rd.,  
London, S. W.,

**THE PUBLIC.**  
Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen: Herewith please find enclosed postal order for \$1.50 being amount of my subscription and foreign postage to the 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 newspapers for the past twenty-four years and English, Australian, and other British papers for the past forty years. Good luck always to you and your associates and more power to his pen.  
Yours very truly,  
EDWARD C. WEATHERLY

**THE PUBLIC** is published weekly, \$1.50 a year. A FREE book, "The Land Question," by Henry George, just now goes with each subscription. It will pay you to subscribe. It will pay you to subscribe. **The Public, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago, Ill**

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

and do many other labor-saving things with the Barrie Engine. We 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.

Agents Wanted

## The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Limited

**BARRIE, ONTARIO, CANADA**

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada Machinery Agency  
National MacFusker Imp. Co., Regina; The Trenchard-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Regina

## HORTICULTURE

### Our Cover Crops

**J. McMeins, Simcoe Co., Ont.**  
If all of Ontario is anything like Simcoe County there will be more orchards cultivated this year than in previous years in the orchards of fruit growers in Ontario. Our fruit growers are beginning to find out that the best orchard is not in it with the cultivated one as a money maker. The question that we are now discussing is what cover crop we shall sow and when we shall sow it.

Our standby is red clover seeded about the middle of July at the rate of eight pounds of seed to the acre. Red clover grows rapidly, enriches the soil in nitrogen and when plowed down forms an immense amount of humus that is one of the very essential things in a cultivated orchard. We have heard of cases where red clover made the soil too rich in nitrogen and a large wood growth, poor fruit and poor ripening of the wood resulted. The fear of anything like this happening in my orchard would not deter my growing red clover, as a couple of crops of grain taken from the orchard would soon right matters. Most of our orchards are suffering from under-fertilization rather than over-fertilization. Another crop that we have used with great success is the vetch, but owing to difficulty in plowing we do not like it as well as clover.

I sow the clover crop in my orchard, which is a clay loam, the middle of July, or as near to that date as the weather conditions will permit. On a lighter soil where the moisture is more scanty it would be advisable to delay seeding two or three weeks later, in fact, I have seen some orchard soils so light that I doubt whether it would be advisable to sow a cover crop at all. On heavy soils where there is a surplus of moisture the cover crop might be seeded the first of July. One must use his own judgment.

### The Canadian Fruit Crop

The second fruit report gotten out by the Fruit Division at Ottawa sums up fruit prospects in Canada as follows:

"The prospects for an excellent apple crop are maintained. In eastern Ontario and in parts of Quebec the Tent Caterpillar is doing serious damage. With this exception insect and fungous diseases are perhaps

only normal. The number of well-cared for orchards is on the increase and the results show in the reports of better crops. British Columbia had a very light crop last year and is looking with confidence to a heavy crop this year. Nova Scotia, though it had an exceptionally heavy crop last year, has prospects of almost as good a crop for the present season though there are many contingencies that make the crop still uncertain."

Pears are in good condition, but in many sections of Eastern Canada pear blight has made the pear industry practically a thing of the past. Plums are slightly above the average. In peaches the Niagara district has a good setting of most varieties. South-western Ontario will have a very short crop.

### About Spraying Potatoes

Spraying should be commenced when the plants are six or eight inches high, and the treatment repeated at intervals of from 10 to 14 days in order to keep the plants well covered with the Bordeaux Mixture.



A Style of Poultry House that would be Well Adapted to Canadian Farms

The colony poultry house here illustrated is 10 by 20 feet, costs about \$25 to construct and holds 50 to 60 chickens. The open front with the platform in the left hand end makes this house particularly adapted to Canadian conditions. The open shed to the left is for the accommodation of pullets until they reach laying age. See, Tillamash's White Leghorn Ranch, Vernon, Conn.

During epidemics of blight it may be necessary to spray as often as once a week, but usually up to six applications will be profitable.

The Bordeaux should contain four pounds of copper sulphate to each 50 gallons in the first two sprayings, and six pounds to 50 gallons in subsequent sprayings.

The spraying should be thorough, but a heavy spraying once in two weeks will not be as effective as two light weekly sprayings.

If the season is favorable, three sprayings will be sufficient. As a rule, the more sprayings are carried out the greater the profit.

### A N. B. Experience

**Frank Scott, Honeydale, N. B.**  
The farm I am now living on was purchased by me a few years ago. It had at that time about 100 apple trees of old varieties, not saleable. I have top grafted part of them and cut down the remainder. In the meantime I have set over 100 young trees, and these are commencing to bear.

For fertilizer I use barnyard manure and ashes, and I try to practice clean cultivation, raising vegetables between the rows. I prune in the spring. I have never sprayed any, and I don't think there is a spraying outfit in this county, but we will have to commence soon as the insect pests are at work. Last season the tent caterpillar was our worst enemy. In the spring of 1911 I set 500 root grafts with the object of raising my own trees for setting.

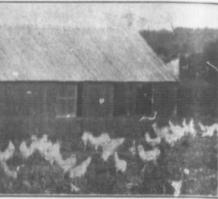
We are well pleased with Farm and Dairy and think it is an up-to-date farm paper.—Peter Muir, Grey Co., Ont.

## POULTRY YARD

### Skim-Milk for Poultry

**J. T. Wilson, Lambton Co., Ont.**  
During the first two weeks of June our hens, which are pure bred White Leghorns and a few White Wyandottes, were falling in their usual production of eggs. I started feeding skim-milk, and butter milk when procurable. In a few days there was a marked increase; in fact, the increase was about 30 per cent. This shows how by-product of the dairy may be used to good advantage.

During the breeding season, the brooding hens are usually confined in small runs, which do not afford ample ground to feed insects and animal food. Beef scrap is frequently used to supply this deficiency, but by thorough testing, it has been found that the fertility of the eggs is injured by feeding scrap. When milk is used this difficulty is overcome, as it furnishes the animal food required



A Style of Poultry House that would be Well Adapted to Canadian Farms

and does not affect the fertility of the eggs in the least.

Milk in any form is a valuable food for laying hens.

### Original and Otherwise

If a thing is worth doing at all, it ought to be done well.

Green food produces fine even-colored feathers. It also saves in the feed bill.

Linseed meal fed to poultry occasionally will keep them in the pink of condition.

Fresh bits of lean meat will keep the brooders vigorous, chicks greening and enables the pullets to lay earlier.

The feeding of poultry should be done with an eye single to profit. Without proper care and housing, it can not be attained.

A little sweet oil will make the shanks of poultry glossy, and if rubbed well into the scales will destroy the scaly-mite.

Poultry diseases are likened to those of the human family,—each requires a specific remedy for its cure. Don't depend too much on the "cure all" sold.

Keep that leave their roosting quarters in a "happy hurry kind of a way" are generally those which are healthy—and, if fed judiciously, are profitable.

Keep an eye on the youngsters who have got out in the orchard. Don't let them feed and water. The lack of feed and a little extra care has ruined many promising show birds.

The main thing for consideration in successful poultry culture is health. Lice, stagnant water, lazy fowls, poor feeding and a keeper who is afraid of work don't contribute much towards health in poultry raising.

When summer had they should upon perfectly frequently the just where the cared to the that the handi is introduced like manner the used without it and lime-washing through clean the rule. away from the because if the l to the summer will not only fill pre more spiteful to. It is cu trists to run a d chickens with longed damp we the hen is not properly, and so Exercise a little m after certain W A T E R T H Summer chick water than sprin water is not good should be made kept cold. Cold ed by providi enare vessels, resels in the shi especially clear will frequently.

## GASOLINE

11 to Stationary Motor



**WIND**  
Grain Grinders,  
Saw Frames, P  
**COOL, SHAPLEY &**  
Brantford Ont

## GRAND TRU

HOMESEKERS

July 25

September

Via Sarnia

WINNEPEG AND

EDMONTON AND

Tickets Good for 60

Special train will

p.m. on above date

and carrying the

Pullman Tourist Slee

The Grand Tru

its shortest and quic

Winnipeg-Saskatoon

New Fast Express

Winnipeg, Victoria,

Smooth roadbed, Ele

St. Paul, Superior, D

Lx. Winnipeg, 8

Ar. Canora 8

Ar. Regina 8

Ar. Saskatoon 8

Ar. Edmonton

UPPER LAKE

salings from Sarnia

Monday or Tues

Wednesdays and Sat

Ask any Grand Tru

information, or write

A. E. D.

Union Station

**Give Summer Chicks a Chance**

When summer chickens are on hand they should invariably be reared upon perfectly sweet ground. Very frequently the birds are quartered just where the spring chickens were reared to the feathered stage, and thus the handicap of tainted ground is introduced to start with. In a like manner the same coops are often used without the required cleaning and lime-washing. Insistence upon thorough cleanliness should ever be the rule. Rear summer chickens away from the earlier-hatched birds, because if the latter can have access to the summer rearing ground they will not only sicken the food, but will prove spiteful to the weaker generation. It is customary in some districts to run an astonishing number of chickens with a hen. Should prolonged damp weather be encountered the hen is not able to brood them properly, and so dry them quickly. Exercise a little moderation in the matter if certain results are desired.

**WATER THAT KEEPS COOL.**  
Summer chickens require more water than spring ones, and as warm water is not good for them an effort must be made to ensure its being kept cold. Cold water may be assured by providing it in unglazed earthenware vessels, and standing those vessels in the shade. Keep the vessels scrupulously clean, and rinse out and refill frequently. The vessels being

porous, the water within them is kept cool by the evaporation of that which percolates through the sides. Summer chickens should always have plenty of shade available at will, and although the birds should be quartered upon short turf at the start they ought, if possible, to be allowed to range over rougher ground when strong upon the leg.

**Alsike Clover for Seed**

*T. G. Baynor, Seed Division, Ottawa*  
The time is now drawing near, if not already there in some parts, when alsike should be cut for seed. Those who have had no experience with it may sustain a heavy loss by not harvesting it soon enough. There is unevenness in the blooming of the plants and also in the ripening of the heads, the lower parts maturing seed first. Hence, in no case should alsike be left until it appears to be fully ripe before cutting. Examine the heads frequently after the seed has formed and when most of them show signs that the seed will shell out, cut it as soon as possible. It should be cut when damp with dew or rain to prevent shelling and when the straw is more or less green; the fodder then is quite palatable and nutritious.

The reaper with four or five rakes is perhaps the best machine to cut alsike with when the straw is long enough. If the straw is short a table fixed to the cutting bar of a mower may be used. When a bunch accumulates it is lifted or shoved off by a fork or rake behind the mower. If a mower is used without the table attachment there will likely be more loss from tramping and raking. When hauling the machine in the field or storing in the barn it is advisable to have a canvas spread over the sheathing of the wagon. This saves a lot of seed.

**Sheep Husbandry in Canada**

Coincident with a number of other active agencies designed to revive the sheep raising industry in Canada, there has been issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture a new edition of that exhaustive and practical treatise "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," which received such a warm reception some four years ago. This work of 126 pages, which constitutes a report as well as a helpful bulletin of instruction, covers the history and condition of the sheep industry in every province, pointing out the weak points and offering useful information for the guidance of older shepherds as well as those who are just beginning, or desire to begin, raising mutton and wool.

In this work the author, who is a trained sheep man, brings out clearly the great advantages of keeping sheep from the dual standpoint of direct profit in cash returns, and the even more important indirect one of cleaner farms and better crops. Then there is a special section, "From the Block to the Table," designed to popularize the consumption of mutton and lamb. Other sections deal with wool destruction by sheep diseases, wool, housing, enemies, breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding, and other important matters.

Under "The Industry in the Different Provinces" some startling new facts, concerning the profits made from sheep, are brought out. It is shown that a flock of about 150 ewes worth \$6 each, after housing, feeding and care was charged against them, gave in 1911 a profit of more than \$600. This occurred on a Manitoba wheat farm. A large issue has been printed to be supplied free to those who apply for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION**  
TORONTO

**AUG. 24TH -- 1912 -- SEPT. 9TH**

\$55,000 in Prizes for Products of the Farm, the Garden and the Home

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th  
For Price Lists and all information write

**J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager - TORONTO**

**YOUR STOCK NEED HARAB ANIMAL FOODS**

Give them a trial. They will cut down your feed bills and at the same time produce better stock, thus making you money at both ends.

**HARAB DIGESTIVE TANKAGE**

(PROTEIN 6%, FAT 8%, PHOSPHATE 13%)  
(FOR FEEDING HOGS)

A highly concentrated Beef and Blood meal, put up in the most available form. Has been thoroughly tried and has given remarkable results, producing better hogs in less time.

**HARAB FATTEIN MEAL**

FOR CATTLE

The original sugar food, manufactured from the very best materials, put up in the very best and most available form.

**HARAB BLOOD FLOUR**

FOR YOUNG STOCK

Gives them a fair start. Separator milk is good, but remember the cream has been taken off. Replace this cream with blood, the best, strongest and most available food known.

**A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE**

**HARAB FERTILIZERS HARAB POULTRY FOODS HARAB ANIMAL FOODS**

MADE IN CANADA  
BY

**THE HARRIS, ABATTOIR CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO, ONT.

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**

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

**FOR TAMWORTH SWINE**—Write John W. Todd, Corvath, Ont., E. F. D. No. 1.

**YORKSHIRE PIGS**, all ages, either sex. Choice York Hogs. But for service also. Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig—H. C. Benfeld, Woodstock, Ontario.

**HAMPSHIRE**—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd leaders. Sows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

**CLYDESDALES**, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal. J. & J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Minn., U. S. A.

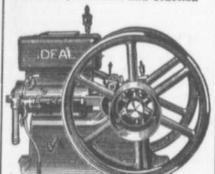
**HOLSTEINS**—Young stock, for sale. Sired by Imperial Fawling DuKof, whose 15 nearest dams average \$2.50 the butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**—All ages, Also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.

**CLYDESDALES**—Home of Acme. (Imp.) Holstein—Home of King Fawcett Segis hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal per week, and Broken Welsh Ponies.—R. M. Holt, G.T.E. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., Myrtle, C.P.R.

**GASOLINE ENGINES**

11 to 20 H.P.  
Stationary Mounted and Traction



**WINDMILLS**

Grain Grinders, Water Pumps, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
Brantford Winnepeg Calgary

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS**  
July 25 August 6 and 30  
September 3 and 17

Via Sarnia or Chicago  
**WINNIPEG AND RETURN - \$34.00**  
**EDMONTON AND RETURN - \$42.00**

Tickets Good for 60 Days. No change of Cars  
Special train will leave Toronto to, 30 p.m. on above dates, via Chicago and Sarnia, carrying through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg—Saskatoon—Edmonton.

New Fast Express Service between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Regina.

Smooth roadbed, Electric Lighted Sleeping Cars, Superb Dining Car Service.  
Lv. Winnipeg, 8:45 a.m. 6:00 p.m.  
Ar. Yorkton 7:10 p.m. 9:30 a.m.  
Ar. Canora 8:30 p.m. 21:45 a.m.  
Ar. Regina 8:00 p.m. 7:00 a.m.  
Ar. Saskatoon 8:15 a.m.  
Ar. Edmonton 9:00 p.m.

**UPPER LAKE SAILINGS**  
Weekdays from Sarnia for Sault Ste. Marie and Fort Arthur to Toronto. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ask any Grand Trunk Agent for full information, or write

A. E. DUFF, D.P.A.,  
Union Station, Toronto, 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 largest organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Ontario, Dairyman's and Farmer's Association of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeding Societies.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Six a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 per year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, \$1.50 per year. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all orders add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses should be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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, accepted for mailing as paper sent subscribers who are but slight-ly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,500 to 16,000. All other copies are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances immediately. Should we find the advertiser to be untrustworthy, we will discontinue the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will remove them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but also our advertisers. We will not only protect our readers, but also our advertisers. We will not only protect our readers, but also our advertisers. We will not only protect our readers, but also our advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

The record kept by the Dominion Department of Labor reveals the fact that the cost of living is still increasing, and that it reached the highest point on record during June. In other words, the increased wealth farmers create through using improved methods of agricultural practice and modern labor-saving machinery, and the increased wages the city laboring men obtain through the efforts of their labor organizations, are being taken away from them through the increased prices they are forced to pay for the necessities of life.

As Farm and Dairy showed in the series of articles published last winter, it is not the middleman that is mainly responsible for the increased cost of living so much as it is the financial interests which are operating under the protection of the country's laws. The increase in the cost

of living is due in part to the combines and mergers which are operating behind our high tariff walls, but it is due still more to our system of land taxation which enables the holders of land in our industrial centres to, in many instances, become wealthy through advancing the values of the land in these centres.

As the value of the land in our cities increases, until in some cases it is worth millions of dollars an acre, the cost of doing business on that land increases in proportion. This money is taken out of the public by the increased prices the people are forced to pay for the goods handled by the concerns doing business on such land. In time we will see that the high cost of living can be prevented only by lowering our high tariffs and taxing land according to its value. Once we commence to tax land according to its value, the cost of doing business in our industrial centres will show a great decrease.

We may try all other expedients, but in the end we will have to adopt both of the foregoing reforms as Great Britain is now doing. It is to the credit of our farmers' organizations that they realize their importance and that they are pressing for both reforms. Farmers everywhere should back them up.

BE INTERESTED

When we find a man who has made a great big success of his vocation, whatever it may be, we can take it for granted that that man is an enthusiast, that he likes the work he is in, and would rather do it than any other kind of work.

This applies particularly to the case of the pure bred stockman. He of all men must be an enthusiast and a lover of better stock. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently heard related an instance that shows how wrapped up in their work are our successful breeders of dairy cattle. One of our old and successful Ayrshire breeders, Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, Ont., who at the world's fairs and in our own Canadian fairs, has done so much to make the reputation of Canada Ayrshires, actually got so engrossed in talking about cows that he lost the thread of his life dropped out without his knowing it. Here is how the story was told by another stockman:

"It was at the Guelph Show the first year that they had a dairy test that this incident happened. We boys had gone out to dinner and when we got back the dairy quarters were full of people. A bunch of people were standing behind Mr. Stewart's cows. Mr. Stewart joined the crowd, and pretty soon he was talking cow faster than any of them. The hours passed rapidly enough, the electric lights were turned on and the rest of us started to get hungry. Presently Rettie walked over and said, 'Stewart, are you going to supper?' Then Stewart woke up. He had been so happy talking cow that to this day he had no idea where that afternoon went to."

It is enthusiasm such as this that

brings success in farming—and in all other occupations. Have you that enthusiasm?

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Every year thousands of families in various parts of Canada move to the city to give their children the benefit of a "higher education." Such a radical change means a great sacrifice on the part of the parents for their children. We have recently heard of a novel plan adopted by the parents of a Nova Scotia community to give their children the advantages of higher education and yet remain on the farm.

There were several families in this community with children that had already gotten all they could from the country school, as it is ordinarily found, and if the children were to go further a move to the neighboring town was necessary. These parents got their heads together and agreed that each of them would contribute a certain sum to the teacher's salary over and above that usually paid. With the additional salary inducement they were able to employ a thoroughly well trained and well educated teacher to take charge of the country school and give their children the education they needed right at home. This plan worked to perfection, and at the same time was cheaper than boarding their children in the town while attending school, and was certainly much better than moving the family off the farm.

These parents realized that the day is past when a common school education is sufficient for the young man or woman. There are thousands of other parents who are face to face with the problem of giving their boys and girls this education. The experience of these Nova Scotia people may be of value to others in solving the problem of higher education for the young people on the farm.

KEEP CULTIVATING

"Corn should be cultivated twice each at this stage of its growth," remarked Mr. E. Terrill of Wooler, Ont., to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "My biggest regret in leaving home to judge these prize farms was that I had to leave the cultivation. There is no work that pays like it at this time of year."

Mr. Terrill has attained a reputation as a grower of good corn crops and his words should carry weight with his brother farmers. Corn is behind this season. Continuous wet weather in the spring hindered planting and continuous drought since has hindered growth. We notice, however, that in those fields where the cultivator has been kept going continuously, corn has not suffered from the drought.

Persistent cultivation will ensure a good crop this year, will keep down weeds, and put the land in the very best shape for the crops of next year. Keep cultivating.

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all men, and too much is better than to show too little.

In a recent issue of "Toronto Saturday Night" appeared an illustration, reproduced from a photo, of an automobile mired in the mud on an open western prairie—un-

A Warning.

promising a looking place as one could well imagine. But the wording under the illustration was "In Lovely Tuxedo Park." That open stretch of prairie, a couple of miles from the outskirts of the town, had been subdivided into building lots and is being sold at several hundreds of dollars a lot to investors in Eastern Canada, where they can be found foolish enough to buy land that they have never seen. Farm and Dairy readers who have money to invest should go slow in taking as fact the glowing pictures that are painted in the prospectus of any Western Land Company. There are plenty of legitimate opportunities for investment right at home without paying our money into concerns of which we know nothing and for land, that we never saw. This open stretch of prairie, advertised in the east as "Lovely Tuxedo Park" is but a sample of the promotion schemes that are being floated for no other purpose than to get the money of the small investor. And many of these investors are farmers. Beware of all such get-rich-quick schemes. The only man who gets rich by them is the promoter.

Why Tax Improvements

(Toronto Saturday Night)

And, after all, why should we tax buildings at all? Taxation, to be just, should be for benefits received, and it is as certain as anything else that the farmer receives no benefit from government and that a tax on buildings cannot be for benefits received. The value of buildings does not advance one cent even though the government should spend one hundred million dollars on road improvement, police, lights and on good government of any form whatever.

But the value of land absorbs the entire expenditure of government. Just cease to give good government for a single year and you will see how true this is. Over and above all this, to tax buildings and improvements and the product of labor, is like manner, to discourage labor. But to tax the land is simply a question of accurate accountability.

When the effect of governmental services begin to add advantage to the site or location (ground) the ground receiving this advantage should be debited with the cost, just as surely as John Smith should be debited with his horse. When, added to all this, it is impossible to levy any tax as a land tax equitably between man and man, it is clear that as soon as we begin to levy taxes on a business, the tax on buildings and industry and labor will be shifted to the boneward.

His Own Uplifter

By C. R. Barnes

In the general movement now in progress for the uplifting of a rural community, the farmer is coming to the front. He is who, from the beginning has been paying the major portion of the world's educational bills. His enduring industry and patience have been the warp and woof which have rested the fabric of the educational system.

But a perverted conception of the

G. B. Sharpe, Separated Co. long ago before the Waldorf Astor Hotel.

A mistaken idea of many of the farmers to reach that the direct sales in a market.

"I should say a lot of cases, but it is not our advisable."

"It will pay you general store in a community. It will give you a fresh view of the world, you might also like the ratings of a Du's or Brad's."

As an advertiser overlooked this fact that your advertisement like the crop might. Create the right. You may be sure spring up or come.

At the Advertiser in Dallas, S. I. Fisher of the Nelson brought out an idea in it will pay your mind. It follows a

(Occasionally, farm that is called a "farm" which have long been the subject of the campaign covering and expending from every year. In a business, the farmer receives no benefit from government, it is fair to papers will satisfy the farmer, but it is a question of whether it is stilling to be a

That kind of a "farm" after time are a frequently discussed subject. He may find the response from subscribers, that he does not receive from other sources. Certainly he is not a small order.

The substantial, cost of an opportunity to write an article which would be in his favor. He is impressed with the value of the article advertised in the advertisement. He may find the article advertised in the advertisement.

In this connection, the advertiser will find it desirable to gradually eliminate farm papers. As a better class of advertising is proposed to be constructed. Practical facilities covered for writing and you have the foundation recently when that business ask your clients the things and no amount of a catalog which may be asking will induce inquiries for that

When you are after trade represent upward the progressive day very best class of paper, Farm and "A Paper Farmer"

## XXXVII

G. B. Sharpe, of the De Laval Separator Co., in an address not long ago before the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, said:

"A mistaken idea exists in the minds of many that it is useless to try to reach the farm—except for direct sales in a mail-order way.

"I should say that in the majority of cases this is neither desirable nor advisable.

"It will pay you to visit a large general store in a prosperous rural community. It will open your eyes. You will find almost everything from an automobile to a spool of thread, and what they don't have they will order for you. You might also be surprised to see the ratings of such concerns as 'Dun's or Bradstreet's.'"

"As an advertiser you may have overlooked this fact. The truth is that your advertising to farmers in the farm papers works over-time like the crops grow—in the night. Create the demand and you may be sure someone will spring up or come forward to supply it.

"At the Advertising Convention at Dallas, S. I. McKelvie, Publisher of the Nebraska Farmer, brought out an idea in this connection it will pay you to bear in mind. It follows:

"Occasionally, farm papers are given that is called a "try-out" on articles which have long been advertised in the magazine. If an advertising campaign covering five or ten years and expending from \$25,000 to \$100,000 every year, in a certain class of publications, is required to manage success, is it fair to expect that farm papers will satisfy the same advertiser at a cost of a one-year "try-out" that is willing to expend only \$10,000?"

"That kind of a "try-out" is made time after time and the advertiser is frequently disappointed with the results. He says that he cannot get the response from farm paper subscribers, that he does not get the same proportion of inquiries that are received from other classes of publications. Certainly he does not unless he uses small order farm papers.

"The substantial, conservative farmer is not a man who is longing for an opportunity to write a letter regarding some article which he sees advertised in his favorite farm paper. He is impressed with the argument contained in the advertisement and, no doubt, goes to his dealer and asks for the article advertised, but he hardly hastens to write a letter for a catalog which perhaps has already been furnished him by the dealer or which he can obtain by asking the dealer.

"In this connection, I can safely say that the advertiser who selects his medium by the ordinary show will gradually eliminate all of the better farm papers. As I have said, the majority of farmers are not disposed to be constantly writing for something. Practically no farmer has the facilities conveniently at hand for writing and very few of them have the inclination to write. Consequently when the advertisement says "ask your dealer," that is precisely the thing that the farmer does and no amount of argument about the catalog which may be had free for the asking will induce a large number of inquiries for that catalog.

"When you are planning to go after trade remember that we represent upwards of 15,000 of the progressive dairy farmers, the very best class of farmers, in this paper, Farm and Dairy,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

meaning and purposes of education, and an unjust appraisal of some branches of learning as of more value and as deserving higher honor than others—in the minds of those who have, through a reverence for tradition, been allowed to control the instrumentalities of instruction—have until recently given a monopoly of educational opportunity, beyond such as were afforded by the "little red" schoolhouse, to men whose faces were turned away from the farm.

"When strong men began to challenge that conception; when they began to demand by what right the science of the forum was placed above the science of the field; by what right the youth destined for the pursuits of the city were given opportunities greater than those afforded the youth of the country, then the uplift began. We see its fruit today in multiplying Schools of Agriculture; in the varied applications of science to the processes of the farm; in a demand for

To levy a direct tax of seven per cent. is a dangerous experiment in a free country and may excite revolt; but there is a method by which you can tax the last rag from the back and the last bite from the mouth without causing a murmur against high taxes, and that is, to tax a great many articles of daily use and necessity so indirectly that the people will pay them and not know it. Their grumbling will then be of hard times, but they will not know that the hard times are caused by taxation.—Frederick Verinder.

trained farm managers at high salaries; in the more than doubling of the wages of the farm laborer; in the vast improvement of farm houses; in the fact that the farmer, more uncrossly than any other man is owner of the automobile; and in the further fact that he is to-day reaching forward to such a control of banking facilities in the United States as shall enable him to use in the enterprises of the farm the capital he needs for their highest development; and this without being obliged to pay exorbitant interest or to give mortgage security for every loan.

"But let it be remembered that the farmer was the first to attack the false conception of education here alluded to; that his have been the forces which have brought about the advances made; that he has been in the past, and is to-day, his own "uplifter." While gratefully acknowledging the beneficence of the cooperative spirit recently shown by bankers and business men, he would respectfully remind them that they are quite as much the beneficiaries of his endeavors as he is of theirs.

## Dairy Notes

Have you opened your summer silo yet? Haven't got one! Then are you getting ready to build one for next summer?

A field of peas and oats to feed green now that pasture is getting short will add very appreciably to the size of the milk check.

Kimball's Dairy Farmer suggests that "the cow with the crumpled horn is getting to be a relic." Dehorning is the modern method.

The successful dairyman is the one who plans to keep his cows on full rations 12 months in the year. This includes the dry months of summer.

The cows Utah had to spend all of getting soft flesh on their bones, will not make very big returns for their owner. It is the winter feeding that counts.

# DE LAVAL

## CREAM SEPARATORS

### SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Besides their great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save a great deal of time and labor.

This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season, and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

As compared with any kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery is simply overwhelming.

As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent AT ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LIMITED**  
173 William St. MONTREAL. 14 Princess St. WINNIPEG



## When You Buy Holsteins

**REMEMBER!** - - -

That when you come to sell them it is their breeding, their individuality, the records that their ancestors, and they themselves have made, that will get you the satisfactory prices;

That Holsteins of good type and big milk and butter records are what the people are after;

That what the people want you can sell them at a profit!

These things I have had in mind in founding my herd of Holsteins at the Manor Farm. My bull, **PRINCE HENCERVELD OF THE PONTIACS**, is a splendid individual and of very rich and popular breeding. He is a son of King of the Pontiacs, the greatest living bull to-day of his age, who has two 30-lb. daughters, these records having been made as three-year-olds.

Holsteins of this breeding are very popular in the United States, to-day, and realize big prices.

The young stock I am offering for sale are of this popular Holstein breeding. All of my cattle are priced very reasonable. They are the right kind; have good records, and are making better records, and they are the kind of Holsteins that will make money for you.

You are invited to come to my barn and inspect my Holsteins. I have upwards of 100 for you to choose from. Write me of the Holsteins you want, or come and see my herd and make your choice. Electric cars run out past my farm every half hour from North Toronto.



**THE MANOR FARM** Gordon S. Gooderham  
Bedford Park - Ont.



Write  
Now for  
Figures and  
Facts About  
**Canadian  
Air Motors**

Power that is free  
as the wind that blows  
is so easy-  
running as to oper-  
ate with gentle  
breezes - at least  
enough to with-  
stand fierce gales.  
Get posted by writ-  
ing our office near-  
est you for FREE  
catalogue.

**CANADIAN WIND  
ENGINE &  
PUMP CO., Ltd.**  
Windsor, Calgary 10

## DOMINION EXHIBITION OTTAWA

Sept. 5-16, 1912

JOINTLY WITH  
**Central Canada Exhibition**

Educational features and countless  
exhibits of especial interest to dairy-  
men. New \$100,000 Machinery Hall.

Cash prizes increased 50 per cent.  
from \$50,000 federal grant. Cost of  
carrying exhibits from distant places  
paid up to 100 miles of Ottawa by Ex-  
hibition Association. Reduced passen-  
ger rates from 5 provinces and 2 States.

Fifty Midway Shows, ten Vaudeville  
Troupes, Horse Races, Chariot Races,  
Daily Balloon Flights, Royal Canadian  
Dragoons, "Battle of Omdurman" and  
many other attractions.

Entries Close August 20th.  
Write for particulars to  
**E. McMAHON, Manager**  
26 Sparks St. OTTAWA

## CHEESEMAKERS! USE "VIKING" RENNET AND ANATTO

You will save 30 per cent and obtain the finest Cheese on the market. Many  
Testimonials from leading Canadian Cheesemakers. The beautiful English Cheddar in  
the Old Country is made with "Vik-  
ing" Sample casks sent free, paid to any station in Ontario.  
Write us to-day, a letter costs you 2c, but will save dollars.

**VIKING RENNET CO., Ltd., 19 Clapton Sq., London, England**  
Agents Wanted in some still Unrepresented Districts

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

### UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Wednesdays,  
Tuesdays, Saturdays, Thursdays  
and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for  
**SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR  
and PORT WILLIAM.**

The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from  
Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call  
Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30  
p.m.

### Steamship Express

leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing  
days making direct connection with  
Steamers at Port McNicoll.

TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY C.P.R. AGENT.

## Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send  
contributions to this department, to  
add to the excellent material relating  
to butter making and to suggest  
subjects for discussion. Address  
letters to Creamery Department.

### To Introduce Cream Grading

The subject of grading cream and  
paying different prices for it accord-  
ing to the grade to which it belongs  
has been agitated among creamery  
men a great deal during the past  
year. A company operating a series  
of factories has introduced the sys-  
tem of having the cream haulers  
grade according to the flavor and  
acidity of the cream at each farm on  
each route, employing the cream of  
different grades into different cans.

The farmer soon notices the number  
of the can into which his cream is  
placed, and even though the creamery  
management has not begun to pay a  
smaller price for grade No. 2 than  
for grade No. 1, the effect has been  
satisfactory. The farmers take bet-  
ter care of the cream at the farm so  
that it is in much better condition  
when the hauler gathers it, than it was  
before the cream was graded.

Another creamery in northern Wis-  
consin had some difficulty in convinc-  
ing its patrons of the advantages of  
delivering a rich cream. To over-  
come this, the creamery divided the  
cream into two lots and paid one-half  
cent more a pound butterfat for  
cream testing over 20 per cent. fat  
than for that testing under 20 per  
cent. fat. This grading in a short  
time changed the richness of the  
cream delivered by the patrons, so  
that at the time the writer was at  
the factory in September, 1911, there  
were only about 12 out of the 350 patrons  
that continued to skim cream testing  
under 20 per cent. fat.

The successful introduction of any  
cream grading system into a given  
territory will necessarily require more  
or less explanation and argument  
with the patrons, but the results ob-  
tained will be a source of great satis-  
faction both to the farmer and to the  
factory, as they will undoubtedly help  
to improve the quality of the butter  
made at the factory and increase the  
price paid for it. It may be well to  
try grading cream for a few months

without making a difference in the  
price. This has been found a benefi-  
cial, but when a higher price is paid  
for the better grade of cream, pat-  
rons will be encouraged to continue  
their efforts to furnish the factory  
with cream of the best grade possi-  
ble.—Wisconsin Bulletin.

### Instructions for Patrons

Mr. Frank Hens, Chief Dairy In-  
structor for Western Ontario, has  
sent the following letter to the  
creamery men in his district.

"About 17,000 patrons supply cream  
to the creameries of Western On-  
tario. The quality of butter has rap-  
idly improved during the past few  
years.

"Continued educational methods  
should result in a further improve-  
ment in the average quality of the  
cream.

"The two Creamery Instructors  
visit as many patrons as possible,  
but owing to the large territory cov-  
ered, the number visited each year  
must of necessity be limited. To as-  
sist in this work a sum has been set  
aside from the grant of the Nation-  
al Department to the Ontario De-  
partment to employ a "Special" In-  
structor to visit, free of charge, where re-  
quested, all or a portion of the creamery  
patrons. The Special Instructor will  
go out on the cream route and give  
information to the patrons on the  
handling of separators, the care of  
cream, etc.

"If you wish to have the special  
instructor visit your patrons, kindly  
fill in the enclosed application form,  
and return to us at an early date."

Applications from creamery men  
are coming in much more rapidly  
than the creameries can be visited.  
Western Ontario creamery men know  
a good thing when they see it.

### Improve Dairy Conditions

By James Sorensen

It is not too late yet to do a little  
missionary work among the patrons  
along the line of producing economi-  
cal feed for the cow for next fall and  
winter. If you already have some  
silos in your community it will not  
be difficult to convince others that  
the silo is the dairyman's best  
friend, while if there are no silos in  
your neighborhood you should make  
a special effort to get three or four of  
your patrons interested. Remember  
that if you do it may be of inestim-  
able value to future dairying in your  
community, and it will eventually re-  
sult in more milk and cream for the  
creamery, as well as better profits for  
the dairyman, and with an increased  
run at the creamery you or your suc-  
cessor will surely reap some reward  
in the way of better salaries.

There will be a time when most peo-  
ple thought that the buttermaker's  
duties were confined to the work done  
inside of the creamery, but this be-  
lief has long ago been shattered, and  
the buttermaker whose interest ceases  
when he has locked the door is no  
longer considered a first class man,  
and his service is not sought by the  
creamery. It is his duty to see that he  
could stir up interest among the pat-  
rons, as well as make good butter.

We will realize that many butter-  
makers have their hands full of work  
inside the creamery, but they have their  
least occasion to talk to their patrons  
once in a while, and they would hard-  
ly be so busy but what they would  
have to do is to give a few words to  
them in the interest of better and more up-  
to-date dairy methods. The fact of  
the matter is, a buttermaker's value  
is now measured as much by his  
ability to improve dairy conditions in  
his community as it is by his ability  
to turn out the best butter from the  
raw material he receives.

Now, you are in a position that you  
can not do much by talking  
silos, as the time may not be ripe for

their introduction in your section, but  
there are so many other things that  
should be done to improve dairy con-  
ditions that you need not be idle if  
you care to do something for the  
good cause. There is no place but  
what the problem of producing free  
butter is of vital importance, and  
the buttermakers should be able to  
be capable of giving advice along this  
line, otherwise he is not living up to  
his opportunities.—Dairy Record.

### WANTED—CREAM

Highest Toronto prices paid for Cream  
delivered at Any Express Office.

**WE** **WANT** ALL **DIARIES**  
**FURNISH CANS**  
**PAY ACCOUNTS PROMPTLY**  
**WE ARE NOT ESSENTIAL**

Write for particulars.

**THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Toronto**

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER**

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pullers, Benches,  
Halls, Chain Vise, Fencing, Iron Pumps,  
etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list  
on stationery. **ALL DIARIES**—Waste and  
Metal Co., Dept. F.D., 100 St. James  
Street, Montreal.

### BUTTERMAKER WANTED

Qualified Buttermaker for Lanesville  
Milk Company's plant at Colwood,  
Apply

**LAURENTIA MILK CO., 317 QUEEN ST. W.**

**TORONTO, ONT.**

### FARM FOR SALE

I am offering my 200 acre farm for \$2,500  
on a 10% cash sale. It is well stocked with  
my continuing farming longer. The soil is  
rich, and the water is pure. The farm is  
cultivated. This was originally two farms and  
there are two sets of farm buildings. The  
climate and soil are excellently adapted for  
corn, clover, wheat, other grains and alfalfa.  
It is an ideal growing contest, conducted by  
Farm and Dairy recently, a field on my farm  
secured a high prize. The farm is located  
from the village of Kettle, where are churches,  
schools, and a good store. It is a very good  
this is the best snap I know of. If not sold,  
it will be a valuable property. None other need  
apply.  
**J. C. TAYLOR KEENE, ONT.**

## Economize

on Milk for Calves and

Make More Money

Raise 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, Whitest, Nutritious  
meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have  
duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on applica-  
tion.

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

**CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED**

**TORONTO, CANADA**

**WHOLESALE**

**MERCHANTS**

**PRODUCE CO.**

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey

Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands  
large supplies of choice farm products.

We need your order or weekly  
market letters.

**57 Front St. E., Toronto**

Established 1898

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

## Cheese D

Makers are invited to send  
questions on all cheese making  
to the Cheese Man, Editor of  
the Cheese Man, 100  
Queens Street, Toronto.

## Cheese Making

G. Pabou, Kingst

Kingston

I had the privilege

of the farms at

and on my visit to

gainers, and had to

write the condition

of milk was being pro-

duced.

English and Scot-

land advantage over

others, as they need

not of the milk.

The milk is under his

care. The milk is not

so stable for ar-

ter it is drawn, by

the dairy where it

is sold. There is evi-

dence that cheese

makers realize the

business in connec-

tion with it. I have

seen, some of them

make a day. The co-

nsult a best

100 LBS.

**WINDSOR**

**CHEESE SAIT**

THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.

100 LBS.

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

**THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.**

**100 LBS.**

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

**THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.**

**100 LBS.**

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

**THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.**

**100 LBS.**

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

**THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.**

**100 LBS.**

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

**THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.**

**100 LBS.**

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

**THE CANADIAN SAIT CO.**

**100 LBS.**

**WINDMILL**

**CHEESE**

**SAIT**

### Cheese Department

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

#### Cheese Making in Scotland

G. Poulton, Chief Dairy Instructor, Kington, Ont.

I had the privilege of visiting several of the farms and dairies in Scotland on my visit to Great Britain last summer, and had the opportunity of seeing the conditions under which the milk was being produced and manufactured.

English and Scotch makers have a great advantage over our Canadian makers, as they nearly all have full control of the milk supply. As a rule the cheese maker pays the farmer a lease rental for the cows, the farmer furnishes the feed, and the cheese maker takes full charge of the herd for a year. The milking and caring of the milk is under his supervision. The milk is not allowed to remain in the stable for any length of time before it is drawn, but is taken direct to the dairy where it is strained and cooled. There is every evidence that the makers realize the importance of cleanliness in connection with their work. I have found the stables very clean, some of them being scrubbed twice a day. The cows were brushed

and the udders washed before milking.

As a rule, the milking was done by women. In some cases I saw them washing their hands after milking a cow and before milking another. This appeared to be their regular custom, as they had been given no previous notice of my coming. I was anxious to see their everyday conditions, for when comparing their make of cheese with ours I was somewhat at a loss to know why, as that they could retain so much moisture and have the flavor remain sound.

#### Loss in Making Overripe Milk into Cheddar Cheese

Prof. H. H. Don, O. A. C., Guelph

This is the fourth year for these tests to ascertain how much loss is sustained by allowing milk to become overripe or develop too much acid for cheddar cheese-making. There are objections to the method followed in conducting these experiments, but as they correspond with factory conditions they are nearly enough correct for practical purposes, but are not scientifically correct.

The method followed was to take the milk arriving overripe at various times during the season and make this into cheese in the best manner possible, then compare these results with those obtained on previous or succeeding days when the milk was normal.

There were made during the season of 1911, 12 experiments, seven of which were overripe lots, and five were normal. The seven lots consisted of 21,038 lbs. milk having an average of 3.41 per cent. fat and 2.22 per cent. casein. The five normal lots contained 6,743 lbs. milk, testing an average of 3.43 per cent. fat, and 2.19 per cent. casein—practically the same as the overripe lots. The percentages of fat and casein in the whey from the overripe lots were, respectively, .171 and .085, while the whey from the normal lots averaged .167 per cent. fat and .069 per cent. casein. The overripe lots remained in the whey for an average of 49 minutes, while the normal lots were in an average of 2 hours and 40 minutes.

The remainder of the results are shown in the table following:

|   | Normal lots. | Overripe lots |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Lbs. cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk         | 89.34        | 87.54         |
| Lbs. milk per lb. cheese                | 11.11        | 11.44         |
| Per cent shrinkage at 1 month old       | 2.76         | 2.15          |
| Per cent moisture in green cheese       | 34.94        | 34.50         |
| Per cent moisture in cheese 1 month old | 35.10        | 34.45         |
| Average score for flavor (40)           | 35.76        | 35.07         |
| Average score for closeness (15)        | 14.25        | 14.28         |
| Average score for color (15)            | 14.43        | 14.29         |
| Average score for texture (30)          | 17.52        | 16.95         |
| Average score for total (100)           | 92.06        | 90.58         |

1. Last year the normal lots produced an average of 2.58 lbs. more cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk, as compared with the overripe lots; this year the difference was 2.4 lbs. in favor of the normal lots.

2. Both last year and this year the normal lots of cheese contained higher percentages of moisture.

3. In both years the quality of the cheese was superior from the normal lots.

The practical lesson is that patrons of cheeseries should prevent so far as possible, milk becoming overripe, as such milk causes a loss of cheese-making material, produces a poorer quality of cheese. The milk can be prevented from becoming overripe by cleanliness, and cooling it to about 65 degrees F. on the farm.—O. A. C. Report.

#### An Experience with Aerating

Wm. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

At one time I made cheese. The proprietor of the factory asked me to make cheese for the exhibition at Ot-

## SHE PAID To Escape These Disks!

We office in our have, this very telling the letter plucky woman here mentioned paid her hard-earned money to escape washing these disks.

Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money out of their own purses to escape washing disks in filled cream separators. Here is just one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to have a cream separator. He thought only of the purchase price and refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful



### SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

She knew that Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in the right-hand pan and are the only hand pan and are the only skimming force and skim twice as clean as others—thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So, to what her husband was willing to pay she added enough hard-earned money from her own slender purse to buy a Sharples Tubular. And now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw.

#### One Difference Between Tubulars and Others

easy-to-wash separator bowls. She also knew that Tubulars have twice the year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So, to what her husband was willing to pay she added enough hard-earned money from her own slender purse to buy a Sharples Tubular. And now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw.

What greater praise could be given Tubulars than the fact that women so greatly prefer them that they will pay to escape washing other machines? Ask for Catalog No. 793

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Sharples? You can do either.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

**WINDSOR CHEESE SALT**

Our CHEESE MAKING SALT

#### Make Better Cheese By Using Better Salt

The secret of good cheese-making is—the salt you use.

The smoothness, richness, color and keeping quality—all depend on the salt you use to salt the curd.

### WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

#### Makes Smooth, Rich Cheese

For years, the prize winners at all the big fairs, have used Windsor Cheese Salt.

It dissolves slowly, salts the curd evenly, and makes a deliciously flavored cheese that "keeps." 74C

#### SITUATION WANTED

Housekeeper, married, wishes situation country or factory. Wages reasonable. Apply

BOX 914, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

tawa. I was pleased to be requested to do this, and started then to influence my patrons in giving me a nice flavored milk the next morning. I told them to aerate their milk, that is run it over an aerator, or by using a dipper and hailing the milk, expose it to the air. We used to say they would take off the animal heat and animal flavor.

They all said they would. Next morning one old man brought me in a sample of what I received that day. He had three cans of milk, and looking into my face, said: "Willie, I have done my best to give you good

### WANTED

A First-Class Dairyman. Must be well acquainted with ice-cream making, pasteurization of milk and operating milk-condensing plant. Best of references required. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to

THE CRYSTAL DAIRY CO., LIMITED  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

#### WANTED AT ONCE FIRST CLASS CHEESE MAKER

Must apply in person and have good recommendation as to ability and character. Maker will have a chance to buy this factory, which is one of the best in Eastern Ontario. Apply to

MARSHAL RATHWELL, NAVAN, ONT.

### Well DRILLING MACHINES

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

### Going West?

Want information as to BEST FARM LANDS IN CANADA?

Write the Secretary, Central Alberta Development League, Edmonton, Alberta, for Illustrated Booklet FD descriptive of

## Central Alberta

Land still cheap. Free land in some districts. No Irrigation; no "Dry Farming."

Normal lots. Overripe lots

11.11 11.44

2.76 2.15

34.94 34.50

35.10 34.45

35.76 35.07

14.25 14.28

14.43 14.29

17.52 16.95

92.06 90.58

"Bluish"

"Thank you; I believe you have," and he pulled off the covers. Say, the smell of that milk would melt your heart. The man had done his best, and I could do nothing but take it in, but there were no cheese made for exhibition that day.

That evening I drove by this man's place, and I saw him again taking care of his milk, using a dipper, and by dipping and pouring exposed the milk to the air. They had been drawing out manure and scattering it on the fields and a breeze was blowing from it towards the place where the milk was being cared for by exposing it to the air. The air was much the same that comes from the ordinary stable. It was loaded with bacteria, and seeded the milk. When one realizes that there is hardly a man who takes care of cows whose clothes do not smell "cowie" and that the milk during the process of milking comes in contact with this smell, we realize the conditions in which the old man was bailing his milk in that filthy air from the fertilized field.



COULD we forbear dispute and practice love,  
We should agree as angels do above.—Waller.

## A Warming Frost

By WILLIAM H. HAMBLY  
(In Farm and Dairy)

I AM going to Blue Plains this morning for that new sprayer. Want to go along, Dutchy?"

"I am not Dutch," and she gave her brown head a little indignant toss. "Haven't I told you that the only thing I inherited from my grandfather was my nose—and it isn't turned up by a tiny bit."

"All right then, Frenchy," and Fred Cole smiled teasingly as he got up from the breakfast table. "But, anyway, do you want to go?"

"Now you are on the right limb of my family tree. I feel real Frenchy this morning—and I do want to go. I just must have a new dress, and we will get it to-day."

The one who said, "When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window," was a chronic pessimist. But even where love permanently abides, the mere swish of a prospective new dress often brings on an overheated condition of the atmosphere—followed by a chill and a general downpour.

"No, Nina, not to-day," said Cole soberly.

"For goodness sake, when then?" she flared. "So far as I can remember, I have had two dollars and forty cents' worth of clothes in the three years we have been married." There was sudden accusation, even resentment, in the tone.

"You know, Nina," he tried to keep his voice cool and patient. "what a struggle I have had; how close I have had to figure."

"Oh, figure, figure," she caught up. "You can find money somewhere to buy old clothes and sprayers and lamps—and everything else."

"But, Nina—I have to have these things."

"Oh, yes," petulantly, "but I don't have to have anything. I haven't seen home for two years—because I didn't want them to see how shabby I am."

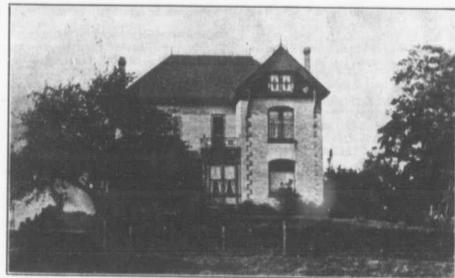
Then he grew resentful and angry, and said those things which an angry person is apt to say, which were half true, but wholly unjust.

And she—all fire and tow—read a bill of his neglects and short-comings which, if true and totaled, would have equalled—a brute.

Cole drove away alone. At the corner, from force of habit, he looked back; but no dainty little figure stood on the porch, waving hand or fluttering a handkerchief. Instantly a feeling of being abused, of resentment, swept over him. But in a few moments, as he drove along the north end of his orchard, he almost forgot it.

Straight as a line for half a mile, ran the rows of apple trees. The carefully cultivated soil, the healthy pink bark of the trunks, and the wide vigorous branches, indicated years of excellent care. And now, almost as far as the eye could see, was a gentle undulating billow of green and white and pink. It looked as though every

one of the thirty-two hundred trees was fairly overrunning with blossoms. There was more than the pride of ownership in the young man's eyes as he ran them lovingly over the long sweep of his eighty-acre orchard, picking out here and there, by bark or blossom or size, the different varieties. There was more than anticipation in the young man's heart as he looked at his orchard in its first full promise of a rich harvest. Deeper than the pleasures of possession, stronger than anticipation of rich financial returns, was the joy of work well done. By skill and patience and knowledge he had grown that orchard. It was the work of his hand. With science and industry and grit



The attractive brick residence here illustrated is the home of H. H. Bowley, Middlesex Co., Ont., a fine home in a new farming district.

he had fought the scores of enemies in earth and air of the young trees, and had won. It was a beautiful victory.

Young Cole had reasons to feel proud of his accomplishment. Six years before, when he bought the place, was one of the poorest, worst run-down farms in that section of the Ozarks. It had been one of the first farms cleared in south Missouri. And since the days of Andrew Jackson, a long procession of tenants and owners had gone on making the poor soil poorer by trying in a foolish and primitive way to grow grain where grain was not meant to grow.

None of them had ever discovered—or tried to discover the real use of the land, until Fred Cole, a thinking, investigating lad of twenty, got it into his head to buy the farm. He got the eighty acres for five dollars an acre. And the man who sold it to him told him encouragingly—after the deal was closed—that he was intending to give it away if he hadn't sold it—it was not worth paying taxes on.

But the young man went to work. He borrowed money, and set the whole eighty acres in choice four-

year-old apple trees of the finest varieties. Then he went straight to the state university and entered the Agricultural College.

During summer vacation and by taking two weeks in the spring, he kept the young orchard in growing condition. And in his course he specialized on horticulture and put into immediate practice what he learned.

It was while in the university that he met Nina, who was a student in the academic department. Immediately after graduation they had married and moved on to the farm in the Ozark hills.

The first year the trees were too young to bear much. The next year a late frost killed all the blossoms. But this year promised wonderful returns. Why, if nothing happened, they would average a barrel to the tree—and that would be—but it was not safe to count.

He had driven slowly across the end of the orchard. At the corner, where the road turned north into the woods, he looked back again. The pretty cottage just west of the orchard was on the highest point and could easily be seen. Sometimes she waved again.

But no, she was not in sight. His face was hot, and he drove rapidly away, nourishing a sense of being wronged, of being badly treated.

And, man-like, the more he thought of it, the worse she seemed to be in the wrong, and the surer he was that he was entirely free from blame. Not satisfied with that conclusion, he went on piling up arguments until he seemed to be very badly abused. He had had to borrow money—much

and keep her a prisoner for want of clothes—why, it was awful. And that had been so plucky and bright. The best company in the world and the bravest little girl—and she had come to him. Which also, was—

He drove on a little more rapidly. He would hurry home and tell her all about it. And when the apple crop was sold, she should have her clothes she wanted, and they would spend at least one evening in town with friends or at entertainments, so she should go home as often as she wished.

It was nearly noon when he reached Blue Plains. After he had fed the team and had had dinner, he drove out two miles to the state farm experiment station to see the new sprayer at work before he bought one.

Mr. Baird, the director, had gone to a neighboring orchard, but would be back at 3 o'clock.

The young man waited with considerable impatience, for it would be long before he was getting home. It was 3:30 o'clock before the director returned.

"Whew!" shivered Cole as he walked into the orchard. "The wind has gone northwest. Shall I get a coat?"

"No danger to-night, I think," said Baird. "It is going to be cloudy, but if it blows like this, it will clear to-morrow, look out for tomorrow night."

"I'm fixed for it this time," said Cole. "Got four thousand new burners and plenty of oil. I'll light them at the first sign of danger."

It was five o'clock by the time the young farmer had purchased his sprayer and was ready to start home.

"Whoee!" he whistled, as he climbed into the spring wagon. "It's getting cold in a hurry. Guess I better get out my burners to-night."

It was twenty miles home, and a very rough road. It usually took him five hours, but he meant to drive it in four this evening.

The wind had risen until it roared in the trees. It felt damp, and smelt like the breath of a young blizzard. At six o'clock the sky was thick and overclouded. Cole's teeth fairly chattered as he had left his overcoat at home.

But when he reached the top of the next hill there was a rift in the sky—the swirling clouds had parted—and a cold strip of red sky showed through the trees. Cole looked at his watch. It was 7 o'clock, and he was not quite half way home.

He drove on briskly, feeling a little uneasy. When he saw another rift in the sky was swept almost clear, and the wind was driving down. It was nine miles and a half from home, and he had not started at his watch. It was twenty minutes past eight.

Cole felt the chill in the air and in his hands—and a colder chill crept through him. Now there was indeed a danger, and he was very close from his precious orchard, and his burners were empty in the orchard, and stacked in the barn were the barrels of crude oil.

He kept telling himself that he would not frost. It only seemed so because it had been so warm. Yet he shivered, his nose and fingers, and the wind was very cold. He was on an almost reckless pace. As he passed an old clearing, that he recognized, he again looked at his watch.

Nine o'clock, and still some distance from home.

As he went down into the next valley, dark from the heavy shadow of the timber, that walled the road, he picked out his hand and plucked a yellow-leaf.

It crinkled in his fingers.

His heart gave a gasp; he started earlier; why, in this—eighty lights on the wire in the barn and on the trees, and on the sprayer blossoms—why say.

He was already over rocks and up steep hills and narrow valleys; and as his sprayer had an auto start, he was sure he just couldn't let these years of work and money snatched so soon from a bush before he was frost upon them.

Were they already sick at the thought of the blossoms that might be killing? He hoped that he might be able to save some of them, but he could not freeze.

He started down the hill just up the hill, and he was on a high ridge and he then he reached the top of the ridge, and his team was in the shallow hollow across the hard. He had stared hard at the water level, and the horses started to cry and he lighted back and gasped so late. It was five o'clock by the time he was down to a wagon.

As he came down near the corner of the field, he straightened up. He had caught a regular snore. He sharply and galloped to the corner of the field.

He drew up suddenly. For half a mile, a smoke haze completely enveloping the field, would scarcely see the trees—and all down the hill. He drove along slowly. A strife of smoke near the road, and the familiar little figure, he had coats, hurriedly comes to light the last of the night.

His throat contracted, and he was in a minute. "Why," she said, "they were by the fire, and there is no wonder at all, and not quite half a farm."

For an hour by sun that day, and I don't know, Wagner and the Smiths, they drove the oil of the burners you had put on, and I came after each and lighted the fire."

He had already told things he had thought during his long ride, but not much to say, but that back to the orchard, and he looked at her fondly at the head.

"Well, you must be able to beat."

One Little Thing—  
A virgin tells of her first wife, who was a friend in woman's suffrage to vote. "No," she exclaimed, "I am a member of the first convention of the first year, if there is any other, the men folks care for the woman's suffrage to vote. Hot or even cold water used to clean paint, and the varnish and the paint."

his heart gave a thump—it was beating already. Why hadn't it started earlier; why of all days, had he chosen this—eighty acres of the finest blossoms in the world; protection afforded the barn, and frost creeping and creeping upon the millions of precious blossoms—while he was miles away.

He was already bumping recklessly over rocks and into cuts; he was up steep hills and down into narrow valleys; but he leaned forward in his seat and shook the lines and harnesses free.

Surely he would get there in time—just couldn't lose now after all these years of work and waiting. He again snatched those young leaves from a bush beside the road. There was frost upon them—no doubt of it. Were they already killed? He felt sick at the thought of it. Although the blossoms were in the state supposed to be, frost still he believed that he might get there in time to save some of them—if it only would not freeze.

He started down into the last valley. Just up the next hill and down a long ridge, and he would be home. When he reached the bottom of the hill, his team was in a gallop. Ahead of him a little creek sprang out across the hard. He leaned forward, and stared hard into the dim starlight—the water looked white. And when the horses struck it there was a splash and a light, and a Cole leaped back and groaned. He was soaked late. It was ice. He drew his horses down to a walk—no use to gallop now.

As he came down the woods road near the corner of his farm, he suddenly straightened up and sniffed the air—he had caught the whiff of a horse. He struck his horses sharply and galloped into the road at the corner of the orchard.

He drew up suddenly, and sat and stared. For half a mile a solid mass of smoke hung in the air, completely enveloping the orchard so he could scarcely see the outlines of the trees—and all down the long rows were the crude oil lamps.

He drove along slowly, wondering, amazed. A stir of wind parted the smoke near the road, and he saw a familiar little figure, wearing one of his old coats, hurrying between the trees to light the burners.

His throat contracted; something stung his eyes. He was over the fence in a minute.

"Why," she said laughingly, when they were by the fire in the cottage, "there is no wonder about it at all. I am not much of a farmer, but I knew an hour by sun that it was going to rain, so I got Mr. Jones and Mr. Wagner and the Smith boys to help. They drove the oil wagon and filled the burners you had placed along the fence, and I came after them with a torch and lighted the oil. It was lots of fun."

He had already told her of all the things he had thought and planned during his long ride. There was real-estate to say, but as he rose to start back to the orchard to watch the burners through the night of frost, he looked at her fondly and shook his head.

"Well, you must be Dutch—for you can't be beat."

**One Little Thing.**—Kate Douglas begins tells of a hard-working farmer's wife, who was asked if she believed in woman's suffrage, and would like to vote. "No, certainly I do not," she exclaimed with a vigorous gesture of the hand-clasher. "I say, if there is any one little thing that the men folks can do alone, for goodness sake let 'em do it."

Hot or even cold water should never be used to clean paint, as it destroys the varnish and the paint soon wears

## The Upward Look

### God's Kingdom

No. 4

After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.—St. Matthew 6, 9-10.

God is love. (1 John 4, 8). Knowing this, what conditions have we a right to believe that God would like to see prevail on earth? May we not know, with absolute certainty, that God desires to see righteousness, and love between man and man, and man's actions here below?

We are told that "the rule of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace." (Romans 14, 17) "For as many as shall love the most precious blood of Christ, all that they may have, and shall give to him to pay for the coming of God's kingdom and that His will might be done on earth as it is in heaven, He meant us to pray for a time when that justice should rule on earth and when men would love each other in sincerity and in truth; when they would show their love in loving service one to another, while man in the time when no man should seek his own but every man another's wealth." (1 Corinthians 10, 24.)

In spite of the fact that we have been repeating this prayer for centuries, we have wandered far from the ideal that it holds out before us! While preaching salvation for men's souls we have neglected—beyond the giving of inadequate charity—to pay attention to their bodies. Therefore, reforms have sprung up in our great cities. In them people live in misery and in pain, and they suffer for lack of their daily bread, while many of them live those who have such wealth they know not how to use it all. Is that God's will being done on earth?

Only recently has the Christian Church begun to recognize that it has a duty in these matters. Hitherto we have been content to take it for granted that there was no way in which we could prevent the misery and want and suffering that has prevailed in the world. We have even assumed that they were ordained of God, and that while we could not hope to understand why God should permit such conditions to exist, we must strive to endure them patiently.

It is this doctrine which the poor have not been able to harmonize with the conception of a loving heavenly Father which we have preached at the same time. Being unable to understand it they have been turning their backs on the claims of the increasing numbers. It is largely this attitude of the church which has led the Socialists, in hundreds of thousands, to denounce Christianity as a sham and which has rested their feet, deciding to seek, by means of political methods, to bring about reforms which they believe will result in justice being established on earth between man and man.

With this conception of the attitude of these two great bodies—the church and the organized masses outside of the church—we may not, as professing Christians, rest ourselves content, as the Jews did to the Gentiles, the true conception of God's kingdom and of his will being done on earth as it is in heaven?

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in his book, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," says: "The very essence of true religion is the faith that He is such a God that He will dispose of all His creatures wisely and fairly and in perfect love. And the very essence of a true religion, as the message which calls religion into be-

ing, is that it makes God's wisdom and fairness and love manifest, and so helps us to understand and adore and trust Him, not only for ourselves but for the whole world. The idea of an irresponsible God is a moral mockery. Poisonous doubt exhales from it as malaria from a swamp. . . . Our hearts recoil from such a doctrine."

Another, one of the greatest minds the world has ever seen,—Henry George—a man who was loved by the common people of two continents, showed the results that flow from such a thought when he said, "Better to me, higher to me, is the God, than the professed Christian, who, while prating of the goodness and the Fatherhood of God, tells us in words as some do, or tells us indirectly as others do, that millions and millions of little children are being brought into the world by the creative fiat, with no place in this world provided for them. Aye! tells us that, by the laws of God, the poor are created in order that the rich may have the unctuous satisfaction of dealing out charity to them—tells us that a state of things exists like that in the city of Glasgow, where 125,000 human beings, as in other great cities on both sides of the Atlantic, are living whole families in a single room, where little children are dying every day, dying by hundreds of thousands, because, having come into this world,—those children of God, with His first, by His decree—they find that there is not space on the earth sufficient for them to live; and are driven out of God's world because they cannot get room enough, cannot get air enough, cannot get sustenance enough. I believe in no such god. If I did, though I might bend before him in fear I would hate him in my heart. . . . Aye! that Christianity that puts on the Creator the evil, the in-

justice, the suffering, the degradation that are due to the industries, is worse, far worse than Atham. That is the blasphemy, and if there be a sin against the Holy Ghost, that is the unpardonable sin."

Fortunately the Christian church is awakening from its sleep. It is beginning to catch glimpses of the new vision of the church's responsibilities and possibilities. Our leaders in church work are beginning to search their hearts and to learn God's will in these matters as never before. In last week's issue of *The Presbyterian*, the leading paper of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the editor has this to say: "Every one knows how slowly the Protestant Church awakened to a sense of duty in connection with foreign missions. Similarly in regard to the suffering and injustice that has too largely prevailed in Christian lands, the Church for a long time was content to play the role of priest or Levite and pass by on the other side. All this is changing now."

The change is coming none too soon. This is the testing time of our Christianity. With God's help and through the leading paper of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the editor has this to say: "Every one knows how slowly the Protestant Church awakened to a sense of duty in connection with foreign missions. Similarly in regard to the suffering and injustice that has too largely prevailed in Christian lands, the Church for a long time was content to play the role of priest or Levite and pass by on the other side. All this is changing now."



A teacher in a New Jersey educational institution had been trying to make clear to her pupils the principle in physics that heat expands and cold contracts. The rule was discussed in its various aspects and bearings, and finally the teacher said:

"William Brown, suppose you give me a good example of the rule."  
"Well, ma'am," answered William—"in summer, when it is hot, the days are longer, and in winter, when it is cold, the days are shorter."  
Washington "Post."



## Good Meals at Camp Comfort

The boys at Camp Comfort are using the same stove that they had last year. It was the best they could get. It was a

### New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

This year they get a New Perfection Oven Also a New Perfection Toaster Also a New Perfection Broiler

" Gee, what a difference in the meals a good stove makes," said one of the boys. So they called their shack "Camp Comfort." And they will tell their mothers and wives about the stove, too. For the New Perfection Oil Cook-stove is as convenient for the home as for the camp. It will bake, broil, roast and toast as well as a regular camp range.

### The New Perfection Stove

is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, draw shelves, level racks, etc. Long chimneys, expansion valves, etc. Cooks with 1, 2 or 3 burners. All models First Class. Cooks with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending for it.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

### Have City Conveniences



REPLACE the pestilent, draught-out-of-doors closet, with an in-doors closet which requires no sewer plumbing and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a

#### "Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath room, cellar, or any other convenient place in doors, merely requiring to be connected by a pipe for ventilation with the sewer. "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with Tweed Closets is both a deodorant and a fly-killer and has been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price list.

STEELE TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LIMITED  
Dept. 101 Tweed, Ont.

### Capable Old Country DOMESTICS

Scott, English and Irish. Party arrives about Aug. 5th, Sept. 2nd and weekly after.

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



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for 120 lots, f.o.b. Toronto  
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.  
G. J. Carter, Manager Toronto, Ont.

### CHALLENGE

WATERPROOF



### GOLLARS

### OUR HOME CLUB

#### The Deadly House Fly

Probably no more dangerous living creature is at large to-day than the ordinary house fly. Why? Because it is to be found in nearly all parts of the world and in every house, no matter how far removed from objectionable surroundings.

It is useless to go into detail as to how the fly comes into existence, but it is of great importance to know how its existence to a very great degree can be prevented.

What harm does the innocent little fly do? The fly that we worry about is children not to torture. The first place we will usually find the fly in the early summer is around heaps of garbage, manure piles and dirt and filth in whatever form it may be found. All decayed and decaying matter is the haunt of these flies, the place as it were where they hold their picnics, festivals, lawn socials and gatherings of all kinds.

From the above mentioned source of filth and refuse of all kinds these flies go directly to the house and on to the table, walk over the bread and cakes, cheese, in fact all eatables as they calling stations whenever the opportunity affords itself. On the legs of these flies are all sorts of filth germs—typhoid germs, diarrhoea germs, and poisonous germs of the most virulent type. These germs are then consumed by the family in eating their daily bread.

To convince yourself of the killing power of one fly, especially on children, take two pint bottles of milk. Boil them. Seal one bottle without a

fly, and seal the other after having dipped a fly in it, and then remove it before sealing. Watch and see which milk is best fitted for the baby after keeping 24 hours. Remember that nothing is fit to eat after having been walked over by a fly.

How can this trouble be avoided? First, by being careful of all refuse about the premises, and second, by keeping the floor and window sills well screened—not half screened as is often the case. If you have a screen door have it fit so as to keep out the fly, and the same with the window screening, and don't forget that flies have killed more people than bullets ever did.—"The Doctor."

#### A Cheerful Home

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers, which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, do kind words and kind acts. The sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn loving toward it from all the tumult of the world, and it will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughter long after the head is pillowed in the dust of death; and the fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of her sons. The man wears his mantle and fill his place; while on the other hand; from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings which have made their own lives so wretched.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men who disturb and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation—who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves, and trouble to those around them — "Nephew Frank."

#### Where the Credit belongs

Looked at with a critical eye, the habit of smoking appears in every way worthy of its origin. No renowned thinker made this discovery. No searcher into the mysteries of Nature found for the benefit of his fellow-men is hailed to-day as the genius to whom we owe the invention of tobacco-smoking. The savages have all the credit, and fifty so. For who but a savage would deliberately proceed to ignite a little bundle of dried herbs for the sake of sucking the smoke into his mouth and puffing it out again? Surely no one but a being wholly ignorant of the purpose served by the human breathing apparatus would employ them in such a way.

The savage mind is not given to careful reflection. He has some unthinking mood that leads some barbarians to knock out their front teeth, some to distend enormously the lobes of their ears, and others to flatten the foreheads of their children, leads others to an unintelligent persistence in the habit of smoking.—Bartlett.

### The Sewing Room

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

**GIRL'S DRESS, 740**  
There is no frock that is more becoming to the little girl than the one that is made with kimono sleeves. This one is trimmed after the latest fashion and is just as charming as can be while it is so simple that busy mothers will be sure to welcome it.



For the year size and a light color will be needed. It will be made of material 27, 1 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1/2 and 2 1/2 for the trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

#### KIMONO OR HOUSE GOWN, 742



The house gown made with a great big collar is always an attractive one. This design will be found a good one for pretty, wearable materials at low prices. The weight of the material and the sleeve are plain, stitched to the arm-holes, and are finished with the flaring cuffs. The trim is becoming. The fulness at the waist line can be laid in place by means of any pretty ribbon or sash.

For the medium size will be required 8 yards of material 27 inches, 7 1/2 yards 36 inches or 14 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/4 of a yard 2 inches wide for collar and cuffs and 1 1/2 yards of banding.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust measure.

#### TUCKED KIMONO BLOUSE, 743



The kimono blouse is always pretty and always graceful and is a good favorite. This one includes tucks that provide just the becoming fullness. It is finished with big collar and a smart little tie passed through at opening, that gives a very distinctive touch.

The medium size will require 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3 1/4 yards 18 inches wide for the collar.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36 and 40 bust measure.

#### NORFOLK COAT, 744



Norfolk coats are being worn very just now and they are always smart for certain occasions. This one includes coat pockets and is made with a pointed lapel for both smart and very generally becoming.

The medium size will be needed yards of material 36 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 44 or 46 inch wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36 and 40 inch bust measure.

### OUR FARM

Correspondence

#### PRINCE EDWARD

**LOWER MONTAGU**  
having very dry three weeks. Pasture crops are doing well, but half a crop or no crop at all has been secured. Corn has been better, 35 to 55; wheat, 35 to 45; rye, 35 to 45; clover, 35 to 45. During the month ending the growth of light crop: The late sown root potatoes seem to be doing all right. The late sown root crops are doing all right. Some factories are

#### NOVA KING'S

**BERWICK** July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### ANTIGONISH

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### ONTARIO

**BRITANNIA** July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### HALIBURTON

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### OAK HEIGHTS-A

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### WELLINGTON

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### GUELPH

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### WINDSOR

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### WATERLOO

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

#### BRANTFORD

July 24th is light. The leading drought will be continued and severe. The straw will be

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LOWER MONTAGU, P. E. I.—We are having very dry weather—no rain for three weeks. Pasture is drying up badly...

RICHMOND, P. E. I.—The cold weather during the month of June has greatly retarded the growth of the hay. It will be a light crop.

NOVA SCOTIA. KING'S CO., N. S.—The water in the dyke lands is light. The cold period and ensuing drought will result in a short hay crop.

ANTIGONISH, P. E. I.—Haying will be a light crop. Potatoes promise well, but bugs are very plentiful.

ONTARIO. CARLTON CO., ONT.—BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, July 11—We are suffering from a severe drought.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.—KIMMOUNT, July 8.—The drought of the last two weeks has put a serious check on the hay.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. ONT.—OAK HEIGHTS—A successful picnic was held on July 3 by the Burnley Farmers' Club.

QUELPH, July 5.—We have just been enjoying a much needed rain. The past few weeks have been dry and hot.

ESSEX CO., ONT.—HARROW, July 11.—The farmers are busy haying, which is a short job.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.—TEMPO, July 8.—Weather has been warm and bright, but there has been some fine showers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. CHILLIWACK, July 8.—Having had commenced on most Chilliwack farms, the cherries are in their prime.

their alfalfa too closely laid fall on account of the scarcity of feed. Some fields of alfalfa suffered no damage.

KIRKSWALL, July 17.—Farmers are all busy at the hay. This crop is fairly heavy. Weather has been in about two weeks, but is very light.

BRANT CO., ONT.—FALKLAND, July 10.—Farmers are busy at their hay just now. Alfalfa is all mowed. It was not very heavy crop.

HJMPWORTH, July 6.—The early spring crop on high land is good. Much of it on lower land was badly drowned out.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.—ERIE VUE, July 12.—The weather is hot and dry, with now and then a slight electric shower.

OXFORD CO., ONT.—WOODSTOCK, July 15.—We are having a fine rain. Some fields are very good; others are light.

BLUTH, July 15.—Sections have had plenty of rain, while other portions have had no rain for six weeks.

BLUTH, July 15.—Sections have had plenty of rain, while other portions have had no rain for six weeks.

ELMVALE, July 15.—Rain has fallen pretty generally throughout, and great improvement in the appearance of crops is noticeable.

ESSEX CO., ONT.—HARROW, July 11.—The farmers are busy haying, which is a short job.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.—TEMPO, July 8.—Weather has been warm and bright, but there has been some fine showers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. CHILLIWACK, July 8.—Having had commenced on most Chilliwack farms, the cherries are in their prime.

is also late. Oats will be above average. Wheat is practically a failure. The hay harvest is over; only half a crop. Hogs are plentiful, and are selling at \$7.50.

WHEATLEY, July 11.—Crops are suffering. There has been no rain for three weeks. Hay is a fair crop. Corn is quite backward.

BRUCE CO., ONT.—HJMPWORTH, July 6.—The early spring crop on high land is good. Much of it on lower land was badly drowned out.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.—ERIE VUE, July 12.—The weather is hot and dry, with now and then a slight electric shower.

OXFORD CO., ONT.—WOODSTOCK, July 15.—We are having a fine rain. Some fields are very good; others are light.

BLUTH, July 15.—Sections have had plenty of rain, while other portions have had no rain for six weeks.

BLUTH, July 15.—Sections have had plenty of rain, while other portions have had no rain for six weeks.

ELMVALE, July 15.—Rain has fallen pretty generally throughout, and great improvement in the appearance of crops is noticeable.

ESSEX CO., ONT.—HARROW, July 11.—The farmers are busy haying, which is a short job.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.—TEMPO, July 8.—Weather has been warm and bright, but there has been some fine showers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. CHILLIWACK, July 8.—Having had commenced on most Chilliwack farms, the cherries are in their prime.

ABSORBINE Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Swollen Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Boils, Sores, Wire Cuts, Trauma, Swellings, Lacerations, and all aches and pains quickly without blistering, rubbing, or the use of any other medicine.

Sold Over 850,000 Cases in Five Years

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the

Best Wheat, Oat and Stock - Growing Districts of SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

450,000 acres to choose from PRICES' LOW

Terms most generous and helpful

Special Inducements Given Actual Settlers

Our crop payment plan requires no payment on land bought until the purchaser sells his first crop. He can use all his capital for cultivation and improvements.

Write for particulars. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY

F. W. HODSON & CO. ROOM 102, Temple Building TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Branch Office: North Eastford, Sask. Also Agents Canadian Pacific Lands

A New Name for the BEST Farm Engine

We have changed the name of our famous "CANADIAN" air-cooled and water-cooled engines to a name that also signifies quality. Hereafter these engines will be known as the "MONARCH".

It is a Monarch among farm engines. No engine runs better, is more compact, easier started, safer and steadier than this. Always remember the "MONARCH". Every part is true to 1/600 in. or less. Exhausts work on each part. Material is the best money can buy. Bearings are big and wide. The design is compact, and every detail is reachable. The "MONARCH" is made in Air-Cooled or Water-Cooled Styles. Sizes 10 to 30 H.P. Send for catalogue, prices. Write us for catalogue. Our Company has and buying terms for farmers. A new name, too.

THE CANADIAN ENGINES Limited Formerly Canadian-American Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Limited DUNNVILLE, ONT.

Frost & Wood, Limited, Smiths Falls, Ont. Sole Selling Agents for Eastern Ontario and Quebec and Maritime Provinces



HOLSTEINS

Durville Holstein Herd

Present offering—Bull Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Calantha...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, HULL COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT.

HOLSTEINS

No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL, the live Holstein man.

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio U.S.A.

LES CHENAUX FARMS

VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and the Gold Medal here at Ottawa...

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Regis Peterforje are, from tested dams. Priced right considering quality.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, bred by Dutchland Calantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers bred by Count Hengerveld Payne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER

BRONTE - - - ONT

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 2 to 10 mos. old, bred by KING HERBIE WALKER, whose 3 nearest dams and sister average...

Light ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50 and bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs also are stronger at \$7.50 to \$7.75...

The course of prices at Montreal has been similar to that at Toronto—a slump at the early part of the week, with conditions improving with cooler weather...

MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, July 20.—There was a stronger feeling in the market here for live hogs, and prices advanced a few cents...

The market for dressed hogs was steady and unchanged, with a firm tone, and sales of fresh-killed abattoir stock were limited...

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, July 20.—The cheese market this week opened with an easier feeling and prices showed a decline from the high-water mark of the previous week...

The market for butter is strong with a steady demand from the West, and a good speculative demand from Montreal dealers, who are putting away stocks for winter use.

The market for butter is strong with a steady demand from the West, and a good speculative demand from Montreal dealers, who are putting away stocks for winter use.

BRONTE - - - ONT

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 2 to 10 mos. old, bred by KING HERBIE WALKER, whose 3 nearest dams and sister average...

sold at 12 9-16c. Woodstock, July 17—800 boarded; all sold; colored, 12 7-8c.

Brookville, July 18—1,497 boxes boarded; white selling at 12 5-8c and colored at 12 3-8c.

Kingston, July 18—300 boxes colored sold at 12 7-8c and 150 boxes white at 12 5-8c.

Victoria, Que., July 19—About 2,000 cheese sold at 12 5-8c.

Montreal, July 19.—The Cooperative Society of Quebec Cheese Makers sold finest white cheese at 12 11-16c; No. 2, 12 5-8c; colored, finest, 12 11-16c; fine, 12 11-16c; No. 2, 12 3-8c; butter, finest, 28 1-8c; fine, 28 3-8c; No. 2, 28 1-8c; pasteurized, 28 1-8c.

STOCK FEATURES AT OTTAWA

New educational features and attractions are being arranged every week for the Dominion Exhibition to be held in Ottawa from September 6th to 16th.

More prominence will be given the prize winning animals at the Dominion Exhibition than has been usual at past Ottawa Exhibitions. On Thursday, September 13th, and on Saturday, September 14th, at 11:30 a.m. each day, all the cattle...

More prominence will be given the prize winning animals at the Dominion Exhibition than has been usual at past Ottawa Exhibitions.

BRONTE - - - ONT

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 2 to 10 mos. old, bred by KING HERBIE WALKER, whose 3 nearest dams and sister average...

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES Young Bulls and Heifers of good type and breeding no skin. YORKSHIRES Proves, sires, Calves, stags and Heifers of different ages. Orders booked for Spring Calves, stags and Feb., 1912, pigs of both sexes on hand.

W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

Tanglawlyd Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High Testing Record of Performance Cows. Present offerings—2 Young Cows that have just completed the R. O. P. test.

WOODSIE BROS., - - - ROTHSAY, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance 'phone in boxes.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THIRDS Young Bull dropped this fall, sired by 'Nether Hall' (Good-time'-2664)-(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages for sale.

J. W. LOGAN, Mowick Station, Que (Phone in house) 1-61

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale—High-Class Ayrshires, all ages, including Calves and Bulls fit for service. First prize Yorkshire 'Big' all ages sent in your orders now for pigs to be shipped in March. April and May; price, \$3 each. Registered in name of purchaser.

LAKEVIEW AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, bred by 'Barchessle Oberhoof Boy' (Imp.) No. 28,879. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the dams of a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

MISCELLANEOUS

Registered Tamworths

Morton Lodge is offering Tamworths, either sex, from six weeks to four months old. The true bacon type, having great bone and length. Registered in name of purchaser and guarantee satisfaction.

MOLASSINE PCL S. JOHN N.B. REGD TRADE MARK. Image of a barrel with a pig illustration.

AN EXPLANATION! THE GENUINE PIG FEED. (MADE IN ENGLAND) Is the best Food for Live Stock known to Science. Molassine Meal Company, Limited, London, Eng.

MOLASSINE PCL S. JOHN N.B. REGD TRADE MARK. Image of a barrel with a pig illustration.

# More Pigs To Be Given Away



## SOME WINNERS of Farm and Dairy Free Pure Bred Pigs

Name County Prov  
E. Barnes Stansell, Norfolk, Ont.  
Clarence Gowdy, Brant, Ont.  
E. C. Wilton, Grey, Ont.  
Joe Goodrich, Middlesex, Ont.  
W. H. Lucas, Jr., Lambton, Ont.  
Master Ben Rosell, Nipissing, Ont.  
Miss Rita Thorne, Peterboro, Ont.  
C. L. Johnston, Lincoln, Ont.  
Geo. J. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont.  
A. S. For, Oxford, Ont.  
Peter Steekly, Perth, Ont.  
T. Strachan, Wellington, Ont.  
Geo. Whaley, Oxford, Ont.  
Donald Snull, Oxford, Ont.  
Gordon Ellis, Brant, Ont.  
Mrs. E. Caven, Dufferin, Ont.  
E. J. Smith, Lambton, Ont.  
Jas. T. Darke, Wentworth, Ont.  
Fred Payne, Lambton, Ont.  
Chas. Roberts, Lambton, Ont.  
M. A. Stowe, Bromo, Que.  
J. Hawthorne, Renfrew, Ont.  
Jas. Stone, Lambton, Ont.  
Merton Carson, Durham, Que.  
R. S. Mittlemore, Bromo, Que.  
A. Ednie, Northumberland, Ont.  
John Patterson, Muskoka, Ont.  
Cliff J. Johnston, Durham, Que.  
Fred M. Weare, Durham, Que.  
L. Johnston, Hastings, Ont.  
F. R. Johnston, Durham, Que.  
Chas. Barr, Bruce, Ont.  
Harry Wheeler, Peterboro, Ont.  
Thos. Barron, Essex, Ont.  
Chris Jantzi, Perth, Ont.  
Karl Wood, Prince Edward, Ont.  
Clarence E. Nott, Elgin, Ont.  
G. A. McKeen, Norfolk, Ont.  
Fred T. Lynn, Th. Bay & R.R., Ont.  
Alonso M. Strong, Oxford, Ont.  
Peter Steekly, Perth, Ont.  
Thos. J. Norris, Nipissing, Ont.  
And. S. Turnbull, Waterloo, Ont.  
Leonard Bradley, Prescott, Ont.  
Chas. Lappa, Leeds, Ont.  
Stanley Curtis, Lambton, Ont.  
Albert Lamb, Nipissing, Ont.  
Geo. Wheatley, Peterboro, Ont.  
W. W. Atkinson, Peterboro, Ont.  
Jas. Douglas, Lambton, Ont.  
A. H. Hanton, Leeds, Ont.  
F. L. Carter, Shefford, Que.  
Clifton A. Temple, Stanstead, Que.  
A. J. Marsh, Bromo, Que.  
Hiram Lowden, Norfolk, Ont.  
Frank J. Harvey, Stanstead, Que.  
J. McMillan, Edmonton, Alta.  
D. N. Anderson, Lambton, Ont.  
Francis Wright, Middlesex, Ont.  
J. H. Munnell, Elgin, Ont.  
Geo. Quinlan, Bromo, Que.  
A. E. Juby, Peterboro, Ont.  
Jno. Bannister, Grey, Ont.  
H. L. Stowe, Bromo, Que.  
G. A. Cameron, Bromo, Que.  
Hubert Day, Leeds, Ont.

OUR Big Offer to give away Pure Bred Pigs free in return for a little time spent by our people in getting New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy is bringing delight to many of our people.

Boys and girls, and men and women too, are writing us, sending in Coupons for sample copies to show their friends and neighbors.

We are going to have to give away a lot of pure bred pigs. But, we'll have one for you. It'll be a real good one too. Will you try for it?



This Farm and Dairy pig was won by Miss Cattie McGregor, of Lambton Co., Ont. We send out only good ones.



Remember that pigs soon mature and increase rapidly. Say you try for a Farm and Dairy pig.

¶ You can have your choice of a Tamworth, Yorkshire, or Berkshire pure bred pig, either sex. We will give it to you free of cost in return for getting us only 9 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy each at only \$1.00 a year.

¶ These pure bred pigs we give away are good ones. We could not afford to send out any but the best that will be a credit to us and that will please you.

¶ You can in the course of a day, or in two or three evenings, see enough of your friends and neighbors, who do not now take Farm and Dairy, and get them to subscribe and then the pig of your choice is yours.

¶ Suppose that you start out now and get us 9 new subscribers. Then we will send you a pure bred pig. You may get two or more if you wish, and then you will have a fine start in pure bred pigs.)

¶ There is no other Farm paper in Canada so practical in its treatment of all branches of Dairy and General Farming as Farm and Dairy—so valuable for its money-making and money-saving suggestions—so intensely interesting and immensely helpful to farmers and their families—so free from all nasty and unreliable advertisements.

¶ Your friends and neighbors will like Farm and Dairy. All you will have to do is tell them about Farm and Dairy and show our paper to them.

Will you try for one of our pigs? It will be worth much to you and you can get it in a short while, since your friends and neighbors will like Farm and Dairy and will subscribe when you ask them.



## A Pure Bred Pig For You Absolutely Free

You know what ordinary pigs are worth. You possibly know how costly it is to buy good, pure bred pigs. Then you can appreciate how valuable to you will be the good, pure bred pig we will send you in return for you getting us nine (9) new Subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Clip Out Coupon—Send it to us NOW

## Use This Coupon Right Now

FARM AND DAIRY  
Peterboro, Ont.

I want one of your pure bred pigs and will see our friends and neighbors and get nine of them to take Farm and Dairy.  
Please send me ..... subscription blank receipt forms and ..... sample copies of Farm and Dairy for me to use in this connection.

Name .....

P. O. .... Province .....

Name County Prov.  
J. W. Crepeau, Richmond, Que.  
Jas. Barkley, Grenville, Ont.  
Jno. Picken, Durham, Que.  
Geo. Hoakes, Norfolk, Ont.  
Robt. Simpson, Essex, Ont.  
Mrs. W. A. Pae, Peterboro, Ont.  
J. L. Deaile, Prince Edward, Ont.  
Carl Tryack, Wellington, Ont.  
Percy Thomas, Dundas, Ont.  
R. T. Sims, Muskoka, Ont.  
Wm. Beatty, North York, Ont.  
C. G. Bulstrode, Regina, Sask.  
Stanley Crummy, Leeds, Ont.  
Jas. R. Beckett, Carleton, Ont.  
David Barron, Essex, Ont.  
Wm. Dalnidge, Prince Ed., Ont.  
Robt. Barker, Lanark, Ont.  
Miss Olive Whitley, Grenville, Ont.  
C. McNulty, Peterboro, Ont.  
Geo. Mogg, Elgin, Ont.  
Tyler Leason, Elgin, Ont.  
W. G. Karr, Labelle, Que.  
Jos. Storms, Frontenac, Ont.  
Wm. Hyland, Essex, Ont.  
Jno. Doherty, Wellington, Ont.  
Geo. T. Town, Oxford, Ont.  
R. G. Chester, Waterloo, Ont.  
D. B. Scott, Hastings, Ont.  
H. H. Scott, Bromo, Que.  
Ed. McCrum, Shefford, Que.  
Geo. Whetter, Vict. & Hal., Ont.  
D. C. McGregor, Lambton, Ont.  
Stanley Campbell, Oxford, Ont.  
W. Scott, Prince Edward, Ont.  
Robt. Ballany, Northumberland, Ont.  
Geo. C. Gavers, Compton, Que.  
Jas. Knox, Northland, Ont.  
T. B. Hider, Stanstead, Que.  
John Fox, Middlesex, Ont.  
G. W. Moore, Elgin, Ont.  
J. T. Donnelly, Elgin, Ont.  
E. Grant, Richmond, Que.  
C. S. Garney, Charlotte, N.B.  
Wm. Penner, Grey, Ont.  
Geo. T. Thompson, Bruce, Ont.  
Jno. Masson, Compton, Que.  
W. L. Sweet, Essex, Ont.  
A. L. Goodhue, Missisquoi, Que.  
Wm. Hill, Haldimand, Ont.  
D. A. Ashworth, Middlesex, Ont.  
C. V. Robbins, Lincoln, Ont.  
Fred Snell, Welland, Ont.  
Arthur Jefferson, York, Ont.  
Jas. Ward, Vict. & Hal., Ont.  
Alex. Johnston, Brant, Ont.  
Roy Woadley, Lambton, Ont.  
F. H. Richards, York, Ont.  
Christie Briggs, Lanark, Ont.  
Robt. Young, Peel, Ont.  
Geo. H. Knowles, Hastings, Ont.  
Noah Brooks, Leeds, Ont.  
E. A. Magee, Kings, N.S.  
Ellis Sanson, Lincoln, Ont.  
Albert Ferguson, Glengarry, Ont.  
Samuel Johns., Peterboro, Ont.  
Geo. Martin, Durham, Ont.  
John Myers, Leeds, Ont.  
J. Thornton, Thun. B. & R.R., Ont.  
H. Crews, Peterboro, Ont.  
Thos. Gray, Muskoka, Ont.  
Jas. Douglas, Hastings, Ont.

Some of these people won two, three and four pigs each.