

**PAGES
MISSING**

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

THE BEST DAIRY FARM IN TWO PROVINCES

A Story of the Upward Struggle and the Success Achieved by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Whose Farm Won First Award in the Interprovincial Prize Farms' Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy—His Farm and Farming Methods Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

A MOST inspiring record as a farmer and stock breeder is that of Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., whose farm won first place in the great Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition, conducted by Farm and Dairy in 1911 and 1912. It might well be a source of much gratification to Mr. Ness to have the judges of the competition decide that he has the best farm in two provinces. To have started with practically no assistance and built up such a farm and stock in a comparatively few years, is a record of which Mr. Ness



R. R. Ness

may very well be proud. The story of how Mr. Ness has climbed the ladder of success in farming should be an inspiration to young men who are now starting out as farmers. Young men who say that there is no money in farming and old hard heads who contend that "pure bred cattle and fancy farming are all right for fellows with lots of money, but they are beyond the reach of us ordinary farmers," may find reason in the record that has been made by this young Canadian farmer to change some of their opinions. Although he has been farming for only 19 years not only has Mr. Ness succeeded in acquiring the best farm of two provinces but he has also established a herd of Ayrshire cattle that is generally admitted to be the best on the continent and one of the best in the world. He has managed to travel extensively in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. And all this has been accomplished without assistance, and in spite of the fact that, to use Mr. Ness's own words, "I have had my share of ups and downs." Burnside Stock Farm, the home of Mr. Ness, is situated about 40 miles south-west from Montreal and a mile from the village of Howick, in the rich valley of the Chateauguay River. It comprises about 145 acres of heavy clay land, all of which is under cultivation. The fields are level and so conveniently arranged that the farm work can be accomplished with a minimum of exertion. On the farm is one of the finest stock farms in Canada, fitted with all modern conveniences and especially designed by Mr. Ness

with an eye to the comfort and health of his Ayrshires and for convenience in attending to them. Until three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Ness contented themselves with a small house that was on the farm when they purchased it. They then erected one of the most modern and convenient farm homes that it has ever been our pleasure to visit. The buildings are situated well back from the road in a beautiful grove of elm trees. A more attractive situation it would be difficult to find.

LIKE A FAIRY TALE

The tale of how this farm has been improved and its ownership acquired by Mr. Ness reads like a fairy tale, with this improvement, that it is true. We do not say that every young man can do what Mr. Ness has done, because but few men possess the requisite energy, good judgment and ambition. Any young man, how-

son, who now has charge of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S. Mr. Robertson was and is a most successful farmer and stock breeder, and to his teachings Mr. Ness ascribes much of the success that has been his. Mr. Ness agreed to take charge of this farm for Mr. Robertson, he to receive \$200 a year and a share in the profits.

In two years Mr. Robertson desired to sell the farm, and Mr. Ness, making his first bold bid for fortune, offered to buy it. His offer was accepted. The price of the farm was \$6,000. Mr. Ness raised \$4,000 of the purchase price on a mortgage and Mr. Robertson agreed to trust him for the remaining \$2,000. This loan was the only real help that Mr. Ness received in his start as an independent farmer. Mr. Ness started with little capital. During the two years that he had worked with his cousin, Mr. Ness had contrived to save \$600, out of his salary and share of the profits. This would indicate that he had not spent much money on a fancy buggy and driving horse or similar luxuries. With this small capital and some trust money he purchased

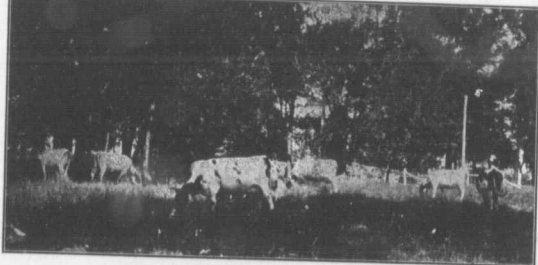
all the second-hand machinery on the farm, some 10 cows and two horses.

Mr. Ness has not achieved success by his own unaided efforts. The same year that he bought his farm he decided to marry. For his partner in the arduous undertaking he had before him, he selected Miss Margaret Peddie, of Howick, Mrs. Ness, although unaccustomed to farm work, took hold with a will, and during the intervening years has shown herself a splendid manager and helpmate. Mr. Ness appreciates the assistance and strength that he has received from his wife, and it was probably some such thought as this that inspired this remark: "I would advise young men to marry early.

It is a great mistake for young fellows to waste the best years of their life before they settle down."

THE FARM A GOOD ONE

One circumstance was greatly in Mr. Ness's favor. The farm was in splendid condition. Mr. Robertson, who had managed it ever since he was 13 years old, was a most capable farmer, and in 1891 had succeeded in winning a silver medal with the farm in a good farms competition conducted by the Quebec Government. Mr. Ness, however, had his reverses like all the rest of us. The first year both horses died and one of his best cows. Coming right at the start this was a serious set-back. It was only the first of several, but neither it nor the others were sufficient to hold back that determination to succeed that has since "made good." A few years later 13 cows out of 18 took sick and had to be disposed of. Obstacles such



Choice Ayrshires at Pasture on a Very Choice Farm

Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., whose farm won first place in the great Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition by Farm and Dairy, is known the world over as a breeder of Ayrshire cattle. At many of our greatest fairs he has carried off the lion's share of the awards. Mr. Ness's experience with pure-bred cattle, told in an adjoining article, along with the description of his farm, should be an inspiration to other young farmers.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

ever, who is determined to make a success of farming and who will follow similar methods should make an outstanding success of his calling.

Mr. Ness is modest. It is not easy to acquire from him the reasons for his success. This is not because he is unwilling to tell anything that will help his fellow farmers, but because he does not like to appear to blow. Such information as we here give, has been gathered by the editors of Farm and Dairy during the course of their several years' acquaintance with Mr. Ness.

THE START

Although his father, Mr. Robert Ness, Sr., is one of the best known farmers and breeders in Canada, Mr. R. R. Ness when he struck out for himself, a young man 19 years old, decided to hoe his own row. At that time a farm adjoining that of his father, and comprising some 94 acres, was owned by his cousin, Mr. R. Robert-

as these serve to show the material of which men are made.

For Mr. Ness the chief pleasure of his farm operations lies in the management of his splendid herd of Ayrshires. At the time of our visit Mr. Ness had 128 head of cattle on his 160 acre farm. He milks from 35 to 50 cows, the milk being shipped to a retail dealer in Montreal. His herd is the pride of the farm and of the countryside. We doubt if his record as a showman can be equalled elsewhere in Canada. At the greatest exhibitions of this country and at great International Fairs as well, Mr. Ness has repeatedly carried off the lion's share of the awards. He has sold individual animals for as high as \$1,200 and at the Ormstown sale last spring he realized \$1,100 each on several of the heifers offered. Although Mr. Ness is a large breeder and many animals are raised at Burnside each year, he is also a large importer, and the composition of the herd undergoes frequent changes. One of the features of the parlor in the Ness home is a glass case filled with cups, medals, and ribbons that show the success that has attended Mr. Ness's efforts as a showman.

COWS MUST BE PRODUCERS

Mr. Ness does not believe in cows that are for show only. Every cow that finds room in his stables must be a good, profitable producer. Daily records are kept of milk production, and all two-year-olds that do not show producing ability are got rid of at the first opportunity. Mr. Ness does not wish to make his accounts public, but we ascertained that last year he had almost \$2,000 net profit from his farming operation after all expenses and interest in investment had been subtracted and this viewing his farm on a purely commercial basis the profits from the sale of pure bred stock not being taken into consideration at all.

"I aim to have every cow calve as near the first of October as possible," said Mr. Ness, "that I may catch every drop of the dear milk. By doing this I estimate that I make 25 per cent. more out of my cows than I otherwise would. By feeding liberally during the six or seven months they are in the stable they are in good condition when they go on grass. They then do as well as cows that freshen in March. I prefer to have them calve in time to bring milk for the high prices starting in October."

IT PAYS TO BUY FEED

Mr. Ness is a good feeder. Cattle such as his are not produced on scanty rations. And such cattle will pay well for good feeding. The basis of Mr. Ness's ration consists of corn ensilage, clover hay, and home-grown grains. Mr. Ness also buys much concentrated feed and considers it a good investment, both from the standpoint of milk produced and added fertility for the farm. And when Mr. Ness says that buying feed is a profitable proposition he knows whereof he speaks, as accurate accounts are kept with every department at Burnside Farm, and the profits from each are known down to a cent.

It is not often that we see such splendid crops as were found on this farm. An idea of the productivity of the land may be gathered from the fact that the 40 acres of pasture had sustained 60 head of cattle since spring, most of them mature animals, and had the grass been cut for

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Where There is Money in Hogs

A. R. Bishop, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Hogs have been running about the \$8 mark for almost a month now. But if hogs are high grain is even higher. With oats around 45 cts., millfeed (the most common food for hogs) at record prices, and cornmeal simply out of sight, it will keep us going to make any money in the hog department of our farms if we must buy all the feed. And then, there is no telling when the market may take a flop downwards. I remember that at this time last year prices were pressing fairly close on the \$8 mark, but just as soon as the summer's crop of pigs began to be mar-

or three weeks. The hogs are most healthy and vigorous, and there is no trouble in getting them to put on gains rapidly and economically.

I do not attempt to raise market hogs in the winter. Nor would we attempt to produce hogs feeding them on high priced mill stuffs mixed with water. I do not consider that there is any money in that method. Even at best there is little enough. I don't know who gets the rake off, but I am sure it isn't the farmer.

A Mistaken System of Breeding

G. D. Mole, Prescott Co., Ont.



"The Only Way to Make Money out of Hogs"

That's the way a farmer expressed it who called at the Farm and Dairy office recently. A field of raps is a valuable asset on the farm where hogs are numbered among the money makers. —Photo, courtesy J. H. Grisdale.

keted prices gradually dropped until they were nearer \$6.

I believe, however, that there is still some money in hogs where there are gone into a moderate way and the most economical methods of feeding followed. After I have skimmed the cream for the city trade I have a lot of valuable skim milk that must be disposed of to advantage. I keep enough hogs to consume the milk, the number of hogs depending upon the size of the herd. Instead of feeding all milk feeds, we plan to make green feeds form at least a portion of the hogs' ration. From their pasture in the orchard (this is good for the orchard, too)

of years and his herd showed the beneficial effects of this breeding. He decided to make a change. He put at the head of his herd a bull of one of the beef breeds. He bought a fine pure bred animal that weighed over a ton.

When the heifers from this sire were three years old they freshened, and out of seven, six were useless as milkers and were sent to the butcher, with the seventh following not long after. This bull so impressed himself on these Ayrshire cows that six out of the seven heifers sired by him showed no signs of their dam's qualities.

The only wise manner to avoid such a result is to continue in the breed that we have chosen. There are good cows in all the different dairy breeds, but stick with one.

The Case for the Dual Purpose Cow

Thos. McMillan, Huron Co., Ont.

No one can have studied the reports of the investigation into the actual facts as to the reality of the milking Shorthorns in Britain, which a couple of years ago appeared in leading Canadian and American journals, without concluding that altogether too much has been said and written in that respect to lead the breeding world astray; there is a dual purpose cow. At the present juncture in the development of the beefing trade, the great importance of giving prominence to the possibilities of the dual purpose cow cannot be too strongly emphasized. Let us see what Old Countrymen have to say of the dual Shorthorn.

Go to the Berkeley Estates of Lord Fitzharing, near Bristol, in England, and what do we find? Milking Shorthorns galore! Let the manager, Mr. James Peter, tell his own tale respecting these cows. "A cow must have milk, or else she is not a cow, and it is very much in the way she is treated when she is a young thing. Milk is secreted from the blood, and if the arteries are clogged with fat while she is a heifer, she can never become as good a milker as she should. If she is not milked she will never develop as she should. Milk in a Shorthorn is essential."

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"A Harvest Scene in Prince Edward Island—Even the Children Help"

they derive considerable nourishment. Peas and oats and similar green feeds grown for the cows are fed to the hogs also. Immediately after the hay is cut I plan to plow up a few acres, work it down as well as possible and sow rape in drills. When this has attained a good growth the hogs are turned into it and from then on the question of economical pork production is practically solved. I regard this rape as worth about \$20 an acre for hog pasturage.

I find also that hogs fed a large proportion of green feed seem to make a much more economical use of the grain that they are fed. This is particularly noticeable when we start with heavy grain feeding for the finishing off period of two



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Some Contrasts That Educate

Chas. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa

The days of contrasts are not past; when their teachings are digested, inspiration for higher achievement permeates the dairymen's entire system. Four men in Ontario owning 104 cows had the pleasure of getting an average yield from each one in June of 1,100 pounds of milk. Some 1,400 got a much higher yield. These 104 cows are cited because their records are somewhat conspicuous against a sombre background of less efficient milkers.

The average yield of over 9,600 cows in Ontario in June last year and June this year was 815 pounds of milk. In one contesting association a group of 90 cows averaged only 622 pounds. Hence, while in the first instance the 104 cows gave the satisfactory total of 57 tons of milk, in the association just referred to, the owners, to obtain a similar weight, would have to milk not 104, but 215 cows! In practically every month of the year similar contrasts may be found.

Could figures convey a more striking lesson? One can only marvel that in this busy age, when men strive at every turn for labor-saving devices, there are dairymen still to be found who, from lack of being well posted, up-to-date men, actually have to do twice as much work as some of their neighbors in the same business to obtain a similar income.

THE QUESTION PLAINLY PUT

Are we to remain satisfied with low, only half, yields per cow? Are we to double all our appliances for handling milk, duplicate all our factory system, to work just as hard as a bright neighbor for only half the product? Are we

not rather determined to make the sensible view, and aim to keep the cow that will give the large yield above so many of the miserable and unsatisfactory average cows? Good Dairymen right and left of those who still retain "just cows" (that is the only way they can describe them on the record sheets because they are of no determinate breed, and don't apparently possess any name, age is also unknown, and date of calving is "some time in the spring"); I say these good dairymen after taking up cow testing in earnest for the two or three years are now sunning themselves contentedly in the excellent records of real dairy cows. They are not mechanical dairymen, blindly following cut and dried methods, but men who, through intelligent action taken on constant study of the individual cow's record, have discarded the low spots and retained the court cards only, cows that give 30 or 40 pounds of fat, and 1,300 or 1,400 pounds of milk in their good months, and have not been educated to quit the job of milking as soon as the cheese factory closes in October.

The leading dairy countries in the world have only the highest praise for cow testing, not simply because it helps to increase, often to double the yield of milk, but because, through more careful handling of expensive feed and better cows, it reduces the average cost of feed per cow and increases net profit twice and three times over. This testimony also comes from dairy farmers all over Canada.

Cow testing, the fixing of individual responsibility on each cow in the herd to make a large profit, is, in these strenuous days, an economic necessity.

The idea of carrying water to the harvest field is a good one; I don't mean for ourselves, we will do that anyway, but for the horses that work just as faithfully and much harder than we do.—E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Discussing the Tuberculin Test

"I like the tuberculin test for what it is. It should not be used to scare people—we should take it for just what it is."

This comment was recently made to an editor of Farm and Dairy by a Canadian Holstein breeder of note, who has all of his cattle tuberculin tested, and has had much experience with the tuberculin test. This breeder continued:

"Some of the cattle will react and these cattle may have infection only in some minor out-of-the-way place where it would never make any difference to the health of the animal, or to other animals. We need to go easy with this tuberculin test business. The people should be educated up to its real value. I fancy our former Veterinary Director General, Dr. Rutherford, was too strict in regard to the Tuberculin test; his information was inclined to scare people."

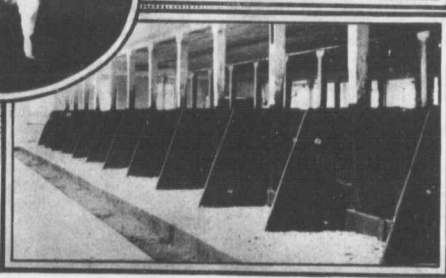
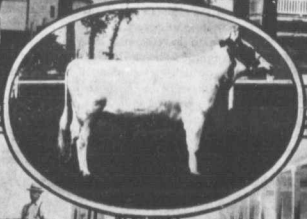
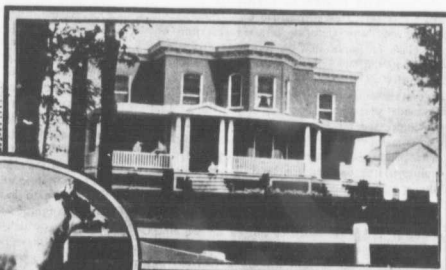
"Recently I was made acquainted with the great danger of infecting young stuff with milk from tuberculous cows. A noted breeder in the States has been using the Tuberculin test on all of his Holsteins for some years. His cattle are under State supervision. One of his cows, it later developed, had tuberculosis of the udder, and while his cattle had all been tested twice a year with tuberculin, this cow failed to react and hence was not discovered until later on when on testing the young stuff it was found that a great percentage of it reacted. This tuberculous young stuff had all been infected by the milk from this one cow which failed to react but was later found to be tuberculous and the infection traced back to her."

"Thus we see that the tuberculin test is not infallible. I look upon it, however, as a great help to Holstein breeders and to all breeders of cattle. It is the only thing we have whereby to detect tuberculosis in its early stages."

"We need to use discretion, of course, in its application. And we should not jump into the thing wholesale and slaughter all reactors."



C. F. Whitley



Some Views Snapped by an Editor of Farm and Dairy at Burnside, the Prize Winning Farm of R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec described on page three of Farm and Dairy this week. In the upper left hand corner the farm barn may be seen and to the right is the home recently completed. The mares shown in the lower left hand corner are pure-bred Clydesdales and noted prize-winners. The illustration to the right will give some idea of the scrupulous cleanliness and neatness that characterize the dairy stables. "Masterpieces" the bull illustrated in the centre, is now at the head of the Burnside herd. He is indeed a masterpiece and hard to fault. It is animals such as this that have made Burnside Ayrshire famous.

—All photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Money in Breeding Horses

J. Brown, Chateaugay Co., Que.

The first point which the breeder must decide is, What kind of horse will it be most profitable to raise? In my opinion, for the man who is engaged in mixed farming, and only raises a limited number of horses, the reasonable weight, draft horse weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds is the most profitable to raise for the market. If they are well fed and well cared for, they will be able to do their share of the farm work at the age of three years and continue to do so until they are fully matured at the age of six years.

There is a ready market for horses of this age at prices around \$250, which should leave a good margin of profit, apart from the care and feeding of the colt until it is able to work. A neighbor of mine sold a gelding colt, two and a half years of age, for \$180, which goes to prove that there is money in raising horses for market.

The biggest drawback I have experienced in raising draft horses is in getting mares in foal when bred to heavy draft registered sires. Did owners of stallions lay less stress on keeping their horses fitted for the show ring, and adopt the practice that is followed in France of giving the stallion regular work, there would be fewer misses and the horse raising industry would be more profitable to all concerned.

The Horse in Demand

Albert Young, Ontario Co., Ont.

The only way that we farmers can find out the class of horse that is wanted by our customers in the cities is to go to the city and discover the class of horse that is used there. I have been following the horse trade with Toronto for many years now, and one of the things that has impressed me has been the steadily increasing demand for heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 pounds to a ton, and the equally rapid decline in the demand for light horses. Let us take a stroll down Yonge Street, Toronto, as I frequently do, or better still down Front Street, where you can see a dozen teams every five minutes, and what class of horses do we find? Almost invariably big, heavy Clydesdales. Now and again we see a light driving horse, but not often. The coming of the automobile has almost killed the demand for light horses. The Toronto merchant, professional man or capitalist who used to keep one or more horses for his personal use, now finds that an automobile answers requirements better.

The auto truck, however, has not been such a success. Cartage companies have found that a good reliable draft horse will do the work more satisfactorily than will an auto, and the demand for this class of horse is constantly increasing.

THE HORSES ON OUR FARMS

Have we the class of horse on Ontario farms to supply this demand for draft horses from the city? Ontario county is supposed to be one of the greatest heavy horse counties in Canada, but I believe that even here the majority of horses on our farms are of light build; what we would call general purpose horses. Horses raised from stock such as this are the kind that will sell on the market at \$150 to \$175, while the heavy drafter bringing \$250 to \$300 is a rare article indeed.

One of the first principles of marketing, I should say, is to give the customer what he wants. A visit to any city will convince you that what the customers want is a big stylish horse of good conformation weighing 1,500 or more pounds. This is the horse that we farmers want to get into if we would make any money as horse breeders.



There is Money in Breeding Horses Like These

The two mares with their foals, here illustrated, are pure-bred Clydesdales and are of the right conformation and weight to produce market toppers, although a little thin when the photo was taken. Mr. John Brown, of Chateaugay Co., Que., the owner of these mares, was one of the competitors in the Interprovincial Fair, Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Judging Young Horses in the Show Ring

Chas. E. Porter, Halton Co., Ont.

A discussion of the subject of judging young horses in the show ring often leads to the question: Are breeders and exhibitors over fitting to flesh to meet with the competition of the show ring? My opinion is that some of them are. This is a mistake. There should be more care given to selection of foundation stock on the basis of conformation and quality in the establishing of a stud and less dependence placed on fitting.

The breeder who works for desirable qualities will make no mistake. Our experiences of late years at the Canadian exhibitions have made us more and more certain of this. The judges' careful examination of the colt or young horse is largely based on the following: General conformation, smoothness of bone, size of hoof-head, width of heel, fineness of feather, springy pasterns, and straight and even action. The amount of flesh expected is only to give an appearance fitting the development and normal weight according to age.

The desire to have young horses in extreme flesh is dangerous, being liable to weaken the constitution, which defect cannot be reclaimed at a horse's maturity. The positive fact should therefore be given careful consideration. Expert judges do not often give awards for the amount of flesh carried, without satisfying themselves that horses of any breed or size are absolutely sound, this being necessary for the highest market demands.

Fall Feed for Lambs

F. Birstall & Son, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Fall pasture for lambs may be provided by sowing rape or, better still, by seeding everything down with clover, about three pounds to the acre. Best of all, grow lots of alfalfa. We cut the first crop for hay. If we are scarce of winter feed we cut the second crop also. We pasture after the field has gotten another start. We turn on our lambs, whether kept for breeding purposes or for sale to the butcher. We get quicker returns from our alfalfa in this way than if it were cut for hay.

I know many people are opposed to the pasturing of alfalfa. After over a quarter of a century of pasturing we have not changed our minds.

Feeding Holstein Cows for Large Official Records

"Tell us how you feed your cows and handle them so as to secure the splendid records you are making at Woodcrest." This was the question this editor of Farm and Dairy recently while at this place question Mr. A. S. Chase, manager of the Woodcrest herd and Farm at Rifton, Ulster Co., New York State. Mr. Chase replied, "We have no secrets. We are glad to tell you all. Everything is open and above board, and it is a pleasure even to put ourselves out to help a young breeder and to give him of our information at any time."

Just then our editor got real busy, and took down the following: "It is utterly impossible to get the best that is in a cow unless she be in the best of physical condition. This fact cannot be put too strongly. Cows must be in good condition before they freshen, else it is unreasonable to expect to make good records from such cows when they freshen."

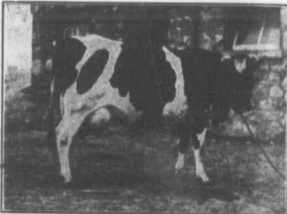
"We aim to have our cows secure plenty of exercise. We want them in a laxative condition. There is no danger of getting the cows too fat, provided they are kept in a laxative condition by feeding ensilage, roots, etc., and not cottonseed or corn meal hominy."

"When the cow freshens we start in milking her four times a day. By milking four times the cow will do better than on milking three times. We do not hurry a cow along too much on her feed. We let her take it naturally. Many cows are put out of business completely by being hurried too much on the start."

SUCCULENT FEED PLAYS IMPORTANT PART

"We very seldom use salt or other laxatives to keep the cows in an open condition, but we regulate their bowels by the succulent feed we provide as a part of their everyday ration."

"Two weeks before the cow calves we cut down her feed to a light bulky ration, with plenty of oil meal to make it laxative. This



Evidence of the Value of Good Breeding

This grade Holstein heifer, owned by W. B. Watson, York Co., Ont., produced 1,130 lbs. of four per cent milk in her first lactation period. In Farm and Dairy of Aug. is appeared an illustration of a half-gal of this heifer that produced 10.20 lbs. of milk as a two-year-old. They are both sired by the same bull. One has better evidence of the value of the pure-bred sire."

ration is not changed much till a week after freshening, and then we gradually work up to a high protein ration.

FOR DRY COWS AND GROWING STOCK

"One of our rations we use for dry cows and young growing heifers is as follows: Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; Hominy, 100 lbs.; Ajax Flakes, 100 lbs.; Ground Oats, 100 lbs.; Oil Meal, 200 lbs. Of this ration we feed as much as the cow will eat up greedily. There is a big difference in individual cows. With some of them one would want to start with about 6 lbs. a day; others would take 12 lbs. and others 17 lbs. or more of this mixture per day. We believe in letting the cow be the guide in this particular, and have found this to be a pretty good practice. No one should attempt to lay down a strict rule for feeding. This would not be possible even with people at the table. It is the

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The Sheep Industry in Ontario
R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The breeding of sheep in Ontario has gradually decreased for several years until it has now reached a comparatively low ebb. A real substantial reason for such decrease can scarcely be given. It is true there are hindrances to this industry as well as to all other industries. The chief one in this case, we believe, is the dog nuisance, which after all is largely in the hands of the electors, and could be largely controlled if farmers were determined to keep sheep. Ontario has been for some years supplying the foundation stock for practically all the other provinces, as well as a large share of the same trade in the United States, and we believe will be looked to for breeding stock for many years to come; just as Ontario looks to Great Britain for foundation stock.

Perhaps some of Farm and Dairy readers will wonder how the dog nuisance can be checked by the electors. First, by demanding effective legislation protecting sheep, and by seeing to it that that legislation is enforced; second, by fencing a small field (dog and wolf proof) where the sheep can be kept at night.

Sheep produce three very necessary and most health giving articles that it is possible to get, viz., lamb and mutton for food, and wool for clothing, and these at a minimum of cost. Where can meat be produced as cheaply as with well-bred lambs, and what is more health giving? There are no such scavengers as sheep. They will clean up the waste corners on the farm and roadsides destroying weeds that, if allowed to spread for the next ten years in Ontario, as they have for the past ten, there will be very little else growing in many parts of this country. Wool is a secondary item. In Ontario to sheep raising, yet better care of the wool and better care of the fleece is necessary if we would seek a better reputation for our wool and consequently better prices, which we are justly entitled to. Cooperation should be the most economical way of handling and marketing.

MISPLACED INTENTION

The sheep as a rule are the most neglected animals on the farm. In very many places they can scarcely be considered as farm stock, because they practically belong to the roadside. We have no objection to allowing the sheep to clean up the roadsides. They are worthy of the best, too, and should be allowed a run on good pasture and will respond to good care and give as good if not better returns for that care than any other line of stock. During the past winter the price of spring lamb ranged from seven cents to considerably more than eight cents a pound, live weight, while winter lambs ran from 12 cents to 25 cents a pound. Where can the farmer turn his attention hoping to gain wealth faster than along this line?

The present joint action of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, with the aim of introducing this important industry into the more or less isolated districts in the Maritime Provinces, and into the rich fruit districts of British Columbia, should prove of untold value to those districts where the sheep are being introduced and incidentally to those who relish a first class meal of lamb or mutton, but who have at present to be satisfied largely with eating the frozen or chilled article. This action should prove of no less importance to Ontario, where the bulk of the sheep in these sales are being secured; on the urgent request from those outlying provinces to

send them nothing but Ontario sheep This proves that Ontario is the breeding ground for the rest of Canada. This should be an impetus to our Ontario farmers to get busy and establish more flocks. These flocks need not necessarily be large but should be selected so as to hold the name we already have, and we will thus be able to not only supply more sheep but better sheep



A Flock of "Golden Hoofs" on the C.E.F., Ottawa, Showing Appreciation of Alfa-fa Pastureage

Sheep will turn pasture grass or coarse forage into meat more cheaply than will any other animal, say many experienced farmers. And yet sheep have been on the decline in the east for many years. This is largely due to indifference and inattention. The "Golden Hoofs" Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to induce more farmers to give the sheep a trial.

to supply the ever-increasing demand for better stuff, and at the same time do the greatest good (indirect) that can be done to any country, viz., clean her land of weeds by manufacturing them into food; a two-fold blessing.

Rye for Fall Feeding

Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont.

One way of preparing for fall feeding which we consider of great importance is the sowing of rye. We sow 30 acres of a mixture of oats and rye about August 20th; one bushel of rye and one and a half bushels of oats to the acre.

This makes abundance of fall pasture, and then we let the rye go for a crop the next year. In this way we always have plenty of straw, which is very essential with a herd of dairy cows. It is the surest crop with a herd of dairy cows. Rye and oat pasture and part of a silo of ensilage we are pretty sure of having plenty of feed for the summer and autumn.

I have not missed attending our fall fair in 20 years. The lessons to be learned there are too valuable to let get by me. Also a farmer needs a picnic just as well as the city man who hires himself to the country at least once a year. Why not make fair day a general holiday?—A. McGibbon, Wellington Co., Ont

A Profitable Experience with Ayrshires
W. E. T., Hastings Co., Ont.

A few years ago I invested a few hundred dollars in pure bred cattle of the dairy type. Always believing in the practice as well as the theory of choosing that particular breed which takes one's fancy, and having a preference for Ayrshires, I naturally chose that breed. My neighbors (some of them at least) thought that I was not right in my mind "to pay the prices I did for any kind of cattle," and indeed made it a point to advise me so. Why, they said, "they are just as liable to lay down and die as any other cow." I naturally agreed with both arguments, but was none the less determined to try the experiment.

In the spring of 1911, one of the heifers freshing for the second time, being then three years of age. For some

time I had been watching Record of Performance work, and decided it was a splendid test for an animal and an opportunity to get at authentic facts, so concluded to enter this particular heifer.

In doing so I was not going after a world's record or even to see what I could force her to in a year. But with the recollections of the compliments tendered me by neighbors when I bought still fresh in my mind, I wanted to see just what could be done under perfectly normal conditions, the heifer being fed and cared for, not as one might if after a world's record, but as a whole herd might be fed, cared for and worked by an ordinary farmer. Recently I received the result of her test from the Department at Ottawa. In ten and a half months she gave 8,200 lbs. of milk, and 368 lbs. of butter fat, which gives me a chance to figure.

In the first place we ship our cream to Toronto and I find that the average price for the ten and a half months she was in milk was 35 cents a pound butter fat.

366 lbs. at 35c	\$127.10
Price of her calf (bull) sold in fall ...	60.00
Skim milk at 20c a cwt.	16.00
Total	\$203.10

The cost of producing this is arrived at by the (Concluded on page 8)



Scenes Such as This Should be More Common on Canadian Farms

There is an attractiveness about pure-bred cattle that is not obtained with the very best of grades. They arouse an interest and pride in dairying that ordinary cattle never can. Also they are more profitable. Pure-bred cattle on the average are much better producers than are grades and their stock sell for more. Photo taken on the farm of Geo. Lathwaite, Huron Co., Ont., a competitor in the first Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, and a breeder of pure-bred Jerseys.

The Old Reliable

LIVINGSTON'S Pure Linseed Oil Cake Meal

50 Years the Best by Test

A Food To Make Cattle Fat

TONES THE SYSTEM

Makes More Butter Fat

Send for Samples and Prices

For Sale By

All Good Feed Stores and Dealers

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED

BADEN TORONTO MONTREAL ELORA OWEN SOUND



The Feeders' Corner

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

Feeding Holsteins for Official Records

(Continued from page 6)

same with cows. Let them have what they want, and what they will eat up greedily, if you would have them do their best.

"The ration we use for young growing calves is as follows: Wheat Bran, 400 lbs.; Ground Oats, 300 lbs.; Oil Meal, 200 lbs.; Hominy, 200 lbs. We commence feeding this when the calves are four or five days old, placing the mixture in their feed boxes. It is before them all the time, and they lick at it as they wish. Then after the calf has learned to eat we

give, 100 lbs.; Oil Meal, 100 lbs. With this ration, as with others, the cow is to be the judge as to how much she wants. We always take the precaution to see that she does not get more than she will consume greedily at any one feeding."

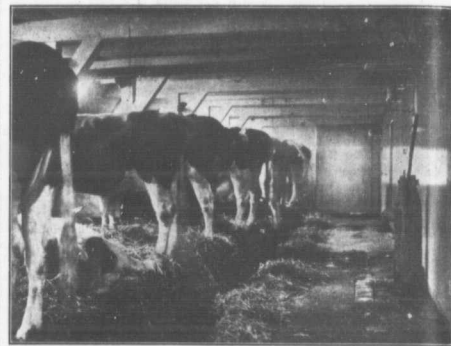
We asked Mr. Chase about feeding condiments and about mixing salt with the feed. He stated that their only practice was to sprinkle about two ounces of salt on the top of the grain feed for each cow.

Like as to the grain ration the cow under Mr. Chase's care is to her own judge as to how much and the kind of roughage she prefers. Corn ensilage, roots, alfalfa hay are his mainstays for roughage, and are fed in such quantities as the cow may choose. This last clause applies only to official test work.—C. C. N.

Profitable Experience with Ayrshires

(Continued from page 7)

average weight per day of feed



A Farm Stable in the Home Land of the Holstein Breed

The illustration herewith shows the interior of the stable of Mr. D. Schuss in the Netherlands. Notice how comfortably these cattle are bedded and how cleanly are the surroundings.

give it just what it will clean up nicely at a meal.

"THE RATION FOR RECORD COWS

"For our cows on heavy test work we feed the following ration: Ajax Flakes, 150 lbs. (Ajax Flakes are a by-product quite popular amongst dairy cattle breeders in the United States); Wheat Bran, 150 lbs.; Hominy, 75 lbs.; Oil Meal, 10 lbs.; Cottonseed Meal, 50 lbs.; Gluten Feed, 50 lbs. We allow the cow to be the guide as to how much of this feed she will take. A full aged cow we would start on from say 2½ to 3 lbs. a feed, and feeding four times a day—as often as we milk. We work this feed up to 10 lbs. at a feeding if the cow will take it. This means 40 lbs. of grain a day, but we have only had one cow in our experience that ever would take this much.

"PECULIARITIES IN COWS' APPETITES

"There is a wonderful difference in cows, and it is well illustrated by some experiences we have had with our cows. One of them, for instance, would only take the Ajax Flakes. Another one would eat only the Cotton Seed Meal. We fed this latter cow as high as 11 lbs. of cotton seed a day. We used to think that two pounds of cotton seed was the limit for a cow, but this cow would eat only the cotton seed, and she would eat 11 lbs. of it a day. Thus you see there can be no fixed rule for feeding test cows.

"Another ration that we have used considerably is as follows: Wheat Bran, 200 lbs.; Gluten Feed, 400 lbs.; Ground Oats, 100 lbs.; Hom-

taken by the inspectors when on their rounds: Ensilage, 240 days, average per day 25 lbs., 6,000 lbs.; bran and oats mixed, 235 days, average per day 8 lbs., 1,880 lbs.; hay, 165 days, average per day 9 lbs., 1,485 lbs.

THE COST OF FEED

3 tons of ensilage at \$4.....	\$12.00
1,880 lbs. chop at \$1.40.....	26.32
1,485 lbs. hay at 60 cents.....	8.91
25 bus. roots at 20 cents.....	5.00
6 mos. pasture at \$1.....	1.00
Whole milk of calf.....	6.00
Skim milk for calf.....	3.60
Chop.....	1.00

Total.....\$58.83
Leaving a balance to the credit of the heifer of \$134.27.

I did not have as many roots as I would like, nor did I have any alfalfa. I fed about two pounds a day of silage for about two weeks which I did not charge her with, but I look as account of manure which will offset this.

I have given the figures to show that pure bred cattle are more profitable for the ordinary farmer, such as I claim to be, than grades. It is true, a grade may give as much milk and as much butter fat, but they fall away behind when the offspring are taken into account. Again, a pure bred animal usually means more pains and care and there is possibly as animal that will respond to this more readily than the dairy cow.

My mind is still affected in the same way as when I started, and "the cows have not laid down and died."

Lovers of Good Dairy Cattle

And All Who Favor the Popular Rent-paying Mortgage-lifting Holstein Cattle

INVITE YOU to inspect my Holsteins on exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 24th to September 7th. I will have 22 head at the Exhibition.

Prospective purchasers and others wishing stock, other than what I have on exhibition, may in a short time run out to my farm at Bedford Park, a little way north of Toronto. The electric cars run out past the farm, and there you have choice of upwards of 100 Holsteins in my herd.

I will be glad to meet you, sell you anything I may have in Holsteins, and talk business generally at the Canadian National Exhibition. Meet me at barn No. Six (6) in which my cattle will be stabled.

Gordon S. Gooderham

The Manor Farm Bedford Park, Ont.

Correspondence invited and will be promptly answered

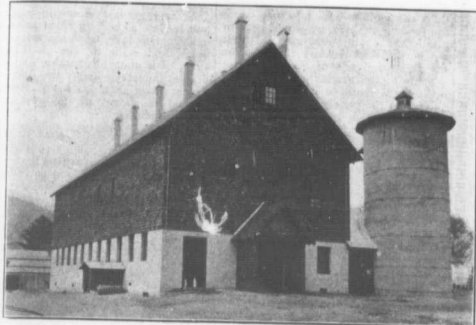
The School (Quebec) Mithras tells us city B. Farm certain getting land new b. equip The so ed bar third They practic

At a barn fr ordinary pared to sell ho for any

BE

FIREPROOF COW STALLS

DO YOU SEE THESE CUTS? They show the barn on the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Quebec. It was built last year and equipped with 30 BT Steel Stalls. On April last fire broke out and devoured every vestige of material that would burn, leaving only the concrete walls, floors and BT Steel Stalls. Mr. Matthews, Principal of the School, writes: "I am very glad I put in your Sanitary Steel Stalls, ONE DOLLAR makes them as good as ever after the fire. Had we put in wood stalls they would have been a total loss, and in burning they would have destroyed the floors." But that is not all.



The Boys' Farm and Training School is located at Shawbridge, Quebec, near Montreal, and Mr. Matthews, the Superintendent, tells us that it now has some 60 city boys that it is training in Farm and Garden work. It is certainly doing splendid work in getting the boys back to the land. The first cut shows the new barn they built in 1911 and equipped with 30 BT Steel Stalls. The second cut shows the ruined barn after the fire. The third cut shows the BT Stalls. They went through the fire practically uninjured.



THE STANCHIONS SAVED THE COWS
In a moment every cow could be released from the BT Stanchions. Thirty could be freed from the Stanchions while three would be tied with chains. With cement floors and Steel Stalls the stable burnt slowly. Wooden stalls would be ablaze like a furnace before a single cow could be saved.

A WISE INVESTMENT
The BT Stalls stood the test. Made of Steel they neither burn nor rot. In fact they are indestructible. Surely when you consider this point alone, you will say they are a good investment. Remember, too, their cost is no greater, taking all things into consideration, than that of the wood stalls. Further, they will save you in many ways. Write and let us tell you about them. We cannot tell you much in the space we have here.

THEY MAKE YOUR STABLE BRIGHT AND CLEAN
With Steel Stalls your stable is bright. The open construction of the stalls allows the sunlight to reach every corner. It permits a free movement of air throughout the stable. This abundance of fresh air and sunlight will do more than anything else to prevent disease among your cattle.

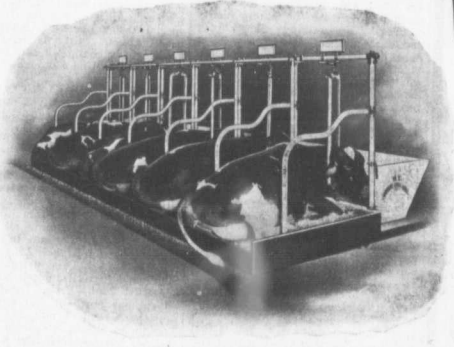
The bands on the cow do indeed one of the great advantages of Steel Stalls. A cow tied in a BT Stall and Stanchion has the maximum freedom consistent with keeping her lined up in her stall. She can card herself on almost any part of her body. Tied centrally on her stall she is free to lie down on either side. She can freely get up or down, but at the same time she is prevented from moving backward and forward in her stall, so that she can be lined up on the cattle-stand and all couplings go into the gutter, not on the cattle-stand. That means clean and comfortable cows, and cow comfort means increased production.

EASILY SET UP
You can do it yourself in two hours you can set up 20 BT Steel Stalls, and as soon as the cement is dry your stable is ready for the cattle. In fact that better than buying expensive lumber and mason, getting it dressed, hiring expensive carpenters and boarding them for days while they put in your stable? You can remove your stable yourself if you use BT Steel Stalls. From our book on stable construction you get complete information as to how best measurements for stalls and how to set them up quickly and properly.

GET OUR BOOKS ON STALLS
Steel Stalls are not all alike. Last year the Dominion and several and every one of them was equipped with BT Steel Stalls. Our book will tell you. It shows how BT Stalls lessen abortion, do away with the principal causes of big knee, ruined udders and many other injuries which cows are liable to. You will see how our individual managers save feed - prevent overfeeding and underfeeding. You will also learn how the exclusive features on the BT Stalls mean dollars and cents to you, by giving greater comfort and protection to your cows.

A barn is a permanent investment - don't take building it without getting the latest information. Our catalogue is free. It will surprise you how little it will cost to equip your barn with BT Stalls. Fill out the coupon now and let us tell you.

Write us
Fireproof
Use the
about
Cow Stalls
Coupon.



ARRANGE YOUR BARN RIGHT

At a cost of over \$2,000 we have produced a book on stable construction. It tells how to build a dairy barn from start to finish. It shows how the upper structure should be built, and saves much money over the ordinary methods of framing. It gives the latest and best system of ventilation, which has been carefully prepared by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist. It gives barn plans approved by the best dairy authorities, for any size or widths of barn.

This Book is Free Write for it Fill out the Coupon

BEATTY BROS. - FERGUS, ONT.

We also make Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, Slings, Forks, etc.

BEATTY BROS., of Fergus, Ont.

Gentlemen - Send me (free) your book "How to Build a Dairy Barn," and your catalogue on BT Stalls.

How many cows have you?

Are you going to build a new barn?

If so, when?

Will you need to buy a hay track or litter carrier?

Name

Post Office

Province

The Test of Years

is behind the
Brantford
"IDEAL"
Gas and Gasoline
ENGINES

A Gasoline Engine That Endures

The first gasoline engines we manufactured, 14 years ago, are still in daily operation, and giving entire satisfaction.

One of these old engines, the first we made, is still running every day at The Robson Milling Co., Brantford, Ont.

Many other makes of engines have long before this been sent to the scrap heap!

Remember the many years of satisfactory service behind the "Brantford" when you go to buy a Gas Engine.

We have been building up a wonderful business in gas engines during the past 14 years. Our factory is now the largest plant in Canada for making farmers' gas and gasoline engines. We anticipate that ere long our gas engine plant will have to be enlarged to at least four times its present size.

We are at present working up to our limit and then have orders on hand for our engines while yet in process of building.

Our engines are in sizes 1 1/2 to 50 H.P.; fully explained and described in our catalogue.

Brantford "IDEAL" WINDMILLS

are acknowledged to be head and shoulders above competitors.

We founded the steel windmill industry in Canada and have been making "Ideal" Steel windmills for years.

Our windmills are now in use in almost every part of the civilized world.



"Ideal"

In connection with our windmill plant we have the largest windmill galvanizing plant in Canada.

This enables us to galvanize our mills and towers, entire, after they are completed, thus ensuring perfect galvanizing joints and all, and no possibility of rusting.

Our catalogue of windmills describes all sizes, and gives full information about our windmills. It is yours free for the asking.

It Will Pay You To Chop at Home

and have your grain all ground for your live stock this winter. No need to take your grain away to the mill.

You can save time and make money by chopping it all at home with one of our "Maple Leaf" Grain Grinders.

Ours is a full line, in sizes 8 inch to 15 inch burrs, fully explained in our catalogue.

Tanks, water boxes, steel saw frames, power apraying outfits, steel tows, and concrete mixers, etc., etc., are also included in our line of manufacture.

Write for catalogue covering the line in which you are interested.



It Pays to Chop at Home

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Selection of Feeding Cattle

Geo. Wright, Wellington Co., O., Those who have followed the course of business on the cattle markets at Toronto, for the last few months, must have been particularly impressed with one outstanding feature of the trade—that it is the quality and animal that is wanted and brings the price. Time and again on the markets last winter and this spring, there has apparently been an over-supply, and animals had to be held over for the market of the next day. But on those same days for animals of quality, the demand was greater than the supply. In selecting cattle for feeding we farmers would bear in mind that if we would make a profit we must select feeders that can be fitted into animals of quality.

Some of the grades of the milking breeds will increase in weight about as fast as the pure beef breeds. We need more than weight, but the market value of the dairy bred animal will be much lower than that of the beef bred animal and the cost of feeding the animal will be just as great.

The present season indicates a shortage of good feeders. Many farmers will be tempted to buy inferior grades. Many owing to the scarcity of cattle in the winter markets will receive the fair return, but they will not have the same satisfaction as if the head turned out were of first-rate quality. There are still large numbers of Shorthorns, Friesians, Angus, and Hereford cattle, and the grades of these in Ontario. It is calves from such stock as this that make good feeders and none of these should be slaughtered for veal until the supply of beef again becomes normal. The past season's high prices have reduced the number of good feeding cattle greatly and the only remedy for the beef situation is saving "all worth while."

Case for the Dual Purpose Cow

(Continued from page 4)

and is daily becoming more important in our land. The Pennsylvania Argentine trade does not care so much about milking qualities, but the cows that stay at home must have it to be profitable. We have many, very many, fine registered cows which give a lot of milk, nearly all of our dairies are filled with Shorthorn cows, and there is no trouble in finding plenty of registered milking Shorthorns; and out of these same cows we get splendid feeding steers and some excellent tops. So it is sure that whatever is true of other lands, here in truth she is almost the only cow that does exist."

JOB WINE'S TESTIMONY.

Who does Mr. Joseph Wine say about these same cows? "Before I came here I feared that when I saw milking Shorthorns, they would not have beauty. I wish any reader could only see these cows. Great, splendid cows, all with good colors, reds, roans, whites, all with good horns, all carrying a lot of flesh, maybe too much; but they are every one a dairy use. I visited a neighbor with 40 cows, grand milkers all of them, and only one or two of them were to be criticized on the score of looks. Some of them were inexpressibly sweet and feminine. The fact is that a milking Shorthorn is a more beautiful cow than one that is too much on the beef order, for she has a sweeter head, neck, and appearance as the quality of milking is essentially a maternal quality."

Go to Lord Rothschild's estate, and there on the rich pasture land we see the milking Shorthorns shine again. Go again to the "Mill Craig" Shorthorns of Mr. John Ross (situated near the birthplace of Hugh Miller), who a few years ago had some Shorthorns at the international and our fat

stock shows, and we find Shorthorns giving six gallons of milk a day. As Mr. Ross says, "We must have milk, and the Shorthorn is a milking beast."

It has been too often customary in this country to view the dual purpose cow as a species of myth, something shadowy and ill-defined, existing beyond the grasp of any argument. Proof enough can be presented that such animals do exist, that they are thoroughly practical cattle and held in high esteem in England. These are but illustrations of the notable fact that almost seven-tenths of all the milk cows in England are Shorthorns and their grades. Let the breeders and feeders of beefing cattle throughout Ontario take this information to heart, and make it the foundation stone of a most pleasurable and profitable industry, and an industry which would then grow and flourish beyond the hopes of its most sanguine promoters.

Poets have for ages lauded the courage of the battlefield; but few have thought to sing a paean to the nameless heroes, men and women, who in obscure places have done their noblest and best under the most disheartening conditions with none to laud their efforts. This is the "four in the morning courage" which is so rare and which counts for so much.—Farm Journal.

Fifty Thousand Men Required

Farm Laborers' Excursions—This Year's Wheat Crop will be the Largest in the History of Canada.

The wheat crop of 1912 will be the greatest ever harvested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, thus requiring the farm laborers of the East to recruit and assist in harvesting the World's greatest bread basket.

The Governments of the respective Provinces state that fifty thousand men will be required for this year's harvest. These will have to be principally recruited from Ontario, and the prosperity of Canada depends on securing labor promptly. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National will fall practically the entire task of transporting the men to the West, is already making special arrangements in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will be run and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours, and avoiding any change of cars or transfers. This will be a day shorter than any other route.

"Going Trip West," \$10.00 to Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton.

"Return Trip East," \$18.00 from Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from all points east to MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg.

Going Dates.—August 20th.—From all stations on all lines on and south of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including all stations on the C.P.R. Toronto to Windsor (inclusive) and Branch Lines including Guelph Sub-division from Guelph South and from Brampton South.

August 23rd.—From Toronto, and all stations north of, but not including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, and from Toronto east to, but not including Kinross, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew; and C.P.R. lines west of Renfrew.

August 26th.—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and east, Orillia and Scotia Junction and East; also east of North Bay and Eastern Ontario.

August 30th.—From Toronto and all stations west, in Ontario; North Bay and west, including C.P.R. stations, Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

"Canada's greatest question is the cooperation of them in North Canada. Win. D. Givens of this club for its of extinction." "Our March, president club was the North distance a good

The In the Barley field for the strong, the tary. The

through h started.

"We have for our own million saved \$400 at the price for the shipping of good resulted, more than a year ago just as have bought that cost us American farmers \$800 million."

Horse

Thousands labouring compensation crop. The their work 4-degree, upon ceire from The horses is annoyed of harness, hard work, that those who, perhaps seat.—have nervous, and thirsty. They are added to water, or by a barrel of the field, at valued as a When a

What One Club is Doing

"Canada is a country where co-operation starts, languishes, and dies. It always dies." So said a gentleman who has made a pretty thorough study of cooperation in Canada. There are a few organizations, however, that this student of cooperation must have missed. One of them is the Burnley Farmers' Club in Northumberland county. In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Mr. Wm. Dingman, secretary of this club, gives a brief sketch of the history of this club and the work it is doing. A club that is doing such good work for its members is in small danger of extinction:

"Our club was organized on 28th March, 1912. It was through our president, F. T. Armstrong, that this club was started. He had attended the Norham Club. It was a long distance to go, and he thought it was a good thing for the farmers, and

horses toward the wind, if possible, so that they may cool off. When they are resting, take the load off their necks, if possible. Give them a chance to roll and scratch themselves when they are unharnessed at night. They should be given a good bed and plenty to eat at night, and they should be watered in the morning before they are fed.

There is no animal that serves the farmer more faithfully than the horse. Owners, therefore, should not be thoughtless, and permit them to suffer unnecessary discomforts. It pays in money, as well as personal satisfaction, to make the horses comfortable.

Traction Ditcher Owned by Farmers

E. S. Kennedy, Pictou Co., N. S. In purchasing our ditching machine we did not act on what is generally understood as the cooperative



Buy Your Litter Carrier at Factory Price

And Save Agents' Commission

We sell direct to the farmers and can save you 30 per cent. on the cost of your outfit. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. We pay the freight. Write for our prices and proposition before buying.

R. DILLON & SON OSHAWA, ONT.

short-horns a day. As have milk, milking economy in al purpose something being... Profit that there are thorough held in These are table fact of all the short-horns breeders through mation to foundation and pro-industry of double most san-

the cour- few have the name- t, who in their ho- most as- nions to the "four courage" counts for

ill be the Manitoba, thus re- the East ating the lect- respective thousand this year's basketball-ch- run and taking the rurs, and or trans- fer more than

to Win- ble from algary or 00 from per mile Cal- ipex. -From and south ions, Tor- sions Windsor s included Guelph outh. and in- cluded in Line. Toronto in- struction. C. P. R.

ations in illia and go east of a and all Bay pro- cisions. Ontario arest C. Murphy. oronite.



The Officers of a Progressive Farmers' Club that is Doing Things In the illustration may be seen the likenesses of the officers and directors of the Burnley Farmers' Club in Northumberland, Ont. that is rendering official ser- vice, the President, and next him, in his shirt sleeve, is Wm. Dingman, Secre- tary. The work of this club is described in an article adjoining.

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

through his efforts this club was started. "We have done a business of \$3,600 for our members. We bought two carloads of grain in the spring and saved \$400 on this one deal; that is at the prices dealers were asking here for the same grain. We have been shipping our eggs and have realized good results from them. It is esti- mated that we have made five cents a dozen more out of our eggs this year than a year ago, with prices a year ago just as good as this year. We have bought coal oil for 14c a gallon that cost us here 25c a gallon; that's American oil. We have saved the farmers \$500 through this club since it started."

Horses Need Kindness

By A. D. Wilson

Thousands of horses are now labouring faithfully, and with small compensation, to harvest our grain crop. The continued faithfulness of their work will depend, in no small degree, upon the care which they receive from the owners.

The horses will, in many instances, be annoyed or tortured by the chafing of harness, by flies, by heat, and by hard work. It must be remembered that these horses—like the drivers who, perhaps, sit high on the binder seat—have feelings, get tired and nervous, and become hungry and thirsty. Their discomfort should not be added to by hitting them with the whip, or by letting them go without water for an unnecessarily long time. A barrel of water should be taken to the field, and the horses should be watered as often as the driver feels when a stop is made, turn the

plan. We first got incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, and proceeded as a regular joint stock concern. Our capital stock is \$10,000, but so far we have only \$4,000 on the market. This has practically all been taken by farmers in shares of \$5 each in blocks ranging from one to 105 shares.

We have now a traction ditcher which is fully equipped for all kinds of ditching, and is guaranteed to do 120 rods of ditch three feet by fifteen inches, a day, and has a capacity of 5 1/2 feet deep. It is driven by gasoline power. At present the prospects seem good that it will be a fairly profitable investment, and if it turns out so, it must result in immense benefit to the farmer, as I consider underdrainage absolutely necessary if we, as farmers, expect to keep up with the other industries and compete with other countries in our produce markets.

As for cooperative buying of farm machinery, I am not very much in favor of it in general, and always advise each farmer having his own if he can afford to do so. Then the machine, whatever it may be, is available just at the proper time to use it, which often means the difference between a good crop and a poor one, as well as between a machine in good order and one always out of repair.

In cases of this kind where considerable capital is required unless one man takes it up as a business venture, I think it much better to proceed as we did. Then we have a management interested in and responsible for the managing of the machine in the interest of the company.

Ottawa and London CLAY GATES can be seen at both the Ottawa and London Fairs. Since Clay Gates are easily the best farm gates made, you should make it a special object to visit our exhibit. H. RALPH STEELE, Manager

Steel Farm Gates

THE illustration below indicates an outstanding merit of all Clay Gates—namely, the ability to raise them, as shown, to let small stock through, or to lift over snow in winter. This adjustment is done in a twinkling without tools.

CLAY GATES ARE THE BEST GATES MADE

because they (1) last a life time; (2) cannot bend, break, sag, burn, blow down; or rot; (3) positively keep back brashy cattle; (4) can be raised as far superior to gas pipe, iron or angle iron; (5) are guaranteed (see below). You can prove Clay Gates before buying them.

Note our offer to send Clay Gates for

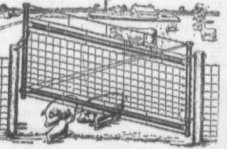
60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

We will send you one or a dozen Clay Gates for 60 days' free trial, without expense or obligation on your part. 20,000 Clay Gates sold last year on these terms. Note also our

GUARANTEE

Clay Gates are guaranteed against any defects whatsoever in material or workmanship. We will replace free any parts or the entire gate giving out for such reasons.

If not convenient to see our gates demonstrated at London and Ottawa, send for illustrated price list. A gate for every purpose. Have convenient Clay Gates for next winter.



The Canadian Gate Co., Ltd. 29 Morris Street Guelph, Ont.



Farmers!

At last the problem of an indoor closet for country houses has been satisfactorily solved. It is now possible for you to

Have an Indoors Closet In Your Home

This illustrates the "Tweed" Sanitary Odorless Closet. The small illustration at the bottom of this announcement is a front view.

The "Tweed" Sanitary odorless closet, as illustrated, can be placed in any home—in any convenient room or in the cellar. It merely requires to be connected to a stove pipe or chimney hole for the purposes of ventilation. Many hundreds of "Tweed" Closets are in use all over Canada giving complete satisfaction. You too can have City conveniences in your home by installing a

"Tweed" Sanitary Closet

Nothing needs to be said concerning the unsanitary, unsightly, draughty, deadly out-house or of the troublesome and unpleasant attention it requires periodically.

The "Tweed" Sanitary odorless closet ushers in a new era of comfort and well-being for all the family.

The "Tweed" closet requires attention only once a month and is absolutely odorless, when directions are followed. These provide for the use of a liquid disinfectant and deodorizer, a gallon of which will last 8 months for the average family.

"Tweed" Closets are made of the best British Galvanized Iron, handsomely decorated in subdued colors. There is a double air-tight wooden seat. The inner receptacle can be readily removed. "Tweed" Closets are shipped in stout corrugated strawboard boxes, which are a complete protection against scratches and injury in shipping.

Send for descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the "Tweed" Sanitary odorless closets, which are made in 2 sizes: No. 1 for country homes, summer cottages, etc. No. 2 for hotels, boarding-houses, schools, etc. Every "Tweed" closet is positively guaranteed. Money back if dissatisfied. Send for catalogue today.



Steel Trough and Machine Co., 6 James Street Tweed, Ont.

SELLING

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

More About Marketing Fruit
Editor, Sales Dept., Farm and Dairy,—I notice a letter in Farm and Dairy, July 25, written by Mr. N. B. Ireland. I have concluded that Mr. Ireland does not know as much about the situation as his article would seem to indicate at first glance.

Regarding prices of No. 1 Spies: Does Mr. Ireland realize that Ontario No. 1 Spies sold in Winnipeg in April of this year at \$8.50 a barrel? They must have been kept in cold storage, as they were actually the finest barreled Spies I've ever seen. And they came from near Hamilton.

I will also tell him that in June of this year in Winnipeg dairy butter was selling at 23c; Brookfield Creamery butter (which, by the way, comes from the province of Quebec, and not from Brookfield, Ont.) sold at 27c; Manitoba creamery sold at 25c. These are wholesale prices.

By the way Mr. Ireland speaks, one would judge that the westerners are all millionaires. There are lots of them who do not look it. Lower priced apples must come from somewhere. Not everyone can afford fancy-boxed apples at \$2.50 per. Washington sends high-priced apples because of duty and freight, and because apples are their specialty. In Ontario there is no duty, lower freight, and a good many farmers are more interested in other things. It would be a bad day for the west

if a law was passed forbidding barreled apples as Mr. Ireland suggests. I can imagine a bunch of farmers who are getting corn cutting, threshing, and fall plowing all done at the same time, packing their apples in boxes, wrapping a paper on each apple, and packing them thousands of barrels. Some fruit growers make a specialty of that kind of work, but not the farmer. I agree with Mr. Ireland that the quality can be improved, and it is being improved.

Lastly, I would like to tell Mr. Ireland that if he can sell apples at \$7.50 to \$8.00 a barrel, I will show him all the No. 1 Spies he can get at \$5.50 per barrel, and guarantee them. Is it a bargain, Mr. Ireland? There is a chance for a side line—"Interested," Elgin Co., Ont.

Registered Bulls Did It (Hoard's Dairyman)

As near as we can estimate, over 20 car loads of dairy cattle have left Jefferson county, Wis., for distant portions of the country in the past 10 days. Buyers have swarmed into Fort Atkinson and Lake Mills, the two principal shipping points in the county. The exportation has been principally of Holstein and Guernsey grade cows and heifers.

The point we wish to emphasize in this matter is that all this trade, which amounts to over \$177,000 annually for this county alone, has come through the keeping of registered sires. The demand is for cows and heifers of such breeding. In many cases the buyers ask to see the bull at the head of the herd. In this way they get an idea of the kind of a breeder the farmer is. Our most progressive farmers are getting it into their heads that it doesn't pay to keep anything but a registered bull.

Renew your subscription NOW.

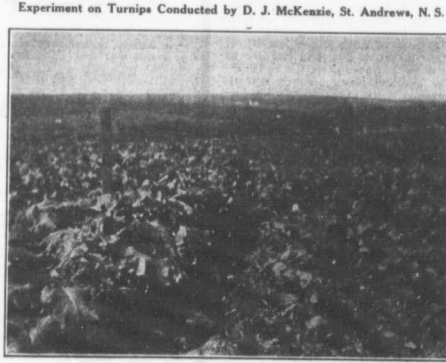
All Interested in Agriculture

Are invited to visit the new pavilion of the GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE, near the Poultry Building, when at the coming Canadian National Exhibition, where some interesting results of recent fertilizer experiments will be shown. A staff of EXPERTS will also be in attendance to advise farmers on this important subject.

Potash Improves Quality

POTASH

Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen are the three essential ingredients of which every soil becomes depleted in the ordinary process of cropping. These must be returned to the soil in some way if our farms are to continue to raise profitable crops.



Complete Fertilizer, Yield 912 Bushels. Unfertilized, Yield 352 Bushels.

Potash Increases Quantity

FREE

Bulletins may be obtained at the exhibit, or by writing, including—

- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use"
- "Fertilizing Fodder Crops"
- "Farmer's Companion"
- "Potato Crop in Canada"
- "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," etc., etc.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE
1102-1106 Temple Building : : : TORONTO, ONT.

POULTRY YARD

Winter Eggs

Maritime Poultry Supply Co.,
Moncton, N.B.

Too many people wait until winter is here before they start to get ready for winter eggs, and then winter a over before their hens are ready to start laying.

We should see that our pullets are fed on proper feed right now and get our houses ready if we have not already done so.

inch deep in the box, which must be porous enough to let the water out. Sprinkle them daily with water and place in a dark warm place and in a week they will be ready to use. We prefer them when the sprouts are young and tender. Some use them only when the sprouts are six or eight inches long.

More depends upon the man and management than on the hen. Use her right and she will use you right. Don't expect hens to feed on corn three times a day, roost in a carriage shed or barn, get a drink only when it rains, go without shell or grit until spring and then lay six eggs every

food is equally as important. Both are cheap.

Chicks hatched in June should be laying in December. It is more advisable in June to purchase day old chicks than hatching eggs. However, either will pay.

During the hot summer months a closely-woven wire or screen door should be substituted for the tight door in the hen houses and brooders. This should be closed tightly at night to safeguard the flock against weasels, skuaks, cats, foxes or other night prowlers.

Original and Otherwise

Keep the machines in a dry place. Write us about your success or failure in the poultry business.

Potatoes cut up are of considerable value as food. Hens relish them.

Feed the growing chicks early in morning. They get hungry early.

Bowl's troubles in chicks are to be avoided. Keep a preventive on hand and use it.

Cement floors in the henhouse are good—provided there is lots of litter on top of them.

Wheating corn and oats are all excellent feeds for laying hens. But don't feed all corn or too many oats.

The early hatched pullets will render the best account of themselves in laying quarters next fall and winter.

White diarrhoea and other bowel diseases in chicks will soon take your whole flock. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Ducks and chickens will get along all right through the summer without any house, but they must have shade to protect them from the sun.

Grade the chickens in flocks according to size. Small chickens will not thrive when they have to compete with larger ones for a share of feed.

Poultry keeping can be made an auxiliary to other pursuits without infringing on the time of the keeper and will bring in a handsome return for the food and care given.

Fighting chicken lice is a small thing, but don't in the press of other the morning. They get hungry early, matters forget it.

Several poor fowl marketed means a decrease in consumption. Encourage your consumers to eat more poultry products by giving them good stuff.

PEERLESS PERFECTION



The first cost should be the last cost.

You should put up a fence that will give you real fence service for first, last and all the time. The cheapest is always the most expensive in the long run on account of repairs necessary.

Peerless saves Expense

because it is the poultry fence that never needs repairs.

Peerless poultry fencing is made of the best material wire—tough, clean and springy—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing positively prevents rust and will not fade from use or change of weather. It lasts many years in the life of a fence.

The joints are securely laced with the "Peerless" shocks and strains so constructed that they will withstand all sudden jerks.

The fence is constructed so that it can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without backing.

The heavy stay wires we use make Peerless poultry fencing rigid and guarantee thereby preventing sagging and needs only about half as many posts as other fences.

We build our poultry fence stronger than seems necessary in order to keep manuring animals out and close enough to keep the smallest fowls in. Hence all our customers are entirely satisfied.

Our Catalogue are **Free to You**

Write for literature and address of nearest agent. We also manufacture a complete line of ornamental fences. Agents almost everywhere.

Ben will-Hoist Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Mass. Hamilton, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

5th Conc. 8 1/2 lots 8 and 9, township of Smith, Peterboro, consisting of 167 acres. Large barn, Lehigh, 200 stables underneath. Watered by spring and well. Windmill. Water in stables. Large red brick house, with hot air furnace, 12 1/2 acres seeded to alfalfa; 30 acres new seeding of clover.

Early possession since estate is to be divided. Write for full particulars, or come and inspect farm.

MRS. R. SCOTT, PETERBORO, ONT.
General Delivery

A Farmer's Flock of Profitable Poultry

Mr. G. A. Brechin, of Peterboro Co., Ont., well-known as a Holstein breeder, White Wyandottes are here illustrated.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Have the houses facing south if possible so that they will get the sun during the greater part of the day. Have them draft proof but properly ventilated. Pay attention to the feed and see that they have what they require. They must have animal food supplied in some shape and plenty of shell and grit, also green food. Ground green house is the thing par excellence for egg production if we can get it but if not to be had, use beef scrap.

week, because if we do we will get left.

Feed her properly, keep her comfortable and she will pay her board all right and help us with ours.

Poultry Pointers

Feed the chicks liberally and keep them growing.

If you want winter eggs June hatched chicks will not do the business.

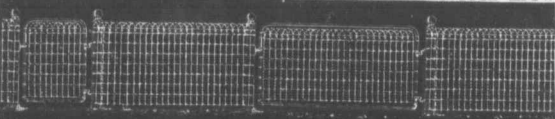
It is a sin to confine growing chicks to a bare, grassless yard. Grass runs are the best.

Chickens eat considerable grass, which helps to cheapen the cost of raising them.

An abundance of clean cool water should be supplied constantly. Green

OUR STANDARD; THE REGAL OVAL TOP ORNAMENTAL LAWN FENCE

Sold Direct to Consumers. Freight Prepaid Guaranteed



Artistic Durable Inexpensive Easily Erected

Protects and Beautifies the Ground of Mansion or Cottage, Farm House Public Building or Park

Description

The Pickets or Uprights are made of No. 9 heavy galvanized wires, 3 inches apart, and crimped from end to end. The crimping adds great beauty to the fence and increases its elasticity and strength.



The Line Wires are two No. 12 wires twisted alternately, giving ample provision for contraction and expansion, necessary to meet any possible extreme climatic conditions of Canada.

SPECIAL FEATURE—Line Wires and Pickets are doubled and solid at the top, adding additional beauty and strength.

PRICES—In all cases Freight is Prepaid

- 36 inches high—8 cents per running foot.
- 42 inches high—9 cents per running foot.
- 48 inches high—10 cents per running foot.
- 48 inches high—10 cents per running foot.

NOTICE—These prices are for old Ontario only. For New Ontario, Maritime Provinces and Quebec, add 1 cent per foot. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan, add 2 cents per foot. For Alberta and British Columbia, add 4 cents per foot. This increase over Old Ontario prices is due to the additional freight rates which we pay.



Our Catalogue Free. The Regal Fence and Gate Co., Garmia, Ontario

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

THIS is the report which we are receiving from our customers all over the country who have given our Fertilizers a trial.

Are you one of our satisfied customers? If not, you should be
AND YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
WAIT LONGER BEFORE TRYING

HARAB ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

(The Complete Plant Nutrient)

Manufactured from the very best materials from our packing house—blood, bone and tankage, thoroughly cooked and cured, thus extracting the waste and leaving the true plant food in the most available form, ground to a powder and mixed along with Potash in the right proportions, in Harab Animal Fertilizers you are securing without doubt the best and most natural Fertilizers on the market, and besides this you will find by actual comparison that Harab Animal Fertilizers are put up in better shape and are more easily handled than any other. Add to this the fact that our prices are most reasonable considering the high quality of the goods, and you have many reasons for using the best—

HARAB ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

Place your order now for your requirements for your Fall Wheat Crop

and you will have reason to be "entirely satisfied" with the results: Increased Quantity, Better Quality, and Less Danger of being Winter Killed or Affected by the Weather. Call on our agent or if you don't know him write us direct and we will be glad to send you prices and full particulars of

Harab Fertilizers

Harab Animal Foods

Harab Poultry Foods

MADE IN CANADA
BY

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. LIMITED

Don't Fail to Call at our Stand on the Grounds
(Near Poultry Building)

The Canadian National Exhibition

It will be well worth your while

HORTICULTURE

Boxes for Ontario Apples

Elmer Lick, Ontario Co., Ont. Will the best take the place of the barrel for Ontario apples? We can be certain that for Snow, McIntosh Red and the highly colored Spy at least there is no package but the box that will land the fruit in perfect condition on the market. Only number one fruit is here referred to. Number two fruit should not be boxed. The varieties named and a few other tender, high-quality varieties that are easily bruised should always be boxed for best results.

In an experience running over nine or ten years we have found that after paying the highest cost of boxing apples that we always received a higher price than for the same apples in barrels. This statement is based on shipments to England. The packing was not scientific as practiced in Oregon or British Columbia. It was simply a rather better grade

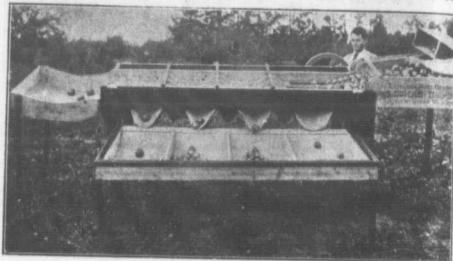
ing while the box and barrel as packages for Ontario apples are adjusting. It would seem that, except for finest fruits and varieties, the barrel will land fruit to the consumer with better satisfaction all around. But for best varieties and a particular market the box will rapidly take the place of the barrel. This movement will be rapidly hastened if the price of barrels takes another jump as seems likely at present.

To show fruit no better package can be devised than the box. The work of packing boxes will soon be thoroughly understood and with practice will soon be as well done as barrel packing.

Harvesting and Marketing Onions

E. E. Adams, Essex Co., Ont.

Onions when ripe can be either hand-pulled or lifted by a small wheel-cultivator with a root cutter run from end to end of the rows. The onions can then be pulled with a garden rake into wide rows to dry. After drying, they should be run



Apple Grading by Machinery as Practiced in New Zealand

The apple grader here illustrated is recommended by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture. This grader grades the apples to size only and does not take consideration of other deformities in the apple which, according to our Fruit Marks Act here in Canada, must also be considered.

of apples put in boxes than would be put in barrels.

The scientific method, just a certain size and number in a box, if generally adopted for Ontario apples will restrict very much the use of the box, except for young orchards where thinning is practiced.

In our co-operative packing we have been unable to devise a plan whereby credit can be given to our growers for the number of boxes to which they are entitled. There may be three sizes of apples. One of our growers brings in five barrels of apples as they come from the tree, perhaps about one half would do for boxing, or six or seven boxes in all. These, in three sizes, would cause too many delays and much liability to error.

With large runs of fifty barrels it would work out alright. We make a charge of 75 cents for barrel packing, barrel sale expenses, etc. There is usually a rebate of three to five cents on that price. A barrel of apples placed on the market will cost, picking, packing, etc., \$1 to \$1.15 a barrel. A box will cost around 80 cents, for the same expenses.

Three and one fourth boxes to the barrel makes a cost of \$1.65 or about 50 cents a barrel more than when in the larger package. If the apples sell for 25 cents a box more than if in barrels it will pay to box. If number one Spy or Snow are worth \$4 a barrel, boxes should sell at upwards of \$1.50 a box for same grade of apples.

The box trade is not a safe plan to follow on a consignment basis. The next few years will be interest-

through a topping machine which will handle 1,000 to 1,200 bushels a day. Smaller quantities may be topped with the shears or a knife.

Onions are usually left on the ground to cure; this, however, is not a good practice. Rains come and keep them wet. In that condition they will not cure quickly. They should be put into well ventilated crates and the air allowed to cure them before selling. Before being offered for sale they should be sorted carefully and all imperfect specimens rejected.

MARKETING THE CROP.

Our onions are sold through the Leamington Onion Association, of which I am a salesman. This association comprises all growers in the district. We make a price as soon as we can form an idea as to what the crop will be, as well as taking into consideration the values in the U.S. onion growing districts. We have usually disposed of all our onions by December 1st. If all are not sold the proper plan is to store for later winter demand. Store houses should be built to keep out frost, and to provide proper ventilation for the driving out of dampness. It usually pays well to store, as the late winter prices are much better than in fall.

These are the main points in handling and marketing. Each grower must adopt methods to fit his own conditions, the selling end of the business is usually where the grower falls down. I have on onions sold here at 40¢ a bag. If held till January they would have brought one dollar a bag. This should not be

A NEW DAY HAS DAWNED FOR POULTRY IN CANADA

Chickens may be hatched at a cost less than Three Cents each by means of a Mammoth Incubator. A profitable side-line for Creameries, Cheese Factories, Egg Circles and Poultry Centres. A New Thing in Canada, but has been very successful for several years in the United States.

THE better day has come for poultry raisers in this country. The pesky, old setting hen is about to lose her job, since chickens can now be raised in great numbers, healthy and strong. All difficulties have been overcome, and the hatching of chickens is now a very simple matter and a great revolution in the Poultry industry is about to be worked by the Mammoth Incubator, of which there is one made perfected in all details and acknowledged to be the greatest thing that has yet happened to advance the poultry industry. This machine is the Candee Incubator, manufactured by the Candee Incubator Company, at Toronto, of which Prof. F. C. Elford, late of Macdonald College and well known to all Farm and Dairy readers, is general manager.

SOME REASONS FOR CANDÉE POPULARITY

At first thought one would wonder how a person could ever get enough eggs to keep one of these machines going. Once the machine is installed however it has been demonstrated that the capacity of the machine is not large enough for the business that offers. If you are a farmer, or have raised chickens, consider this fact for a moment: How many hens would you be inclined to set if you could get your eggs hatched in lots of 75 and more, just when you wanted them hatched at a cost of two cents each? Would you be bothered with the uncertain hens for hatching? Would you fight their lice and put up with their all round nuisance if you could get your eggs hatched for this small cost; furthermore, be assured of large, vigorous, strong, healthy chickens?

COST LESS THAN ONE CENT PER 1,000

One day last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy called around to see Professor Elford and inspect the Candee Mammoth Incubator, which he is introducing into Canada. We were shown how this great machine can hatch eggs at a cost as low as one cent a day for every 1,000 eggs capacity, and the larger the capacity of the machine the greater this cost is reduced.

To appreciate just what the Candee Mammoth Incubator represents in the way of an opportunity for you to make big money out of poultry, or out of custom hatching, you would need see this machine, even as we saw it. Professor Elford recognizes this fact and he has arranged to have his machine on exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, also at the Ottawa Fair. At Toronto his machine will be an exhibition and demonstrated on a space outside of the poultry building in a special tent, for which Professor Elford has arranged.

The smallest Candee Mammoth Incubator made has a capacity of 1,200

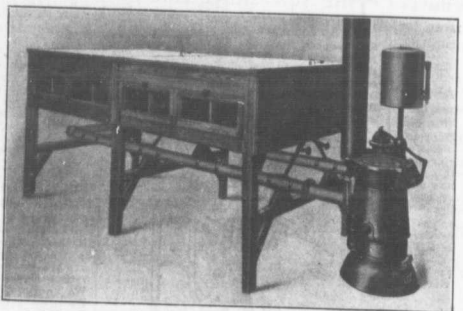
eggs. This machine is in two sections which are divided, each into 800, the eggs being accommodated in individual trays of 75 eggs each. The machines are so constructed that additional units of 600 egg capacity can be added at any time. To start with a person may buy the 1,200 egg capacity machine; then as he demonstrates it to his great profit, he may enlarge at any time with any desired number of sections his business may require.

The machine is so constructed that a single section may be operated at one time; in fact the machine may be operated with but 75 eggs—one individual tray with which to start.

The heating system is of hot water, the heat being received from the

putting in a 70 foot brooding system. Mr. W. B. Tomlinson, of Simcoe, Ontario, has ordered a 1,200 egg outfit and is putting in a Candee brooding equipment as well. Several 6,000 egg outfits Professor Elford has booked for British Columbia. He anticipates a great demand, and shortly the manufacture of these machines will be in full swing, here in Canada, at the plant located in Toronto. A request sent to the Canadian Incubator Company, 162-154 Bay Street, Toronto, will bring you full particulars, illustrations and descriptions, and testimonials of the satisfactory profit owners of these machines are making.

There are several points about the Candee Mammoth Incubator, which



A 1,200 Egg "Candee" Mammoth Incubator Without Nursery Brooder

With one of these machines a farmer, poultryman, creamery, cheese factory egg circle, or any individual can do custom hatching or engage in the "baby chick" business and make attractive profits. Particulars are given in the article adjoining. This machine is built in sections, and can be enlarged to a capacity of 6,000 egg capacity. These machines hatch the healthiest and strongest of chicks. Prof. F. C. Elford is now introducing this Mammoth incubator on the Canadian market.

small hard coal furnace, which is part of the equipment.

A number of these equipments are already operated in Canada. Many of them are in successful operation in the United States, the Argentine Republic, Germany and England.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS.

These incubators are absolutely safe. They are as safe or safer than the furnaces in your home, and they eliminate all danger from fire. Because of their great economy, their safety, and because they hatch the healthiest chicks possible—no oil fumes or gases to injure the health of the growing embryo—but good healthy heat—hot water heat—the healthiest known, they are bound to prove popular everywhere.

Already Professor Elford has secured several Canadian orders for his Candee Mammoth Incubator, these orders being from the best known men in the poultry business. Professor Graham of the Poultry Department, O.A.C., Guelph, Ontario, has ordered a 3,000 egg machine and is

struck us as being most worthy of note. Throughout, the machine is most simple. There is nothing about it to get out of order. Anyone can operate it. The machine is so constructed that it may be transported from one place to another, since it comes apart in sections. The egg trays are so constructed that a simple operation, performed in a fraction of a second, turns the eggs. The heat regulation is perfect to a remarkable degree. Safety is a pronounced feature of this Mammoth Incubator. It is absolutely impossible for the eggs to get over-heated and each compartment is under absolute automatic control.

BROODER WITH THE INCUBATOR

In connection with the incubator a brooder can be supplied, this being heated without extra trouble or expense for fuel. With this brooder attachment, chicks may be removed from the incubator as soon as hatched and the trays filled again with eggs and thus kept to its capacity without loss of time.

The machine may be used in the hottest weather, or in the coldest of winter; in fact it is the only hot weather machine made that can be successfully operated in the warm weather. The regulation is absolute. It is astonishingly simple and it does the work perfectly. A precaution placed on every 300 egg compartment insures absolutely against overheating or cooking of the eggs.

WHY THE CHICKS COME HEALTHY.

One might wonder why the chicks coming from this Mammoth Incubator are so strong and possess more vitality than those from other smaller machines. In the Candee Mammoth Incubator, heated as it is by hot water, the air is never burned as it is sure to be in the other machines. The vitality is never burnt out of the air, and hence the chicks come forth, larger, healthier, and live better. Then, too, one man can operate this one machine with a capacity of 10,000 eggs and more, on an exceedingly little time a day, so perfect is the machine in its automatic action.

The machine is finished in chestnut wood. It presents a handsome appearance and one could run it anywhere. The whole outfit is designed and planned in favor of the operator.

In initial cost the Candee Mammoth Incubator is about the same as for small separate lamp machines. After it is once installed everything is in favor of the Mammoth Machine; it cuts the cost of operation down to the vanishing point, and results are so much more satisfactory.

FIGURES OF COST AND PROFIT

Professor Elford has available some exceedingly interesting figures on the profits derived from the "baby chick" business, and from custom hatching. All interested Farm and Dairy readers will be glad to write for this information, which points them to an interesting and exceedingly profitable enlargement to their business. The investment in one of these machines has been demonstrated to be the largest payer in the poultry industry. For example, take a 6,000 egg incubator: After operating it for five times a person makes 135 per cent. If operated nine times in a season he makes 240 per cent. In other words you pay for the machine when it is operated five times and save \$200. When operated nine times you pay for the machine and save \$540.

The cost of operation of the Candee Mammoth Incubator scarcely enters into the question at all. The low cost of operation is due to the fact that the machine burns fuel only when needed; it never goes on heating when no heat is required.

Now that these wonderful machines are being manufactured in Canada, and can be obtained by our Canadian people at United States prices, our poultry industry is certain to be given a wonderful incentive to advance. To see this machine is to believe. Our people going to the Exhibition will be certain to see and inspect this machine about this good thing will write Professor Elford for his catalogue and plans, addressing him at the Canadian Incubator Company, 162-154 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.



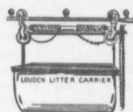
The Model Farm



Labor-Saving and Money-Making Equipment

A LOT HAS BEEN SAID about the scarcity of good farm help, and the difficulty our farmers have of keeping their sons on the farm. Well, most farmers have gone through the mill themselves, and can perhaps sympathize with the boy who seeks to get away from the drudgery that he imagines farm life has in store for him.

BUT WHY DRUDGERY? ABOUT the worst back-breaking work on a farm is stable-cleaning with old-fashioned methods. It certainly is a job any man would like to pass up.



But fortunately modern methods with modern machinery have taken the drudgery out of stable-cleaning.

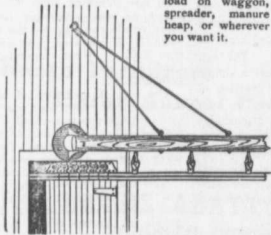
Nowadays, you fill a Louden Litter Carrier—raise it by a light pull on a chain—push the load easily and

quickly to wherever you want it. Not much hard work for you in that, is there?

ALL EXPERTS AGREE THAT Liquid Manure is 50% more valuable than solid manure. Are you losing this 50%?

A Louden Litter Carrier will save it for you—and not only prevent the waste, but will make stable-cleaning an easy "chore."

The Louden swinging equipment is an ideal way of disposing of manure. With it you get a twenty or a thirty foot swing, and can dump the load on wagon, spreader, manure heap, or wherever you want it.

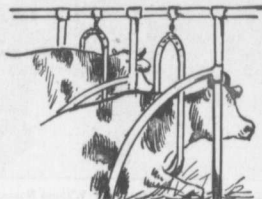


A DISTINCT LOUDEN FEATURE is that you can run the loaded carrier right on to the pole while swinging at any angle. You do not have to straighten the track each load.

The flexible hinge permits the carrier to run over it while at an angle.

THE SUN-SHINY SIDE OF farming is the money-making side.

An equipment that makes money is Steel Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions for cows. Now there is no doubt that a contented, comfortable, dream-eyed cow will give more milk than one housed in unsanitary, badly-ventilated quarters, where it has little freedom and comfort. And when you are thinking of cow profits, you must think of these things.



The most successful Farmers and Dairy-men have thought of these things, and have equipped their stables with Cement Floors, Mangers, Steel Stalls, Stanchions, and Carriers for Feed and Litter. Stables so fitted are lasting, well ventilated and sanitary. Light and air with their germ-destroying powers fill every part of the stable. Under such conditions cows are comfortable and clean, which consequently means more and better milk, and this, in turn, means bigger profits.



STANCHIONS.

Louden Stanchions are perfect stanchions—perfect in construction—simple to lock and unlock—allow perfect freedom and comfort, yet provide a perfectly secure tie. They are made of smooth, light, strong, high carbon steel tubing, with malleable iron fittings. Construction and material are such that there are no crevices to harbor germs or dirt.

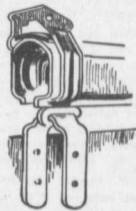
HOW DO YOU FEED YOUR cattle? Do you use the old-time shallow trough, where cows scatter their food in the feed-way, and steal each other's fodder—preventing the keeping of accurate records of feed costs and results?



Galvanized Steel Mangers are the modern way. They are convenient, and prevent feed-waste. They keep the stable tidy, too. The bottom is of cement, and the steel part is raised and lowered to allow the trough to be thoroughly cleaned. The trough can also be used for watering purposes.

EVERY FARMER HAS experienced annoyance and loss of time and temper over faulty barn-

door hangers and tracks. The Louden Hangers are made in five different styles, to suit various conditions. We recommend Louden's Bird-Proof Hanger as illustrated.



It is a hanger that gives perfect service all the year round. It always runs easily and cannot get out of order.

It cannot be clogged in any way—either by nesting birds or trash in summer, or by snow, ice or sleet in winter.

A USEFUL BOOK TO HAVE.

Every farmer can find something useful in our book "Perfect Barn Equipments." It illustrates and describes many money-making, labor-saving devices, about which a farmer ought to know.



THE SERVICES OF OUR EXPERIENCED BARN ARCHITECT ARE AT YOUR COMMAND, FREE, FOR THE ASKING. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. - DEPT. 12, - GUELPH, Ont.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Clover Seed Experience

Fred. F. Bell, Peterboro Co., Ont.

We have grown our own clover seed for 12 or 15 years. For six of those years we have lived in Peterboro county. Last year we cut four acres for seed. We had enough for our own seeding of 18 acres and sold \$70 worth; that was from the second crop. We had the first crop for hay besides. The quality of the clover seed varies from year to year. A bright blossom usually indicates good seed. Seed harvested where the blossoms are pale is usually of poorer quality.

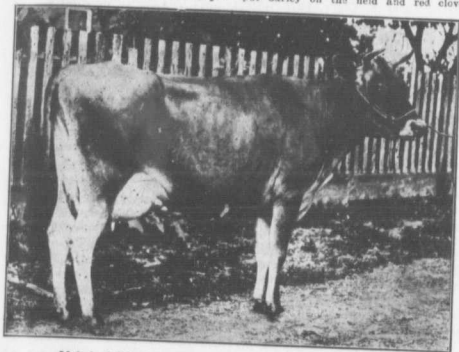
We consider red clover a most pre-

during cold weather. Then I can look after the heifers better. They will not do much on pastures if the calves later on in the season, and have not been used to feeding in the barn.

I try to get all the growth possible out of my young stuff and breed them at from two to two and a half years for their first calf. It is all right to have the heifer come in at two years of age, if she has the growth previously, and it will not stunt them.

To Exterminate Sweet Clover

I had my farm rented for a term and one field of it has gotten very bad with sweet clover. Two years ago I summer fallowed and then sowed fall wheat, and in the spring sowed red clover. When I cut the wheat the sweet clover was up thick again, so I gang plowed the field and worked it all well, and this spring I put barley on the field and red clover



Mabel of Edgely, a Heifer that is a Credit to Her Breed

The two-year-old Jersey heifer, here illustrated, owned and bred by James Bagg and Sons, Edgely, Ont., in R. of P. test, produced 1,542 lbs. of milk and 455.206 lbs. of butter fat in 365 days on a two-year-old. Her average test was 4.8 per cent. This record would do credit to a two-year-old of any breed. Notice the splendidly shaped and capacious udder of this heifer. It's a model.—Advs.

fitable crop. One year, for instance from five acres we had 17 tons of hay and from the second crop sold \$86 worth of seed. And seed was not as dear then as it is now.

Some years we have only gotten a bushel to the acre. Other years we have gotten as high as five bushels to the acre. In either case we consider it profitable to grow our own clover seed.

The Value of Live Stock

P. Johnston, Ontario Co., Ont.

I recently visited a very sandy farm in Peterboro Co., Ont. The farm was located in a sandy district where good crops were the exception. On this farm, however, there were good crops everywhere. "When I was thinking of buying," said the proprietor, "I was told that the farm would grow only mullens. I immediately changed the system of farming, and I have now 80 head of stock on my 200 acres, and am going, in heavily for Clydesdale horses. You can see the kind of crops that we are getting through live stock farming."

The success of this farmer points the way to others who are trying to make a living on sandy land. I have seen many sandy farms regenerated through the adoption of live stock farming. I would suggest that all branches of live stock farming, none has such opportunities for building up fertility and making a good living for its owner as does dairying.

Ament Worth to Breed Heifers

H. Lorne Logan, Leeds Co., Ont.

I like to breed my cows so as to have them come in toward spring,

and I find now when I have the barley cut that the sweet clover is up again in places. Would you advise me to gang now it again this fall or let it go and cut off a crop of clover?—J. T. York Co., Ont.

Sweet clover is a biennial plant, i.e., it takes two years to complete its life. If it can be prevented from going to seed it will, die that year. One trouble about this plant is that it is very persistent in its growth and seeds very closely in its growth when the branches are checked in their growth. The trouble with the field in question is that a quantity of seed has been and is lying dormant in the soil.

When a piece is bad, if seeded down with alfalfa it will be quite easily exterminated with the two or three cuttings and alfalfa should grow where the sweet clover flourishes. This year I would leave the field seeded with clover. If seed is likely to form I would clip it down with a mower. Next spring the clover will be cut before the sweet clover seeds. It can then be plowed as soon as the hay is off. Sheep pasturing on it will keep it pretty well in subjection.—T. G. Raynor.

When practicing the Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis from dairy cows, or any cattle for that matter, there is danger in allowing the cow to nose her calf, as she would do naturally in cleaning it up. Therefore we take the calf away immediately, dry it in straw or in a blanket, and take it away to the nursery, at another farm, which is entirely separate from our rearing herd.—J. W. Dimick, Ulster Co., N.Y.

Economize on the Milk



Raise Healthy Calves Like These
RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
You can do it with

CALFINE

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

DO you ever consider just what it costs you to raise your calves? If you feed them whole milk for very long they will soon eat their heads off!

You can raise your calves better than you have been raising them, and at a much less cost, by using "Calfine," The Stockman's Friend.

CALFINE has given splendid results wherever it has been tried. It is now in use on some of the largest and best equipped farms in Canada.

CALFINE has the approval of leading Canadian authorities. It has given satisfactory results. See below what Mr. F. R. Mallory says about Calfine.

CALFINE is a Canadian product. It is made in Canada by Canadians. It has no duty to pay.

We guarantee it to be the superior of any calf meal on the market, including all of the imported calf meals.

CALFINE, once you use it, will be your friend. It costs you less than the imported calf meals, since we have no duty to pay on it, and have less carriage or transportation charges in order to ship it to you.

CALFINE will make your calves grow and thrive as you have never had them do before. It will pay you to try Calfine.

CALFINE is kept by your dealer. He is instructed to sell you a 100-lb. bag of Calfine as a trial. After you have used one bag of it you will be back for more. Should your dealer not carry Calfine write us direct.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

If it is possible that your dealer does not have Calfine in stock you may send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will ship you 100 lbs. of Calfine as a trial, and we will prepay the freight on same to any station in Ontario South and East of Sudbary.

Compare this price with that asked for other calf meal, then you will surely give this Canadian calf meal a trial.

Feeding instructions will be sent to each reader of Farm and Dairy who applies to us for the same. Write us a letter this evening and ask us to tell you how to raise your calves at much less expense than it has been costing you in the past.

Now that milk is getting high in price again and sells so readily it will be wise for you to feed Calfine in order that you may sell more milk.

Beef and Veal and all cattle are going higher all the time. If there-calfes possible.

You can raise the best calves and make them grow and thrive in a way that will delight you by feeding them Calfine to take the place of the new whole milk.

Your late summer calves properly fed on Calfine now for a couple of months, and your fall calves started off on Calfine, will feeding them for a month according to our directions and with Calfine.

F. R. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT., Breeder of Holstein Cattle of the great "May Echo" family, writes us:

"We have used Calfine for several months with astonishing success. We are feeding several calves for exhibition purposes and they are by far the best that we have ever grown. We have also just made an official test on a cow which has produced over 100 lbs. milk per day for seven consecutive months and averaged over 100 lbs. milk a day for 60 days, and has been fed Calfine with gratifying results."

"As a good, wholesome and reasonably cheap food for calves and testing cows Calfine has proved with us to be almost a necessity. Kindly forward me another 500 lbs. as my supply is about finished and we do not wish to be without it."

Send to-night for your trial order of Calfine. A money order for \$2.75 will bring you 100 lbs. as a trial, freight prepaid and laid down at your station.

Canadian Cereal & Milling Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited



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

ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy returned to us on the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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 by 100 the actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, valued at \$1.00 to \$1.25 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper are being distributed by counties and 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 confidence of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser, however, cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we receive from any of our advertisers, we will, under the circumstances fully, should we find reason to believe that any advertiser, however, should be unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expunge them through the columns of the paper. This will be our only protection to our readers, but our reputable advertisers are well in order to entitle to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

BIDDING IN STOCK

Next to inferior animals put up for auction there is nothing that will tend more to put a damper on the success that has so far attended the consigning sales than the practice of bidding in stock by other breeders for the owners themselves. We have been surprised to find that men of standing in the dairy world will consent to be parties to such fake sales.

There is a general impression that this practice is becoming more common. We have come across several instances at our biggest sales where stock have been run up to figures which were away beyond the value of the animals and in which no transfers of the stock were made.

We would suggest that associations appoint a commissioner to follow up the sales and see that transfers are made. Not long since the Oxford Breeders felt that one of their con-

signers had not lived up to their rules, and they immediately sent a committee to interview the buyers and breeders. Thereby they gained more confidence for their association among Holstein breeders generally than they would have had had they hushed up the matter. When associations refuse to let breeders, who have not kept faith, sell their cattle at association sales it will inspire a confidence that will beget greater success for future sales.

Breeders, of course, desire to protect themselves against low-bidding. If they have decided not to let animals go when they state their reserve price in the catalogue.

WHAT ARE FAIRS FOR?

An examination of that part of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, that deals with expenditures at fall fairs, would seem to indicate that a number at least of the fair associations in Ontario are losing sight of the purposes for which they were organized. Special attractions eat up more of the revenue of these societies than do expenditures for agriculture and for educational features. These fairs, started as educational institutions, are deteriorating into places of amusement that come in almost the same category as the circus.

Figures taken from the annual report recently to hand show that the fair association at Windsor, Ontario, spends three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars on special attractions and only twelve hundred dollars for agriculture. A society in Dundas county has a proportional expenditure equally ridiculous of seven hundred dollars on special attractions and three hundred and seventy dollars in prize money. The South Grenville association spends seven hundred and fifty dollars for special attractions and four hundred and seventy-three dollars on educational features. In many societies expenditures are about equally divided in the two departments, as at the West Huron association with seven hundred and ninety-three dollars for special features and seven hundred and ninety-six dollars in prize money. Of the total expenses of this latter fair, two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, only eighty dollars were spent for agricultural purposes.

At a considerable proportion of fairs the money spent for special attractions is continually increasing. A few fairs, however, show improvement. For instance, at Brockville, where at one time a large percentage of the money expended went for special attractions, the society expended only seven hundred and eighty-six dollars in that way last year, as compared with two thousand three hundred and ten dollars in prize money.

It is encouraging to find that there are still some fairs in Ontario that are fulfilling the purpose of their founders. For instance, at Paris in Brant county, one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars was paid out as prize money and only thirty-five dollars for special attractions. The South Branch Association, spent one thousand four hundred and forty-

eight dollars educationally and ninety-eight for special attractions. More gratifying yet is the record of such fairs as that held by the St. Lawrence Valley society, which does not spend one cent for special features. The success that has attended many of the fairs that regard special attractions as of minor importance, proves that people do like an educational fair and will support it.

It is only as an educational institution that the fall fair has any claim on the Provincial grant or its deriving of public support. When first brought into existence the fall fair was an educational factor of first importance. The growth of the agricultural press, of Farmers' Institutes and of Farmers' Clubs, have since tended to make the fall fair less of an educational necessity. The fall fair, however, has still an important place in agricultural education and associations that turn their fairs into something similar to a circus are not doing their duty to the public and are not worthy of financial aid on the part of the Government. The apportioning of the Provincial grant according to the percentage of the revenues expended on educational features, as well as to the amount expended, would have a material influence in making our fall fairs what they were intended to be—an uplifting factor in the life of the community.

WHICH FOR INVESTMENT?

"Yes, pure bred cows are alright," said an old farmer to us recently. "I would go in for them myself but for the cost. It takes a small fortune to start a man in pure bred stock."

A little enquiry revealed the fact that this man was quite willing to pay out sixty dollars for a 4,000 pound cow. We also discovered that he knew where he could get a few nice Holsteins of good breeding and known producing ability for one hundred and fifty dollars each, if he took the lot. But he did not think it would pay.

Here is how we figure it: The sixty dairy cow would produce 4,000 pounds of milk, worth forty dollars in the season. It would cost thirty dollars to feed her at the very lowest estimate, leaving a profit over and above feed of ten dollars. The 10,000 pound Holstein (or it might be any other dairy breed) would produce milk worth \$100 at a feeding cost of forty dollars, leaving a profit of sixty dollars.

The first cow, the sixty dollar one, would pay for itself in six years, if we eliminate from our calculations the cost of labor, interest on investment in the stable and the numerous other expenses that creep into the management of the dairy herd. Really, the chances are that the cow would never pay for itself. The "dearer" cow would pay for itself in three years, and then there would be \$30 left to pay for its care. After that it would go right ahead making money for us. Or did we have any success in our breeding operations the calves would soon pay for the cow and we could take the \$80 as clear profit right from the first.

Now which of these two cows could

our friend really afford to buy? Certainly not the sixty dollar one. The one hundred and fifty dollar kind was by all odds the best investment.

GOOD ROADS AND CHEAP

The town of Amherst in Nova Scotia is setting the rest of the community a good example in the matter of keeping their roads in good order at little cost. A couple of years ago the street committee of that town threw a side old prejudice and gave the split log drag a fair trial on their streets. The drag accomplished all that was claimed for it. The streets of Amherst were never in better condition than they are at present, and the credit is given to the split log drag. Likewise the expenses for keeping the streets in order have been reduced.

The good work of the Amherst street commissioners has already started to bear fruit. The country road between Amherst and Sackville, a stretch of nine miles, has been dragged for several months now and the road has been vastly improved.

If the split log drag will give such satisfactory results on city streets it will give even better results on the clay and dirt roads of country districts where it is even more necessary that ruts and gulleys be filled and the water be given a chance to run off the surface. Every highway master in Canada should investigate the merits of the split log drag. Every one of us farmers might well lend our influence to see that the drag is given a fair test in our own localities even if we have to make a deal and demonstrate its usefulness on the road adjoining our own property at our own expense.

Do it now. Make the drag and use it the next time wet weather starts to work havoc with the roads.

MURDERERS WHO ESCAPE

In almost any newspaper that we pick up nowadays, we see a report of where some poor fellow who, in a fit of rage, has taken the life of a fellow man and has suffered the penalty. We say that he deserved it, that it is justice, and that the safety of society demands that he suffer for his misdeed.

There is another kind of murderer, however, against whom legal proceedings are never taken. A refined scoundrel, who advertising himself as a public benefactor, destroys the lives of hundreds of his fellow men. He is the patent medicine man. Many of the most widely advertised patent medicines are nothing more than poisons. If they relieve certain aches and pains they do so at the expense of the general health and vitality of the patient. And there is no law to prevent these patent medicine scoundrels from getting in their dastardly work.

There is one way, however, in which the harm that is done by patent medicine could be entirely eliminated. The patent medicine man lives by advertising. If he could not advertise extensively and get an extensive sale for his death-dealing

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wares, he would have to go out of the business entirely. If all newspapers and journals of every kind would refuse to accept patent medicine advertising, we would soon see the end of this scourge to humanity.

Farm and Dairy, in refusing to take all such harmful advertising,

XLII

Yes, we're human!

We do feel good over letters like the following, of which we receive a plenty.

They indicate a tangible thing of great value to you as an advertiser when you appeal to "our people" through Farm and Dairy.

"I wish to take this opportunity of telling you how much I appreciate Farm and Dairy, and that I would not like to do without it for many times its cost.

"Perhaps it is because I know so little, but often I have read information in one issue that I considered was worth more than the year's cost.

"I have been much interested and benefitted by the different articles appearing from time to time relative to your Prize Farms Competition.

"You no doubt receive letters of this kind often, but being human like the rest of us, you will not mind hearing it again."

"A. L. Stackhouse,
"Carleton Co., Ont."

Would you like to talk about your business to an audience of nearly 17,000 farmers, as appreciative as this reader of Farm and Dairy?

You may talk to them and ask them to buy your goods! And these people of ours can buy! They have the cash. And they do buy!

Our people are progressive, prosperous dairy farmers, living on farms averaging over 150 acres, having incomes exceeding each \$2,000 annually. They have families. They must spend. You can have them spend a fair share of their fair incomes for your goods.

These people believe in Farm and Dairy. They will have confidence in your message when you reach them through this medium, which in verity is,—
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

has lost many thousands of dollars. We have the satisfaction, however, of guaranteeing to our readers clean advertising as well as clean reading columns, and to our advertisers a reputable medium for telling the public of the legitimate business that they are conducting. We are doing our part to eliminate the patent medicine fraud.

FARMERS' ATTITUDE TO REFORM

Renewed interest in the various forms of taxation will arise from the announcement that Sir Jas. Whitney has consented to the appointment of a commission to look into the various forms of taxation. The chief object that will receive the attention of this Commission will be the advisability of placing a greater proportion of the taxes on land values. Opponents of taxation reform will probably make their final appeal to the farmer and will endeavor to show the Commission that the farming interests would suffer seriously from such a change in taxation.

The Commission, when it is appointed, will not have to work altogether on plausible theories. Those who endorse the taxation of land values can now talk about results and point out to the Commission the success that has attended land taxation in other parts of Canada. In the province of Alberta, for instance, all taxes for municipal purposes are raised by the tax on land values. Talking of this system of taxation recently, Mr. John Perrie, Tax Commissioner of Alberta, spoke as follows:

"The only taxes levied in the rural districts of this province are those levied on lands. No taxes are levied on improvements or personal property. This method of assessment is a fair one and is satisfactory to the farmers. In fact, any change to a system of taxation whereby improvements or personal property are assessed would be strongly opposed by them. We have found no demand for the tax system being changed so that taxes would be levied on improvements and personal property."

Here is the "proof of the pudding." The members of our farmers' organizations were quick to see that the working farmer will be one of the first to benefit by the taxation, not of land, but of land values. The Commission, too, if they undertake their investigations with unprejudiced minds, must come to the same conclusion.

You are invited to visit the exhibit of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

AT THE
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO
AUG. 24--SEPT. 9

The De Laval Cream Separator has been the greatest factor in the advancement of modern dairying, and every cow owner visiting the Fair should see the latest De Laval machines.

The De Laval separators were first 34 years ago, and have been kept far in the lead ever since. Improved year by year they are better now than ever before.

Users of De Laval machines will be especially welcome, and will be interested in the changes and improvements that have been made in the up-to-date machines.

Users of other makes of separators, of which a large number are replaced by the De Laval every year, will be equally welcome, and may compare the construction, sanitation and ease of running of their machines with the De Laval.

Those who have yet to buy a separator will have opportunity to learn all about one and what the De Laval would do and save for them, as it is already doing for its 1,500,000 users.

There will be De Laval representatives in attendance glad to discuss and explain anything of separator interest to either old or new friends. Be sure to look up the De Laval booth.

Every cow owner will be welcome

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



O.K. Canadian Potato Digger

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

Write for our catalogue. Fully describing this great machine.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited. Galt, Ont.

The Public

is a weekly paper which appeals especially to that class of people who demand that justice shall be the guiding principle in all human affairs.

Its news summary is in itself a valuable feature, being a complete record of the really important general and political news, written without coloring or bias.

This feature alone is worth many times the subscription price, (\$1.50 a year) to anyone who wants to keep in touch with the important news of the world with a minimum amount of reading.

"FOODS THAT FEED THE FOODS THAT FEED THE WORLD"

DAVIES' HIGH-GRADE

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Mixed Brands for all crops and soils, Nitrate of Soda, Acid Phosphate, German Potash Salts, Basic Slag, Sulphate of Ammonia, Lime, Agricultural Salts, Bone Meal, Blood Meal, Rock Phosphate, Compost, etc.

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Feeding Tankage, Blood Meal Food, Calf Meal, Animal Charcoal, etc. Ground Rock Phosphate as a stable absorbent, etc., etc.

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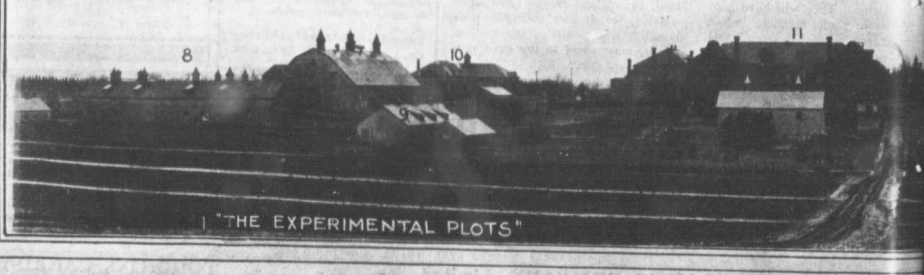
A Two Years' Course in General Agriculture specially designed for Young Men who intend to follow Practical Farming.

A Four Years' Course leading to the Degree of B.S.A., conferred by Toronto University.

Send to-day for the 1912-13 Calendar, which gives in detail information regarding curriculum, accommodation, expenses, etc. It will be mailed free on application to
G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President
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WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 18th, 1912



G.C. CREELMAN, B.S.A. LL.D. PRESIDENT.



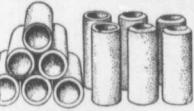
1.—President Creelman's Residence. 2.—The Tower, central in the dormitories. 3.—Chemical Laboratories. 4.—Gymnasium. 5.—Horticultural Husbandry Building. 11.—Mechanical Building. 12.—Rear View of Main Building, in which are the dormitories. 13.—Bursar's Residence. 14.—Massey Hall and Library. 7.—Physics, Biology and Museum. 8.—The Group of Farm Barns. 9.—The Main Piggery. 10.—Field and Animal Husbandry. 15.—Macdonald Hall, (Girls' Residence.) 16.—A rear view of a portion of Macdonald Institute.

TO RENT

200 ACRE FARM, two miles from the City of Peterborough. Well watered, good buildings. Suitable for farming. Apply BOX 495, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

FARMERS GET BUSY

Buy a Shure Shut T's Machine and



make your own Cement Tile this Fall. They are working successfully in all parts of the country. Price \$25.00.

For information and literature, write: WILLIAM JOY, Box 278, Wapanone, Ont.

One of the DAIRY FARMS in Ontario

100 Acres, mostly all clay and well drained. Has fine stone house, chaff cost with new hot air furnace and phone.

Good barn, 100 by 40. Good cow stable for 30 head of cattle. Litter carrier and feed carrier. Stanchions to the cows and water troughs and tank on loft.

Good root cellar, brick; and silo to hold 150 tons and six houses. Good dairy building cost \$900, with windmill and cement floor, also driveway and ice house.

This farm has always been run as a dairy farm and if the renter wishes to buy the dairy business, the can, and run the silo on the farm. We have gasoline engine and everything needed in an up-to-date dairy.

The farm is two miles from town, with a fine view of the city. This is a snap, and the man going west must speak quick, as I am going west next month to look after other property.

For further particulars write

J. C. NOIR, Echo Farm Dairy

ALMOWTE, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Our Declining Exports

P. W. McLagan, Montreal
Farm and Dairy has asked me to write something about our export butter trade. There is no such trade this year and it is extremely doubtful whether there will ever be one again; at all events with a period of time to make it interesting to those now actively in the butter business. The growth of the home consumption has overtaken the supply of Canadian production is a negligible quantity if there is not actually a reduction. During the season home trade demand has kept the value far beyond the reach of the European importer and we are shipping no butter, nor are we likely to ship any. The home consumption seems likely to require all that our farmers will produce.

What does it all mean? An serious fact which it demonstrates that there is no progress in dairy farming in Canada at present, not even in the new territory in the North-West, for the demand in butter from these regions is constantly on the increase, and this demand is bound to go on increasing with the increase of population, for the North-West farmer insistently grows grain and only turns to mixed farming as a last resort. Without growth of production this means a high range of price for butter as it will withdraw more and more from cheese factories, the price of cheese being still dictated by the British Market, and thus continue the shrinkage of range which we have seen in the volume of that product. This again means the gradual disappearance of all classes of dairy products from our list of exports. We may differ as to the number of years it will take to bring about its entire disappearance, but we are undoubtedly heading that way with accelerating speed.

Is there a remedy? Personally I fear that only partial remedies are possible so long as the lure of the North-West maintains its spell over the young and the new farmers, and so long as it is profitable and easy for them to grow grain. But there are two directions in which a good deal might be done to help the dairy farmers of the East to increase their production. One is for the Government to aid in the breeding and distribution of strains of cow blood which are calculated to increase the yield of milk per head. Another is to encourage the immigration to the eastern provinces of farm labor, so that the production of fodder may be increased and larger herds carried.

On very many farms in the old country it is customary for the farmer to hire as far as possible only married men, to whom is given, in addition to his wages, the free use of a cottage and garden, so that he may be comfortably settled and the less likely to move away, and also that his wife and older children may be available for the lighter work of the farm. If these two essential elements to the prosperity of a dairy farmer, i. e., high quality of labor and sufficiency of labor to enable the maximum number to be carried, are brought within his reach something practicable may have been done to remedy the present deplorable condition of relative shrinkage of production with which we are now faced.

Eggs a Profitable Side Line

J. A. Stevens, Kent Co., Ont.
We have an egg trade as a side line to our creamery. I find that it works well. I have not as yet noticed any time lost in handling the eggs and often when the cream haulers call at farmers' houses for eggs who do not send cream, they start sending cream too. I give each cream hauler from \$15 to \$50 each day and also keep a supply of crates on hand so as not to handle the eggs any more than possible and thus save breakage.

I figure on making two cents a dozen on the eggs. I averaged over 500 dozen a day in May, about 300 dozen in June and 300 dozen in July.

I find the wholesale dealers like the eggs gathered in this way and will pay a better price for them because



Seen on a Milk Farm

Mr. A. Younis, who ships milk from New Brunswick, to Montreal, has a milk house that shows that it is well endeavoring to ship milk of the very best quality. His milk house, here illustrated, is properly equipped for cooling the milk, for making the utensils. It is one of the cleanest houses we have ever been in.

They are fresh from the farmers twice a week and are a better quality of eggs taken to the store.

The egg and poultry business as a side line is a splendid thing for both farmer and creamery man.

Powered With Motor Truck

M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.
This spring I purchased a motor truck to use in gathering cream. I believe it will pay for itself. The advantage of having a motor truck is that the cream is on the road a much shorter time than was the case with the old way of gathering with horses and waggon. As a result of the cream being delivered at the creamery so much more quickly, it is of much better quality. The butter made from this cream is more uniform and easier to dispose of.

My motor truck is doing the work that five horses and two men steadily employed and one man and one horse twice a week did last summer. The savings in wages is about \$11 a week. I will not mention the wear and tear of the waggon. I anticipate that my gasoline bill, which is 90 cents a day, will be paid by the amount saved for horse shoeing and repairs to waggon.

I consider the man who is collecting cream for me this summer has had seven years of factory experience.

Mr. Farmer, Listen!

Wilson's Gold Medal Scales
Delivered right to your nearest station.
Write for our special price list.
That's our offer!
Wilson's Gold Medal Scales
Sole and General Agents
J. S. SONS
415 Bloor Street
TORONTO

500 FARM LABORERS WANTED FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST." \$10.00 TO WINNIPEG. Five half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton.

"RETURN TRIP EAST." \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG. Five half cent per mile from all points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg.

GOING DATES
AUGUST 20th—From all stations on all lines on and South of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Barrie, including all stations on the C.P.R. Toronto to Windsor (inclusive) and Branch Lines including Grand sub-division from Guelph South and from Brampton South.

AUGUST 23rd—From Toronto and all stations north of, but not including the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Barrie, and from Toronto east to, but not including Kingston, Shepton Falls and Renfrew; and C.P.R. Lines west of Renfrew.

AUGUST 25th—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East, Orillia and Simcoe Junction and east; also east of North Bay and Eastern Ontario.

AUGUST 28th—From Toronto and all stations west, including C.P.R. stations, Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY. One-way second class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a verification certificate, with an extension coupon. When extension coupon has been signed by a farmer, showing he has engaged the holder to work as a farm laborer, the coupon will be honored up to destination, 50¢ for ticket at rate of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) up to any station west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific, Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or MacLeod, Alta.

A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station in the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton, to original starting point by the same route, provided no going journey on or before November 30th, 1912, on payment of one half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) up to Winnipeg added to \$18.00 from Winnipeg, provided the holder deposits the certificate with the ticket agent on arrival at destination, and works at least thirty days at harvesting.

For full particulars see seasons C.P.R. Agent, or write: M. G. SURPEY, D.P.A., G.P.E., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

\$10.00 to Winnipeg via Chicago

Plus half-cent mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton. Returning half-cent to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 to destination in Eastern Canada.

AUGUST 20th—From Toronto to Barrie Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and all stations South thereof in Ontario.

AUGUST 23rd—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line, Toronto to Barrie Tunnel, via Stratford; all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston and Renfrew.

AUGUST 25th—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and South Junction.

AUGUST 28th—From all stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and West thereof in Ontario.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Regina. New Fast Express Service between Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Regina.

Canadian National Exhibition TORONTO

Single Fare for Round Trip Good going August 24 to September 9 inclusive. Return Limit September 10, 1912

Special Low Rates on Certain Dates. ASK ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS

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ST. GEORGE
J. MALCO

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.

Cooperation Succeeds in Quebec

A. Trudel, Montreal, Salesman for Society.

Our association, "The Quebec Cheese-Makers' Agricultural Co-operative Society," has now a membership of 225. We are in our third year of operation and have met with most encouraging success. Last year's operations (the seasonal year of the association) resulted in the sale of over \$1,000,000 worth of cheese and butter belonging to the members of the association.

Our system is quite simple. The cheese and butter is shipped to Montreal by the makers to our address. On reception it is strictly classified according to its value by competent classifiers paid by the Quebec government. It is then sold by public auction at a certain fixed date and place, every week. The proceeds of the sale are remitted to each factory, in accordance with the quality of the goods received and the price obtained at the auction, deduction being made of a fixed amount to cover the cost of manipulation and sale.

The adoption of this system leaves no room for complaint each factory receiving the full value of its products and being paid according to merit.

In making the returns we advise our associates of the defects, if any, so they are enabled to correct and improve their methods. This part only of our system has produced such good amongst our producers, both cheese and butter makers and farmers. We have as a general rule, obtained for our finest products the highest prices going on the Canadian markets and have often been in the lead which was never before the case for Quebec products. We have been progressing rapidly in the past and expect to progress at the same rate for some years yet. Our associates proclaimed themselves well satisfied.

Inspection at the Wrong End

Jno. Humphries, Benton, Alberta

In milk production the object of the highest importance is to produce plenty of milk of the highest quality. Unfortunately under present conditions in too many instances the acceptance of milk for manufacture does not encourage the farmers to raise his milk up to the standard so much desired and thereby avoid such great losses, as we now incur. What does the average patron care

CONDENSERY SITE WANTED

Must be on Railway Siding. Plenty of First Class Milk and abundance of cold water.

The demand for St. George goods having increased so much more than the supply we are compelled to look elsewhere for a Location, where milk can be procured in much larger quantities.

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

ST. GEORGE CONDENSERY

J. MALCOLM & SON, Proprietors

about the quality of the milk as long as it comes up to the minimum standard when sampled. He pools his milk with the patron's milk from the surrounding country, and, unless paid for by quality, individually he gets no encouragement to produce milk of the highest quality. My contention is that too little attention is bestowed on the cow and too much on the maker and the factory. I am second to none in my desire to see the factories in clean sanitary condition and kept so. But I detect the persistent saddling of the maker with the responsibility of his products through the bad quality of the raw material over which he has no control.

The milk supply is like the water supply, and it is as futile and as farcical to hold the maker responsible for his products from the quality of the milk as it would be to hold him responsible if affected by the water



The Day's Work Completed

Photo taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy in the factory of Mr. Anderson at Keene, Ont. The maker, Mr. Watson, may be seen in the illustration.

through its containing too much lime salts or not enough carbonic acid or traces of lead. It is the wrong point where inspection begins, inspection should be at the source, not at the delivery point. Who looks after the cows? Who inspects them? Who knows how many diseased cows are being milked daily? I only desire to point out the advantage to the consumer and the added profits to the industry which would accrue from a better inspection of the milk supply at its source.

When milk is supplied that will not produce the finest goods the blame should be put upon the proper shoulders and they bear the brunt of the loss. The producer should be encouraged to look to his fodder, his pasturage and to the healthy surroundings of his buildings, farm yards and fields. At present the encouragement is wrong because there is no direct line of communications between producer and manufacturers as regards the best production. The same thing applies to the beef producer and the butcher. Inspection begins at the wrong end. They will strain at the milk can even and swallow a cow.

The water in half of our farm wells is tainted. This does not produce fine quality milk. We should send our water to Ottawa and have it tested to be sure we are on the right track. It won't cost us even a postage stamp. —D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS

Complete with Line Shaft, Truck, Pump Jack and interchangeable Pulleys capable of 80 changes of speed.

An engine that carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt lighter and hangers. The Gilson 60 Speed Engine is a complete power plant in itself. You can haul engine anywhere, attach it and get just the speed desired—the only one of its kind made. Gives 100 per cent service. Runs the whole farm. Goes like sixty—sells like sixty—has sixty speeds. 11 H. P., also 8 H. P. and 5 H. P. Engines up to 27 H. P.

WRITE TODAY. Write at once for illustrated, descriptive literature with full information. Agents wanted. GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd. 62 York Street, Toronto, Ontario



THE ACORN

COWBOWL



THE ACORN Cowbowl is the perfect drinking bowl for animals, and the only automatic, self-regulating bowl on the market. No stabling outfit is complete without them. They may be placed high or low, are easy to install, and cost less for pipe and labor than any other. One bowl may be placed to serve two animals.

EXPERIENCED Stockmen know the folly of watering cattle with ice water in a zero barnyard, and we have their testimony that the "ACORN" means more milk and more beef.

ACORN Cowbowls are sanitary and easy to keep clean, and it is an impossibility for anything to go from the bowl into the water pipe; so there is no danger of clogging pipes or spreading disease.

AN ACORN Cowbowl is a money maker far and away beyond the original outlay. Send for booklet giving full particulars—it will pay you to install NOW.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LTD.

PRESTON and MONTREAL

CANADA



NEVER in the strife of your own thoughts obey the nobler impulse.—Emerson.

Why We Left the Farm

(Continued from last week)

MY husband's ambition was so great that he had swept me along with him in his plans and I uncomplainingly accepted my part in them. I can truthfully say I never shirked either what he expected of me or what I expected of myself. In this way I carried a bigger burden than I should if I had abandoned myself to either his ideas or my own. He would have been comparatively satisfied with a disordered home, a slovenly-looking wife and a dirty baby, so long as the hands were well fed at the proper time. I must do mental service for his laborers because he expected it of me; but I must keep myself, my child, and my house neat and clean because I expected that of myself. I dared not relax my self here. I had long ago dropped every diversion I had ever had. Now, when he already owning more than five hundred acres of land, he promptly bought eighty more without providing me even a kitchen sink, my spirit broke a little. That one article I succeeded so badly, it and it would have cost so little compared with the amount about my work without any of the high courage I had felt before. At such times, as I looked at myself in a mirror, a fainter shock passed through me at the change I was beginning to see there; and I turned away half ashamed.

The next summer I not only had the regular hands to feed and their rooms to care for—the room above the toolhouse was now occupied by unused machinery—but extra hands and threshers, sometimes as many as thirty at a time.

My brother and sister came to visit me that summer and their attitude toward me and my situation added to the humiliation I was already beginning to feel. After they had been with me a few days they began to treat me as we unconsciously treat a well-beloved member of the family suddenly stricken with an incurable malady. Their pitying glances followed me, though they instantly looked away when I caught them eyeing me. It was one thing to joke about my marriage; a fainter shock passed quite another to see me carrying out some of their wildest predictions.

When Ethel came into the hot kitchen one afternoon and discovered me over a steaming wash tub of towels, the perspiration pouring from my face, she shut her teeth with a click and almost hissed:

"You have already done enough work today to equal a stevedore. And your husband is a—"

I felt the blood leaving my face as I turned and faced her, trembling. She gave me no chance to reply, however; nor did I wish what she started to say. She literally rushed out of the room, her face flaming. No doubt the contrast between her dainty white frills and my sooty working garb only made her distress greater.

To me, all that the scene incited seemed suddenly intolerable. Scald-

ing tears of self-pity would mingle with the perspiration for a little while.

I had been wild with delight when they wrote me they were coming. Truth compels me to state that, dear as I felt them, I was glad when they went home.

FAMILY INTERFERENCE

Promptly after their return home, mother wrote me a long letter begging me to come to visit her. She sent an invitation to Louis, too, if



Beautiful Planting Around the Home of a Farms Competitor

The point that particularly attracted the attention of the judges of the International Prize Farms Competition, on the farm of Mr. Christopher Howson, town will give an idea of just how artistic plants arranged.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

course, but said she knew he was very busy; and, if he couldn't come, she suggested that he stay with his mother a while and give his mother-in-law the great pleasure of seeing her only grandchild. Much more that was kind and sweet the letter contained; and I knew as well as if I had been present, the conversation that had taken place among my family after Ethel and John had returned.

I handed the letter to Louis to read. His only comment, after completing its perusal, was:

"Much they know about farming—to ask us to visit them now!"

I promptly wrote an affectionate, cheerful reply, saying that we were much too busy now to visit her; "but perhaps later—"

I am really at a loss to account for the peculiar state I now fell into. I grew nervous and self-conscious; when my old friends came to see me, which they still occasionally did in spite of the fact that I never returned their visits, I felt strangely ill at ease with them. I felt as if I was in a different world from other people—a world where nothing counted but rushing work. I grew alarmed and began to struggle against this feeling. As struggling seemed only to make the matter worse, I thought:

"I must get away from home more. I must try to get an afternoon occasionally to go and see somebody and take up neighborhood interests again."

But how? My horse was always used in the fields; and there is a strange prejudice among country people that would place a woman walking to see a neighbor in nearly the same class with a tramp. At least it was so where I lived. And even if I had cared to brave public opinion in this way, baby had now grown so big I could not have carried her so far to our nearest neighbor's home.

No; there was no help for it. I could not get away just now. Later, I perhaps—

That hope a farmer's wife has of things being better later on is often the only thing that keeps her out of the grave or the madhouse.

One Sunday afternoon, as Louis and I sat on the porch, Kitty, a magnificent mare never used for farm work, put her head over the gate and whinnied friendly. An idea occurred to me.

"Why don't you let the men work Kitty, sometimes and let me have Bird?" Bird was my horse.

Louis replied carelessly: "Kitty is too valuable and raises too fine colts for me to risk hurting her with hard work."

A lump rose in my throat and a kind of despair seized me. I answered as lightly as I could, though my voice was not very steady:

weeks hovering between life and death.

Of late I had felt—often bitterly—that I was worse off than the poorest woman of my acquaintance. But I found now that money counted for a great deal in a crisis like this. By paying her the wages of a trained nurse, I induced a competent woman to take charge of the kitchen and my child. The best doctors in the county, from our county seat, twenty miles away, were daily in attendance on Louis. Everything that could be done for his comfort and to make the chances for his recovery better was done.

As for myself, I never left his bedside except to do what was absolutely imperative for my child and to eat my meals. Such as I got as I was snatched by minutes as I sat on his bed or lay on a couch in his room, I could not and would not trust him or other nursing than my own. I closed my eyes and cared not for anything outside of the sickroom. I refused to see anything that went on in the house or on the farm. I became a shut-in creature. I had my own little child. My only thought was that my husband must be saved. No trained nurse can take the place of an ordinarily kind and sweet mother, with her very soul at stake in the battle with death.

The day was at last won. One frosty morning Louis came creeping down the stairs, a shag of his former self—but alive, thank God!

Before he had recovered sufficiently to be his old self again, our second child was born.

The woman who had been engaged to nurse me and who was also making an attempt to do the housework—my high-priced cook was dismissed as soon as I was no longer needed at my husband's bedside—stayed a few days. News came that her child was very sick—and, of course, she left with the messenger. Everything to be done in the house now devolved on Louis. He had to care for me, care for the children, and do what cooking was done. He had to wash clothes and sweep, and bake, and clear away dishes. I really think he tried to do his best; but, as day succeeded day, he grew crosser and crosser with his little girl and baby. I sometimes actually suffered for lack of the attentions that I needed. His attitude was such that I ceased asking him to do for me anything that was not absolutely imperative.

Friday came the morning when, in frenzy at the continued crying of our oldest child—a mere baby—he slapped her on the floor and dragged her from my room. I lost all control of myself and he hit me with his fists. My shrieks and the young baby's wails, mingled with the lusty howls of our oldest child, no doubt sounded on Louis like Pandemonium broken loose.

He did not come near to soothe or help me in any way, though it grated with the horrible sores that racked me. Instead, he buried his face in his hands and groaned in fierce despair.

My nervousness gradually wore itself away; but so slowly had my vitality flickered in the outburst that it was hours before I could lift a hand or however, with my perfectly clear, saw as distinctly as things are supposed to be revealed in visions, that it had taken but five days of what I had stood for years to turn a good man into a brutal scoundrel.

The next morning I crept from my bed and got breakfast. Though I was ashamedly protested a little, I was so weakly that I was unable to him to have me up and at work. I outweighed any anxiety he felt as to the injury it might do me.

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Climate is made possible
by the adequate HUMIDITY
from its big
CIRCLE WATERPAN

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

FURNACE CATALOGUE
MAILED ON REQUEST

FARM FOR SALE

I am offering my 300 acre farm for \$7,500 to effect a quick sale. The health does not permit of my continuing farming longer. The soil is not only a clay loam, but is rich in phosphorus and cultivation. This was originally two farms and there are two sets of farm buildings on the place. Climate and soil are excellently adapted to corn, clover, wheat, other grains and alfalfa. It is an alfalfa growing contest, conducted by Farm and Dairy recently, a field on my farm secured a high placing. We are just 3 miles from the village of Keesee, where are churches, schools and railway connections. At \$7,500 this is the best snap I know of. If not sold, will rent to suitable party. None others need apply.

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—out where the light can fall on it—and see the brilliant, diamond-like sparkle the pure white color, of every grain.

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St. Lawrence Sugar

Compare it with any other sugar—compare its pure, white sparkle—its even grain—its matchless sweetness.

Better still, get a 20 pound or 100 pound bag at your grocer's and test "St. Lawrence Sugar" in your home.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERS LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

67A

would be led into trying to "make our expenses" while in town. So I said nothing more. Instead I attended strictly to the business of getting settled in a good neighborhood and making our new home as pleasant and attractive as possible.

My belief in what his disposition would lead him to do was eventually justified. He fretted a good deal about our expenses between the times when he was looking for land bargains. When a business opening in town offered he promptly took it.

From a small beginning, that business has grown to be very profitable. Louis now makes far more money than he ever did on the farm. He owns lands and houses and shares in various business enterprises in town; in fact, he has full scope for his energy and ambition without turning his home into a workshop.

He no longer begrudges the money for conveniences—or luxuries, either, for that matter. He likes to live up

for dad. Oh, why should a woman do tasks superhuman? What pleasure to her does existence accord, and what is the guerdon that pays for the burden—where finds she the profit, and where the reward? Her husband is coming, a roundelay humming, he calls her a pet name and gives her a kiss; her weary face brightens, with love her eyes lightens, she seems quite content with such payment as this.

Girls, Don't Flirt!

By Mrs. M. T. B., Wellington Co., Ont.

Too many young ladies and girls of tender age are in the habit of picking up acquaintances on the streets and at parties. These acquaintances often prove quite agreeable; so much so, indeed, that they are kept up on the quiet.

There is never any telling what



The Modern Home of an Eastern Ontario Dairy Farmer

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McGregor, of Peterboro Co., Ont., may be here seen. Mr. McGregor is one of Farm and Dairy's numerous friends and readers. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

to the standard of his neighbors and business associates—we did that in the country, you know. We have a beautiful home, even luxurious, and I can easily keep servants. When one does unexpectedly leave before another takes her place, the work is hardly more than play to me, compared with what I did on the farm.

I have recovered my old poise and something of my usefulness. I have time to be a teacher and a companion to my children. Louis and I both have time to be good friends and comrades. He says he would not care to go back to the farm. As for me, other inducement than the wide world, to make me live on a farm again under the same conditions.

Ode to the Housewife

By Walt Mason.

All day she is toiling, she's baking, she's loiling, she's cleaning the windows, she's sweeping the floor; she's sewing on patches and picking up matches and chasing the agents away from the door. She's cooking, she's canning, she's scheming, she's planning, she's looking for dust with her eye to a lens; she's laboring hard in the early spring garden, she's begging the neighbors to shut up their hens. She's darning her dresses and sweetly confesses they'll look pretty well when they're inside out; she's putting up pickles to save a few nickles, she's whacking up cabbage to make into kraut. There's no rest or play time through all the long day or time, there's nothing in sight that would make her heart glad; and e'en when she's sitting she takes up her knitting to fashion a sock or muffler

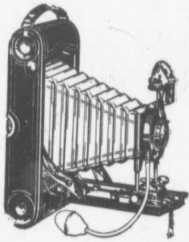
will come of a chance acquaintance—in rare instances they have turned out well, but as a rule they bring misery and shame where pleasure and happiness might have reigned continually. They must be kept quiet because the girls dare not bring a stranger to their homes, unless they give some account of him or his character— clandestine meetings are often the result. These tend to destroy respect for home discipline, as well as develop a disregard for parents. The young lady who indulges in meetings of this kind cannot help telling dozens of right falsehoods, striving continually to deceive her parents, and mislead her friends, besides deceiving herself, as her conscience and unfaithfulness. To quiet her conscience, she has to invent all kinds of excuses, and accept them as satisfactory to herself when she knows they are not.

It may be great pleasure for the average girl to flirt with a stranger, and perhaps great fun for him, but young gentlemen of respectability and worth notice her conduct and leave her severely alone—they do not care to attach themselves to one who is not above flirting and associating with strangers of whom she knows nothing, only what she sees. Every young girl may mark it down for a fact that if she flirts and associates with strangers, she will soon have no others for her friends.

Do not flirt. Always remember, not only does the world judge us by the company we keep, but just as you and I are made better, and nobler by being with those who are true and good, so we are insensibly made meaner and poorer in heart and brain when we consort with those of less degree in morals.

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CHAMPION FARMER RECEIVES HIS AWARD

The little town of Howick, Chateauguay county is on a fete. The entire county is celebrating, and members of the Provincial Parliament claim that even the Province of Quebec has joined in the celebrating of the victory of "Bob" Ness. Mr. R. B. Ness's farm at Howick, which has carried off the prize for the best farm in both the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This was in the recent contest inaugurated by Farm and Dairy, and what is more "Bob" Ness won by more than 60 points.

Last night, on the occasion of the presentation of the prize—a magnificent grandfather's clock—a banquet was given by the people of Chateauguay county with the object of showing that they all appreciated the honor brought on the county and province by Mr. Ness.

Hon. C. R. Devlin, Minister of Mines and Forests for the Province of Quebec was present; also Mr. Honore Mercier, M.L.A., Mr. J. A. Robb, M.P., Mr. Walker, M.L.A., and Mr. Brown, J.P., M.P., the Mayor of Howick, and other notables.

From beginning to end congratulations were showered upon Mr. Ness as well as Mrs. Ness. Mr. Ness had become a popular hero, and the people flocked about their "Bob" throughout the evening.

GLAD OF DEFEATING ONTARIO

But the happiest note of the affair was that the Province of Ontario had been outdone in its own work. That is what the speakers dwelt on throughout the evening; the province of scientific farming had met its equal in the form of Bob Ness.

How Mr. Ness stood all the showers of congratulations which fell upon him he cannot explain. He did, however, assure the audience that unless some safety valve was set for his feelings, his head might be turned by the apparent greatness of his achievement. The victory he attributed to his friends and neighbors, and to their words of encouragement and advice.

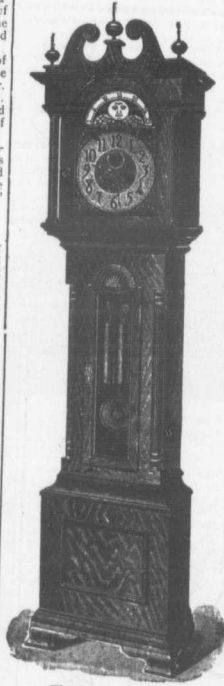
Mr. James Bryson presided, and Mr. E. G. Mahon acted as toast master. Rev. M. George Williams proposed the toast to the King.

PRESENTS PRIZE TO MR. NESS

Mr. Glendinning presented the prize to Mr. Ness. He represented, he said, Mr. Cowan, editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Glendinning, who is an experienced Ontario farmer, stated that in Chateauguay was to be found one of the finest farming countries on earth. The farmers of Ontario had hitherto, he stated, considered themselves at the top of the ladder when it came to farming, but it now developed that they were one who was leading all of them in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Glendinning congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Ness on their victory and expressed the hope that they would for many years enjoy the laudable things about this contest," he concluded, "is that it encourages others to improve."

Hon. Mr. Devlin proposed the toast to Chateauguay county. He considered the victory of Mr. Ness a victory for the Province of Quebec. "I consider it only proper that one of the ministers of the Government of that province should be present. "This is not only a banquet of farm-ers," he said; "it is a big national affair in our province. It concerns that on which is based the wealth of all nations—agriculture. Mr. Ness has again brought into the limelight the mine which gives up all wealth—the farm mine."

STIMULATES OTHER FARMERS
Mr. J. P. Brown, M.P., encouraged



The Reward of Merit

At his own request the prize awarded Mr. R. B. Ness, Howick, Que., as first winner in the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, was a grandfather's clock, an illustration of which appears herewith. To Mr. and Mrs. Ness this clock's great value will be what it stands for—a reward of merit—although it's intrinsic value is considerable, its retail price being \$160.00.

ed the other farmers to strive to attain the standing of the Ness farm.

Mr. J. A. Robb, M.P., representing the neighboring county of Huntingdon, said: "This victory means and represents more than a victory won by money's power alone. This achievement represents thrift and industry."

Rev. R. M. Ballantyne spoke on the social side of farm life. Anybody, in the opinion of Mr. Ballantyne, can be a member of Parliament, but it takes a smart man to be a farmer, and a smarter man to be a farmer of Mr. Ness's standing. Farm life was the ideal life, he stated, and he was

doin' all in his power to stop the tendency of migration to the unhealthy (in comparison) cities.—Montreal Gazette.

Isn't this the fairest offer you ever had?
We will send you, carriage charges prepaid, a **"King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner** on a **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL** In your Home



A Child can operate it.

The price heretofore has been maintained at a figure designed to protect the dealers but IN JUSTICE TO THE CONSUMER, we have decided to sell DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU, giving you the benefit of the middleman's profit, and at the same time giving you the extra machine equal in every way, for which you would formerly have paid your dealer a good margin of profit.

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Absolutely Free Trial in Your Home for Ten Days

To prove that we have the utmost confidence in the results to be obtained by the use of our machine, we will send out to your homestead ten days' free trial, and if you like it, we will send it to you, and if you do not like it, we will keep it, then we will pay you the price in cash.

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WE are saving you the middleman's profit, and we ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE COMPETITION AT ANY PRICE.

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

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Stop all laundry troubles. "Challenge" Collars can be cleaned with a rub from a wet cloth—smart and dressy always. The correct finish and texture of the best linen.
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Canning Vegetables

How very few women there are who pretend to have vegetables during the winter months of their own canning. I can well remember when canning vegetables in the home was not to be thought of, except by the use of acid. Only tomatoes could be kept in the ordinary way.

I use a glass jar, either pint or quart, and prefer the kind with a glass top, rubber ring and a wire spring. There are different brands on the market which are similar. I have also used the common screw top with success. Whatever kind is used it must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized; always use new rubbers and good tops.

Corn, beans, and peas are the only kinds I have ever tried, and all kept perfectly and the same directions will answer for all different kinds of vegetables. The vegetables to be canned must be young and tender and freshly picked in order to have a good flavor.

Pack the jar full; add a teaspoon of salt to a quart jar; then fill up the jar with cold water; put on the rubber, then the top; but do not tighten, merely to hold it on good. I use a bucket having a tight lid, which holds three quart jars, or four pint jars.

I fold a clean cloth several thicknesses and put in the bottom of the bucket, set in the jars, pour cold water into the bucket until about three inches deep. Just enough to form steam, and to prevent the bucket from boiling dry.

METHOD OF SEALING Cover the bucket tightly; bring to a boil, and boil for one hour. Then I uncover the bucket, and as soon as the steam has escaped, I tighten the lids, but leave standing in the bucket until next day. Then I loosen the tops, and as some of the water has evaporated, I fill them with water, previously boiled and cooled. Leave previously boiled and cooled. Leave tops loose and set on the stove and boil an hour as on preceding day. Again tighten the tops. On the third day repeat the operation. Each time after tightening the lid and when cool enough to handle, I try them by turning them over to be assured that they are perfectly airtight. And after the last boiling I turn upside down and leave over night, and then put away in a dark place for future use.

Methinks I hear some say, "Now, that is a whole lot of trouble." But it is worth all the time and trouble it takes. For think of all the good dishes of green vegetables you can have during the winter and mostly from vegetables which would otherwise go to waste.

It pays to plant plenty in order to have an extra supply for canning, and those planted late in the season are as good as any. It is such a satisfaction to have plenty, and to know that it was your own doing. These home canned vegetables are always in readiness at all times and occasions.

Nearly all kinds of vegetables can be canned in this way. However, it is best not to venture too much at first, but if not successful, rest assured that the trouble is from defective cans, or something has been done amiss, as the process is right.—I. F.

Take Heart

Take heart! nor let th' alarmist's cry Uproot thy faith in self and kind. Men have been weak since Adam fell. Mistaken since the earliest mind. And yet, the measure of results Is the judgments of the race defend. The level of the world's desire Shows steadily an upward trend.

Take heart! What though misfortunes past Have dimmed the hope which once was yours? Look up! Press on! Success is reached By him who through defeat endures.

Though weary, work! and falter not; Though out of heart, fight on, and amain!

Was never one who kept his faith But to his purpose did attain. Take heart! Your altar candle's gleam May light some wand'rer on his way.

May help revive abandoned dreams And bring new courage for the day. Remember, when you fain would rest, Abandoning the half made trail, Another charts his course by yours.

Because of him you dare not fail! —Grace Marian Smith.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size if for children, give age; for adults, give waist measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Send all orders to the Pattern Department.

FANCY CLOUSE, 7485



Here is a blouse that can be made either with open or high neck, so that the model suits both the extremely warm days and the cooler ones. The front edge is cut to form a deep point which gives a very distinctive touch and the button harness with this finish. In this case, the sleeves are opened at the armholes and finished with bands the material piped at the edges, and with the thin undersleeves, the treatment is continued. Where the sleeves are finished with pointed cuffs, also is smart.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/4 yards of material, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the collar, 5/8 yard for the undersleeves and 1/2 yard for the chemise and stock collar.

This pattern is cut in sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures.

SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7479

The semi-princess dress that is closed at the sides, is a pretty and a smart one, and this model will be found excellent for a variety of mid-summer materials. There are a two-piece and a one-piece blouse that includes a few inches in the front portion and one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the arm-holes, so that the labor of making is extremely slight.

For the 12 year size, the dress will require 3 1/4 yards of material 37, 4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 5/8 yard 18 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years of age.

GIRL'S DRESS, 7455

Simple model made of dainty material always means the prettiest costumes for the younger girls. The straight dress is just gathered at the upper edge and the blouse is made full, with separate sleeves sewed to the armholes. The waist line is lifted a little above the normal.

For the 12 year size will be needed 4 1/4 yards of material 37, 4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards 27, 1 yard 36 or 44 inches wide for the ruffles, 4 yards of banding.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

To render lamp chimneys less likely to crack, they should be put into cold water, which must be brought to boiling point; after which they should be allowed to cool slowly without removing from the water. Wash the chimneys in ammonia (am) water, and dry with a soft cloth free from lint. Polish with tinsure or newspaper.

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THE "CONNAUGHT" SKIRT



The "Connaught" Skirt

Ladies Vicuna Skirt. Again we offer beautiful tailor made Skirt, believing that our patrons appreciate our efforts in producing a rare bargain, as the demand for our special last season was enormous, and at times taxed our capacity. DO NOT THINK that because the price is low that the value is likewise; it is really worth far more, and you will agree with us when you see it.

We attribute this success to the fact that all our friends know that we use dependable cloth, good tailors and good trimmings which in this case on this offer gives you a Vicuna Skirt above the average. It is five gored, panel back, high waist or the regular waist band. Comes in colors Navy, Brown, Grey and Black.

Sold in Stock Sizes only as follows:

Stock Sizes:—Band—	23	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-29	29-30-32,
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We call it the "CONNAUGHT" and the price is

\$1.98 POST PAID

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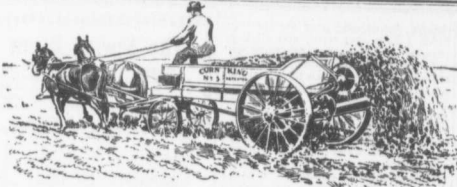
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What Is Soil Fertility? How Does It Interest You?

WHAT is soil fertility? Why is its lack considered so serious a matter? Why is it that authorities on better farming agree in considering it one of the most important questions requiring solution by farmers today? The answer is found in the small average yield of farms in this country as compared with those of other countries where correct fertilizing is practiced, and in the rapidly decreasing quantity of available new land. There are two things that every farmer can do, both of which will make his farm more productive. One is to practice a proper rotation of crops; the other to buy and use an

IHC Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Every farm can be benefited by the use of an IHC manure spreader. It will distribute the manure in an even coat, light or heavy, as may be required. Manure spread in this manner does the most good to the soil at about half the expense and much less than half the work of hand spreading. An IHC manure spreader is a scientific machine, built to accomplish a definite purpose in the most economical manner. It is constructed according to a well-thought-out plan, which insures the best work in the field with the least strain on machine or horses. To take one example of the thoroughness in detail, all IHC spreaders are so constructed that a reach is unnecessary. This construction allows the spreader to be managed handily in small feed lots, backed up to barn doors opening into narrow yards, or turned completely in its own length. Yet the absence of a reach in no way interferes with the strength or field efficiency of the machines.

See the IHC local agent or write the nearest branch house for catalogues and information.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge, to all the best information obtainable better farming. If you have any queries, the questions concerning silt, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Future of Ontario's Agricultural Societies

(Continued from page 2)

Many of these societies are of great value. They are keeping the cause of agriculture ever before them. By means of the rivalry they create among local breeders and other exhibitors as well as by the object lessons they afford on the days of their exhibitions, they are productive of much good. Most of these societies are in purely agricultural sections. Unfortunately, societies of this character are rapidly decreasing in number. They are being replaced by more modern form of society, some of which, at least, are productive of more harm than good.

ONE REASON FOR DEGENERATION.

The cause of this change is to be found in the increasing size and number of our towns and cities. Whereas, in the early days, nearly the whole population of the Province was directly interested in agricultural pursuits, of one form or another, to-day a large proportion of the citizens of Ontario live in urban centres. They care little or nothing for agriculture. These people have no interest in purely agricultural exhibitions. They, and an increasing proportion of our rural population, want something more exciting. They desire to be amused. This element in the population already has changed completely the character of many of our smaller exhibitions. The metamorphosis has taken place by degrees, but it is none the less complete.

The change is effected so gradually that the residents of the community, where the society is located, hardly recognize that it is in progress. It probably nine cases out of ten, it starts with a simple horse trot. The claim is made by some of the members or directors that something is needed to amuse the crowd. It is finally decided to have a farmers' trot, confined to members of the society. Generally but little exception is taken to this simple innovation, and the event is greatly enjoyed. The next year, the prizes are increased, and more entries are received. Soon, one or two fast horses are developed by members of the society, against which none of the other members will make entries. This situation makes it necessary to change the customary programme. By this time the people have become accustomed to looking upon horse races as a feature of the fair. Finally, it is decided to have one open race. In this event, horses from a distance are entered for the first time. Pride is aroused and a desire to see the local horses win soon makes this event the feature of the day.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

From this time on, the change continues more or less rapidly. In the case of many societies, it is not long before most of the races are thrown open; and larger and larger purses are offered. Ere long, it becomes necessary to engage bands to amuse the crowds between the races. In some cases, vaudeville performances are introduced, and side shows of a more or less questionable nature, become a regular feature.

In the meantime, but so gradually, it has occasioned but little comment, the agricultural features of the exhibition have been relegated more and more to the background. Gradually, enthusiastic lovers of a fast horse have crowded themselves on the board of directors and some, at least, of the farmers have been shoved off. Each year a few of the better class of people have dropped away from the society and have been replaced by a more sporty element. Generally, once this class gains a footing, 10 to 15 years is all that is required to completely change the character of an exhibition.

The insidious change that creeps over one agricultural society affects towns or cities, another are introduced first by one society. Generally, this society is located in a town or city. The innovation, being out of the ordinary, succeeds in drawing a large crowd and in creating considerable excitement. Some of the directors of surrounding exhibitions are purely agricultural, are informed that the crowd "was in good," that the crowd "was in for to see pumpkins." Within a few years, one society after another follows the same example set and introduces attractions of one kind or another.

Many boards of directors, when they consent to the holding of the first horse trot, do so with the honest belief that one or two small races are all that are required. They are determined that they will never allow the horse racing element to gain ascendancy. What is the result? Sooner or later the directors find themselves in the grip of conditions over which they have no control. First one neighboring society and then another increases its purses and offers more speeding contests, or the money spent for attractions. Gradually, a growing section in the community determines that this shall be done. In time the influence which forced directors to hold their first horse trot compels them to increase their purses and to follow in the steps of the adjoining societies. These directors who rebel and fight to have the society conducted on agricultural lines disappear, sooner or later, from the board, and the change continues.

This new element has manifestly felt most in connection with the growth of our towns and cities. The fairs in Ontario, that spend the most money on races and speed contests and that generally have the most undesirable features, are those held in places like Morrisburg, Prescott, Brockville, Lindsay, Collingwood, and other places where the sun radiates through the surrounding country. As these towns and cities grow, and new centres spring up, unless decisive action is soon taken, we may expect to see this influence spread until the conditions of our Ontario societies have become as demoralizing as they are in many states in the Americas.

SOME OF THE ARGUMENTS.

We are all familiar with arguments that are advanced in favor of the holding of horse races and special attractions at exhibitions. It is claimed that by this means more people are attracted to the fairs and that the increased gate receipts thus secured make it possible to expend more money in prizes in the agricultural sections. This is true of many exhibitions. Sooner or later, however, the unhealthy appetite for excitement that is created makes it necessary to expend more and more money for attractions and leaves less and less available for the legitimate work of the society.

As long as a society continues to devote its energies and funds mainly for the promotion of agriculture, just so long will it deserve to be called an agricultural society, and be entitled to receive a Government grant. When, however, a society reaches the point where it finds it necessary to spend more money for horse racing and vaudeville performances than it does for all its agricultural features combined, it is a misnomer to call it an agricultural society. It is a wolf in sheep's clothing, and it is no more entitled to receive a Government grant than a theatre or amusement park that might introduce a few so-called educational features to disguise its real character. You may say that there is a little likelihood of such conditions becoming prevalent in Ontario. If you do, you do not

(Concluded on page 92)

The Best Catalogue of Delivery-Paid Merchandise Ever Issued in Canada

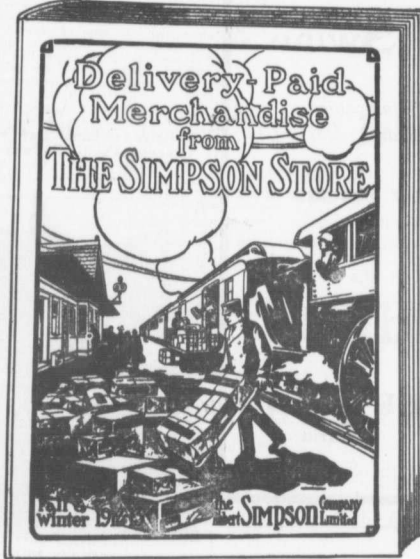
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- 10 Pages of Gloves and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.
- 28 Pages of Dress Goods, Staple Goods, etc.
- 16 Pages of Curtains, Carpets, and Draperies, and 100 pages more of articles too varied to enumerate.

Included in all this are hundreds of Christmas Gifts, page upon page of them, countless suggestions for everyone at prices to suit every purse.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO

Make sure that you get your copy by sending for it TO - DAY

The SIMPSON STORE

is an Authority for Fashions in Canada both for men and women. In every instance values are fully up to the Simpson Standard of Merchandising—the biggest possible value at the lowest possible price.

We PAY delivery charges to your nearest station or post office on all your purchases from our catalogue, no matter how small or how large, or in what part of Canada you reside.

Every choice you make will be a safe one, for the Simpson guarantee absolutely protects you—you get satisfaction or your money back.

Helping Papa to Pay the Mortgage

Sixty-four (64) of our people have in recent weeks started in to see their friends and neighbors and get them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy. They are each to get nine (9) new subscribers to Farm and Dairy and will thereby win from us a pure-bred pig.

We have a pure-bred pig for you, as well as one for each of the 64 of our people who are now working for us. These pure-bred pigs we send out, eligible for registration, are good individuals of the very best breeding. We must send out the best obtainable since

they are an advertisement for us, and we could not afford to send out anything but the best.

You can have one of these pure-bred pigs in return for getting us a club of nine (9) new subscribers for Farm and Dairy from amongst your friends and neighbors. You can win two, three, or more of our pure-bred pigs if you wish. See your friends and neighbors at the Fair, or take a little time off now, or spend a few evenings right away soon, and get nine (9) new subscribers for Farm and Dairy, and the pure-bred pig will be yours.

Would you please send my little boy sample copies of Farm and Dairy, and subscription blanks, as he is very anxious to get a pig to help Papa begin paying off the mortgage on our farm? There is a good farming community around here.—Mrs. —, Wellington Co., Ont.

Clip out the coupon now and prepare to start out to set the nine new subscribers.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

I will see my friends and neighbors and try to get nine to become subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Please send me.....subscription blanks,

and.....sample copies of Farm and Dairy.

Name.....

Address.....

Elmgrove Herd of Hampshire Swine

The Largest Herd of Hampshire
Swine in Canada

Some exceptionally good pigs for sale. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Send for price list and get acquainted with the best breed of hogs in existence to-day.

Call, Write or Phone

J. H. RUTHERFORD

Caledon East Ontario

Holsteins

35 of Richest
Breeding 35

Will Be Sold

At Public Auction

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

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

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

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

SIR TOMMY EVERGREEN, a grandson of Evergreen March, 36,107 5 lbs. milk in one year, 1,653.65 lbs. butter in 365 days. This sire heads our herd.

Some of the cows are Sara Jane Korndyke, 10,748, a grand-daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd; Diamond Netherland De Kol, 5475; Sylvia Sjut De Kol, 5476; Evangeline De Kol, 947; Cordella Lass De Kol, 9046; Sylvia Princess De Kol, 5474; Pearl Netherland, 13,150; Cordella Lass De Kol, 9046; Sylvia Princess De Kol, Mountain Hengerveld Korndyke, 15,532; Daisy Netherland De Kol, 15,707; Rosa-bell De Kol Hermes, 13,706; Bessie De Kol Hermes, 15,831; Rosa-bell, 15,704; Sylvia Jewel Hengerveld, 15,830.

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

Offering includes 19 of these cows giving milk, 2 2-year-olds not milking, 20 yearling heifers, 2 bulls, 8 heifer calves, two bull calves—35 in all.

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



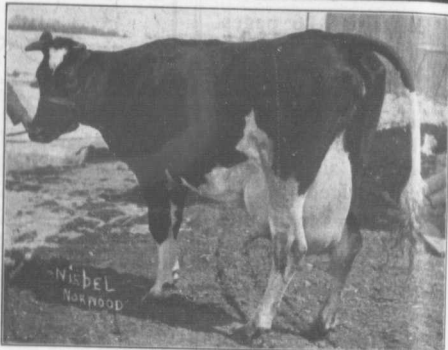
Future of Ontario Agricultural Societies

(Continued from page 80)
yet realize what is taking place in Ontario.

I trust that enough has been said to show that the future of the agricultural societies in Ontario is closely wrapped up with the horse racing problem. Unless the people, and particularly the farmers of Ontario, are awakened to the change that is taking place, and take steps to prevent it, our societies will degenerate until they reach the point where, like the societies in some states of the United States, they expend more for demoralizing and degrading features than they do for the cause of agriculture.—H. B. C.

Low Rates for Labor Day Via Canadian Pacific Railway

On account of Labor Day, The Canadian Pacific Railway will issue



"DE KOL MUTUAL COUNTESS" No. 12464

A Junior 3-year-old in the Hill-crest Herd of G. A. Brethen, Norwood Ont.

This heifer and her dam, a Junior 8-year-old, have in 4½ mos. this season, produced over 19 tons of milk after giving birth to a trio of calves, whose aggregate weight is 1,250 lbs. (425; twins 405, 422) at 4 mos. 19 days of age.

How is this for Production and Re-Production? ? ?

return tickets at Single First-Class Fare (minimum charge, 25¢) between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and east, also to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Good going Aug. 30 and 31, Sept. 1 and 2. Return limit, Sept. 4, 1912. Full particulars from any C.P.R. Agent.

May Echo Has Made 31.34 lbs. butter in 7 days and 736.6 lbs. milk in official work.

Her son, Sir Echo, also several Bull Calves of rich breeding, are for sale. Write for full descriptions, or better come and inspect.

We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-year-old stallions, 2 mares and a few fillies—all excellent individuals of popular breeding.

Also Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two mares, 3 years old, and one mare, 4 years old. We will be pleased to answer your enquiry as to breeding, description and price.

ALLISON STOCK FARM
W. P. Allison Chesterville, 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 Geny, Ohio U. S. A.

HAMILTON HOUSE

DAIRY FARM

The Home of Lulu Keyes, the World's Record Senior 2 Year Old Cow

Bull Calves for Sale

From such cows as

Edith Prescott Albina Korndyke

11 lbs. butter in seven days,

11 months after calving.

Butter Boy Hengerveld Girl, 16,206,

butter in seven days.

These Calves out of Bulls booked in

High Records.

Write to us or come to see our stock

D. B. TRACY

COBURG, ONT.

Milks Any Cow For Less Than 1¢



We want to send you our latest catalogue—an interesting book that tells all about the

SHARPLES Mechanical Milker

We want to show you how this marvelous machine will milk any cow in your dairy for less than one cent—including both the cost of the power and wages of the operator. If you hire hand-milkers you know it is costing you about three times that amount for labor alone. To say nothing of the cost of board and the continuous worry and disappointment.

This saving twice a day on every cow you own amounts in a single year to a clear extra profit of \$5.00 from each cow, or a total saving of from \$300 to \$1,500—according to size of your herd.

We offer to place a Sharples Mechanical Milker at your disposal—five weeks time for trial—with the understanding that you are to be thoroughly satisfied or there will be no sale.

Write today for Catalogue
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, CAN. Agents Everywhere WINDING, CAN.



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 the World's
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FOR CO.
 MONTREAL, CAN.

Are You Going to the Toronto Exhibition ?
(August 24 to September 9)

THOSE who visit the Annual Exhibition at Toronto this year are cordially invited to visit our

Cement Exhibit
 and
Free Demonstration Tent

YOU will find our Information Department Booth (in Manufacturers' Annex) and our Demonstration Tent (just behind the Art Building, beside the Machinery Hall) among the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

In the tent will be given daily demonstrations in the mixing, placing and uses of concrete. The booth in the Manufacturers' Annex (in the Grand Stand) contains an interesting exhibit, illustrating the possibilities of concrete for farm improvements, roads, bridges, buildings, etc. Both will be in charge of men from the staff of our Information Department.

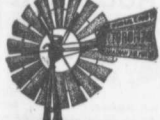
Our representatives will be glad to supply you any further information desired about the use of cement and concrete.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

HERALD BUILDING - - MONTREAL

Dealers All Over Canada

The second to clover. In these pastures clover and clover and Mr. Ness's commonly cultivated of to the pas- ed in the spring. ness than I prepared Mr. and the and then pas- is a con- ble crop to this year Mr. yielded silage to Ness's 18 feet and the net high failure is good s. "The Burnside towards onomical



Canadian Airmotors

Provide Power FREE for Pumping Water

"The wheel that runs when all others stand still." Strongest, easiest running windmill machinery. Gives steady power and greatest economy. Write for FREE book full of important facts about windmills. Address nearest office. **ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LTD. TORONTO 108** Wilmot, Ontario

For Sale A First-Class Creamery, 1 mile West of Toronto. Good machinery. The opportunity. A fine concern. Owner 2000 sq. West. Will sell for \$25,000. Address: J. J. BATH, 100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

We'll Meet You AT Toronto Exhibition

We'll have an interesting exhibit in the East Wing of the Horticultural Building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

We'll be glad to meet with you there.

We invite all our old friends and customers, and farmers with clean seeds to sell, to see us at our exhibit.

GEORGE KEITH & SONS
Seed Merchants since 1863
King Street E., Toronto, Ont.

"FARMER BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL

Makes More Milk. And makes it cheaper than any other feed. "FARMER BRAND" contains 41 to 45 per cent Protein—the milk producing element. Protein is the only element in the feed that produces milk, fat or muscle. Protein is the only element of a feed which goes to build up the little milk cells and which makes the casein in the milk. No protein—no milk. Your home-grown feeds are high in starch and sugars. They are all right for producing fat. But, they are low in protein and cannot produce the milk. Cut out five or six pounds of the grain you are now feeding. Substitute one pound of "Farmer Brand" Cottonseed Meal. Then watch the milk pail fill up. Never fails. No matter what you are feeding now, "Farmer Brand" will make more milk for the same amount of money. Try it and see. Write for prices in carload lots or in small lots. Ask for our valuable booklet "Food Facts." Contains much valuable information on feeding—tells how to balance your ration properly and how to get the most good out of your home-grown feeds. It's free for the asking.

THE BARTLETT COMPANY
200 Bazaar St., Toronto, Ont.
Local Representative, C.A. Gillespie, Peterboro.

wood, grind grain, and perform similar work. Two row cultivators and gang plows are in evidence. Part of the more expensive machinery is owned cooperatively by Mr. Ness and his two brothers, who own the adjoining farms. An implement on which Mr. Ness sets great value is the double cut-away disk. "The only implement to go on land with," was how Mr. Ness expressed it. These implements are properly housed in a shed somewhat apart from the main building, thus reducing fire risks.

WHY HELP IS EARLY GOTTER. Mr. Ness does not find the labor problem so trying as do many of his brother farmers. There's a reason. In the first place, Mr. Ness has employment for his men the year round, this being due to the system of winter dairying that he follows. Likewise, men like to work on a farm where only progressive methods are followed, and a hired man actually takes pleasure in working with such a herd and in such a stable as has Mr. Ness. It goes without saying that Mr. Ness provides homes for his married men.

The fine model home of Mr. and Mrs. Ness will be fully described in a future issue of Farm and Dairy. Sufficient it is to state here that no city home could be more fully equipped. A modern bathroom, hot and cold water throughout, the house steam heating and electric lighting are some of the features that make the home at Burnside distinctive.

NOT YET OUT OF DEBT. Some eleven years ago, Mr. Ness purchased the farm adjoining the one he started on. For this he paid \$6,000. He does not profess to have fully paid off his indebtedness. "I do not need to," he said, "as I have the mortgage well placed at a low rate of interest. I find that I can get greater returns by putting my money in improvements in my farm and stock. I am not anxious to wipe off my remaining indebtedness." There is a lesson here for young farmers who have farms absolutely free of debt, but are not able to do even as well as they know because of lack of farm into capital.

This tale points a moral. Here is a man not yet 40 years of age, who, starting with nothing but lots of energy and ambition, has built up a home and farm such as probably has no equal in Canada. The story of Mr. Ness's success proves that there is good opportunity in agriculture for the young man who will follow the most progressive and up-to-date methods and persevere in spite of reverses. We hope that this tale of what one has accomplished through the best years of his life before him, will act as a stimulus to renewed efforts on the part of many others. It should!

To Polish Horns

"Subschieber" suggests the following method of polishing the horns of cattle for show as one which he uses with excellent results. He uses the coarse rasp first and then the fine rasp with glass which he scrapes the horn with glass and uses both the coarse and the fine sand paper or emery cloth. After finishing the smoothing process with these he uses the leather strap with powdered charcoal, using the flesh side of the strap on the horn at this time.

He then reverses the strap and applies it diligently to obtain a perfectly smooth surface and when this is obtained, a good quality of oil with a woollen cloth as the finishing oil. The thorough and diligent application of the leather strap and the woollen cloth he holds as important parts of the work saying, "how brown?" must be applied without stint Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Farm Power

This is an exceedingly live subject just now, and becoming more so every day. There are a dozen and one jobs on the farm which can be done better and more economically by means of a good Gasoline Engine than in any other way—but be sure you get a good engine or you will be disappointed.

OLDS ENGINES are famous for reliability and efficiency. You can count on them every day in the year—winter or summer, fair weather or foul.

OLDS ENGINES are economical they produce the greatest amount of power possible for every gallon of gasoline used.

THE OLDS ENGINE will be at the CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, in the Machinery Hall. A number of Engines will be in operation there every day, affording you a chance of inspecting their numerous good qualities.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.
DECEMBER 9th to 13th, 1912
HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE SEEDS, POULTRY
\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES
For Prize List apply to
A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary - - - TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pullers, Belling, Halls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

YOU CAN MAKE GOOD PAY

seeing your friends and neighbors and Dairy. Work for spare time on every Farm Winter. We have an attractive proposition for any Cheese Maker or Butter Maker. If you will hustle for us we will pay you well. Write and Dairy today about it.
FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, 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.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice Young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headed Sows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Orono, Ont.

CLEVELANDS, Imp. Stallions and Fills. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal. J. A. J. Sample, Huronville, Ont., and Laverne, Minn., U.S.A.

FOR FANWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., R. F. No. 1.

SPACE right here costs you only \$4 a reading a year. Take you weekly to 15,000 possible buyers. Can you afford to be out? Then come in! Write Farm and Dairy today about it.

CLEVELANDS—Home of Acme (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Regis Guelders, nearest 7 days of the butter per week, and Broken Welsh Ponies—The Home of the P.O. Manchester, Ont., Myrtle, C.P.R.

HOLSTEINS

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Fomic Herms (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 15th, 1909. Laid down and nearly marked in calf to a good son of Count Hengerveld...

Also a number of young bulls. One grand sire ready for service, whose grand sire are Johanna and Sir Johns...

COLLYER V. ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT. Fenwick Station, T.H.B.

Campbelltown Holsteins

We will have something extra nice to offer you this year at the Southern Ontario Holstein Bazaar, Commission Sale Co. main inspection invited.

R. J. KELLY, TILSONBURG, ONT. Bell Phone, 153.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

We are offering several Young Bulls of the choicest breeding and individuality. They are sired by the sire of Colantha and Johanna Lad, and their dam...

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

For Sale Twenty-one months old Bull, straight and nice...

PETER ARBOGAST, SEBRINGVILLE

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dories

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor

SERVICE BULLS:

KING PONTIAC ARTS CANADA - Sire King of the Pontiacs...

PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE - Sire, whose three nearest sires are sired by Prince Hengerveld Dekol...

Imperial English Yorkshire from Prime breeding stock...

H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from 2 to 16 months old...

P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Their sisters, 11 in all, average 33.30, and include six past and present world's champions.

J. W. RICHARDSON - CALEDONIA, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF HOLSTEINS

When looking for Holstein Cattle plan on making a visit to Maple Leaf Stock Farm...

GORDON H. MANHARD - MANHARD, ONT.

Holsteins Over 4% Fat

of the richest blood obtainable. My object is to breed a strain of Holsteins, which shall be unbeat and all shall give milk 4 per cent...

A. A. FAREWELL - OSHAWA, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, August 26-Trade this past week has been quieter than in previous weeks but in volume compares favorably with last year.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Ballantyne, of Montreal, stated that Canada's export trade in dairy products would cease by 1916, many were inclined to ridicule the idea.

Present tendencies, however, would seem to indicate that Mr. Ballantyne may be right.

But for export this year. Almost all of the cheese with last year. Montreal is being shipped West, and probably by our cheese as well as butter exports will decrease considerably.

We have very reason to believe that the dairy production of the country is increasing, but not so fast as is home demand.

Our cities are building up more rapidly than is the country.

The hay crop, one of the most valuable of Canadian crops, has been harvested in extra good condition, and the yield will be above the average.

The high prices that have ruled for several months were an inducement to farmers to give extra attention to the harvesting.

Call money rates at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

Harvest conditions in the West so far have been fairly favorable. In many sections harvesting commenced two weeks earlier than usual.

But the danger of frost in Ontario the supply of old wheat is getting short, and the price of new crop is being advanced.

Northern is quoted \$1.13 1/2. No. 1 \$1.01 1/2; No. 2, \$1.07 and feed wheat, 65c.

Old deliveries of the new crop of Ontario wheat are reported, the ruling price being 90c. Old wheat is quoted at 96c to 97c.

GRAINS

The past week has seen a big improvement in the demand for Western oats, both local and foreign, and many good orders could not be filled because of short supplies.

Quotations are as follows: Oats, No. 1, extra feed, 46c; C. W., No. 2, 46c; No. 3 and 4, 45c; No. 5, 44c.

Barley, No. 1, extra feed, 47c; No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 45c; No. 4, 44c; No. 5, 43c.

Wheat, No. 1, extra feed, 47c; No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 45c; No. 4, 44c; No. 5, 43c.

Mill stuffs are still at the advance made last week, with a large local demand.

Manitoba bran, \$25; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$22; shorts, \$23.

Montreal market flour is quoted at \$21; shorts, \$25.50 to \$26 and middlings, \$27 to \$28.

HIDES AND WOOL

The market for hides has improved somewhat in the last week. Country prices are: Hides, cured, 13c to 13 1/2c; green, 12c; lambskins, 40c to 45c; horse hides, 10c to 12c.

Wool, No. 1, 1 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/4c; No. 3, 1 1/2c; No. 4, 1 1/4c; No. 5, 1 1/2c; No. 6, 1 1/4c; No. 7, 1 1/2c; No. 8, 1 1/4c; No. 9, 1 1/2c; No. 10, 1 1/4c; No. 11, 1 1/2c; No. 12, 1 1/4c; No. 13, 1 1/2c; No. 14, 1 1/4c; No. 15, 1 1/2c; No. 16, 1 1/4c; No. 17, 1 1/2c; No. 18, 1 1/4c; No. 19, 1 1/2c; No. 20, 1 1/4c; No. 21, 1 1/2c; No. 22, 1 1/4c; No. 23, 1 1/2c; No. 24, 1 1/4c; No. 25, 1 1/2c; No. 26, 1 1/4c; No. 27, 1 1/2c; No. 28, 1 1/4c; No. 29, 1 1/2c; No. 30, 1 1/4c; No. 31, 1 1/2c; No. 32, 1 1/4c; No. 33, 1 1/2c; No. 34, 1 1/4c; No. 35, 1 1/2c; No. 36, 1 1/4c; No. 37, 1 1/2c; No. 38, 1 1/4c; No. 39, 1 1/2c; No. 40, 1 1/4c; No. 41, 1 1/2c; No. 42, 1 1/4c; No. 43, 1 1/2c; No. 44, 1 1/4c; No. 45, 1 1/2c; No. 46, 1 1/4c; No. 47, 1 1/2c; No. 48, 1 1/4c; No. 49, 1 1/2c; No. 50, 1 1/4c; No. 51, 1 1/2c; No. 52, 1 1/4c; No. 53, 1 1/2c; No. 54, 1 1/4c; No. 55, 1 1/2c; No. 56, 1 1/4c; No. 57, 1 1/2c; No. 58, 1 1/4c; No. 59, 1 1/2c; No. 60, 1 1/4c; No. 61, 1 1/2c; No. 62, 1 1/4c; No. 63, 1 1/2c; 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No. 597, 1 1/2c; No. 598, 1 1/4c; No. 599, 1 1/2c; No. 600, 1 1/4c; No. 601, 1 1/2c; No. 602, 1 1/4c; No. 603, 1 1/2c; No. 604, 1

DAIRY PRODUCE

Produce dealers are continually telling us that the quotations on dairy produce are altogether too high. There is, however, keen competition for all of the butter offered even at the high level that has prevailed, local and western traders requiring the entire production. Whole sale quotations are: Dairy prints, 34c to 35c; overalls, local, 32c; inferior, 30c to 31c. Choice dairy butter retails at 14c to 15c. In cheese new twins are quoted at 14 1/2c to 15c; new large, 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK

The live stock market continues decidedly drab. This is mainly due to the fact that with exhibition so handy and the prospect of thousands of visitors in the city, the local market is being depressed. Butchers have to offer in that prices are too high and consumers won't pay. Another feature that is having considerable effect on the market is that export cattle are on too high a basis for foreign demand, and the greater part of them must be absorbed by local butchers.

Packers are complaining, and rightly so, that deliveries on the Monday market are altogether too large and on succeeding markets too small. Such uneven deliveries make it necessary for them to keep their plants running at a time in which they are not profitable. Quotations are as follows: Export, 87; choice, 87 to 87.5c; med., 86.75 to 87; butchers' cattle, choice, 84 to 85; med. to good, 85 to 86.75; butchers' cows, choice, 85 to 85.50; med. to good, 83.50 to 84 and common, 83 to 83.50; bulls, 83 to 85.00; feeders, 82.50 to 86; steers, 82.50 to 85 and canners, 81.75 to 83. All milk cows are offered are in fair demand. Choice, 84c to 87c; com. to med., 83 to 84c; springers, 840 to 870. Calves are 83.50 to 85.20.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, August 24.—Supplies of live hogs on this market were quite liberal this week, and as a consequence prices were easier and showed a decline of 25c a cwt. from the current market rate. Selected lots weighed off cars were sold at 87.75 to 89 cwt., with rough lots at 87 to 88 1/2 cwt. The market for dressed hogs was also weaker and prices were reduced 25c a cwt for the week. The market for abattoir stock is selling at 81.25 to 81.50 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, August 24.—The market for cheese is closing with prices advanced from 14c to 15c over those current a week ago, as the result of an increased demand from Great Britain. The prices paid at country markets ranged from 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c, the great bulk of the offerings fetching 13 1/2c and 13 1/4c. These prices are very high, although not yet near the very high level reached last year, and it is likely to present a record for some time to come. The market for butter is high now, however, in the face of the larger production of cheese throughout the world, and the heavier stock being on hand at all points, and it is not surprising that the market is not as money operating in cheese this season. The bright prospect of a fairly steady market here with little change, if any, in the course of prices until the end of the season. The make is reported fully equal to last year, and in some instances there is a slightly increased output. With the favorable weather conditions prevalent there should here full average make of cheese this autumn.

The market for butter is steady, with prices well maintained. Finest Eastern first Township creamery being quoted at 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c a lb. The demand is still entirely from Canadian sources, shipments being made to the west at the rate of six or eight carloads every week, with a good general demand from the local district. There is not a pound of butter being shipped out of the country, and there is every indication that all the butter produced in Canada this summer will be needed right at home.

CHEESE MARKETS

Stirling, August 26.—625 boxes offered. All sold at 13 1/2c. Campbellford, August 20.—700 boarded. All sold at 13 1/2c. Alexandria, August 22.—800 white cheese sold at 13 1/2c.

Kingston, August 22.—345 boxes white and 642 colored offered. 700 sold at 13 1/2c. Brockville, August 22.—965 white and 2,722 colored cheese were offered. 635 white and 2,207 colored sold at 13 1/2c, and the balance sold on the street at the same price. Vankleek Hill, Ont., August 22.—437 boxes cheese boarded and all sold at 13 1/2c for both colored and white. Woodstock, August 21.—200 cheese. Bidding from 12 1/2c to 13 1/4c. Honey Grove and New Lawson factories sold at 13 1/2c.

UNITED STATES DUTY ON HOLSTEINS RESCINDED

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The following

resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at Syracuse, New York, June 8th, 1912: Resolved—That the National Government be requested to recognize the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association Herd Book as authority for importation free of duty so long as the requirements for registration therein are the same as those required by the American Holstein-Friesian Association, the same by-laws enforced, and the same fee required for registration. Resolved—That this association record animals on certificate of registration from the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association wherever said association adopts the

rules and regulations of this association and charge the same registration fees so long as said Canadian Association treats animals recorded in this association's records in the same manner. The United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry has now granted full recognition to the Canadian Herd-Book and promulgated an order to that effect; so that there is nothing to prevent Canadian bred cattle from coming in duty free. I presume this will end all our efforts at reciprocity, as, aside from the wish to secure registry in American Herd-Book for purchase of enabling competition for our main point at issue.—J. E. K. Herriek, Altonford, Que.

THE SARNIA FENCE CO. SARNIA, ONT. Direct from FACTORY to FARMER ROYAL FARM FENCE

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, who have the largest fence plant in Canada, market their entire product direct to the farmer. Our policy eliminates travelling salesman's expenses, we keep no open accounts with anyone, made our prices lower than any other fence made in Canada. There is no middle man provided for in our prices. When we first began we were selling our fences at a profit, but we have had to lower our prices to meet the competition. The Agents resent our direct from manufacturer to farmer policy, and attack the policy of Royal fence endeavoring to induce you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a commission. We have the one price to everybody, no matter how large the order, an order for a 20 rod bale will receive the same careful, prompt attention that larger orders receive. THE FOLLOWING IS OUR QUANTITIES:

IF YOU FIND FOR ANY REASON THAT THE FENCE RECEIVED BY YOU IS NOT OF THE BEST HARD STEEL WIRE, FULL GOVERNMENT GAUGE NUMBER NINE, THE BEST GALVANIZING, THE MOST PERFECTLY WILL PAY CHARGES BOTH WAYS AND REFUND EVERY CENT OF YOUR MONEY. Our stock is all bright and fresh, stored in enormous warehouses, and we ship all orders the same day they are received, no matter how large.

Table listing various fence types and prices. Includes items like 5-40 Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Price per rod. Also 5-6, 5, 7, 7 1/2, 9, 9. Price per rod. 7-40 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 5, 7, 7 1/2, 9, 9. Price per rod. 8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 5, 7, 7 1/2, 9, 9. Price per rod. 10-50 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 5, 7, 7 1/2, 9, 9. Price per rod. 15-50P Stock and poultry fence, 15 in. line wires, 50 in. high, 84 stays to the rod; top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod. Farm gate, 12 x 46, made of 1 1/2" tubing, filled with all No. 9 wire, each. Walk gate, 5 1/2 x 46 to Match, each. Staples, galvanized, 1 1/2 in., per box 50 lbs. Brace wire (soft), 25 lb. coil, each. Barb wire, galvanized (two point), 80 rod spool, each.

STRETCHER An all iron Stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra, freight paid with fence order only. \$7.50

The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat line not included), south of North Bay in old Ontario. We do not prepay freight on gates, stretchers, barb wire, brace wire or staples, except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the North-West may deduct 2c per rod from the customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia, Write us, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what where your price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will ask you. Remit Cash with your order by Registered Letter, Post Office or Express Order.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

Ayrshire
High-testing blood
Bred—30,674—
in the milk and
of the herd
stock, both
and
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PRAT CORN
KILLS RATS AND MICE
Without Holes
OUR FIRST RAT TALK
900,000,000,000
OVER
NINE HUNDRED BILLIONS OF RATS

Do you know that one pair of Rats, under ordinary conditions, will increase in five years to over Nine Hundred Billions of Rats? How many of them are you feeding? And how much does it cost you? Whatever the amount, it is too much. It is a direct and unnecessary tax! Stop it! It costs the Farmers and Grain Handlers of this country One Hundred Million Dollars in Grain yearly to feed these Rats!

STOP FEEDING RATS!
Rat Corn will kill your Rats and Mice—surely!
Rat Corn will mummify them so they won't smell.
Rat Corn will not kill your cats, dogs or sheep.
25c, 50c, and \$1.00 cans
Ask your dealer, or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage.

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Prevents the Tremendous Loss from Flies
Flies cost the Farmers of Canada billions of dollars annually by robbing the crops and fattening of animals and by greatly reducing the production of eggs by commercial and domestic fowls. Every Farmer or stock-raiser knows this statement to be true from his own experience.
Fly Way will keep flies off your animals and give them perfect rest from these pestiferous insects, which will make you more money in a large production of milk, and make your stock grow at all seasons.

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It is positively guaranteed to be effective in driving away Flies, Houseflies, and other insects from your stock. It is harmless to the hair and skin and will be found perfectly satisfactory when used according to directions.
We place our twenty years' experience behind "International Fly Way," and ask you to test it on your pasture animals.
FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, TORONTO



OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S CO., P. E. I.
LOWER MONTAQUE, August 11.—We are having a very bad hay-making rain nearly every day. Not half of the hay is gathered yet. If this rain continues it will be in bad shape. Everything else is doing well. All kinds of grain and roots are good. Corn is reported a poor crop. Potatoes and turnips are growing fine.—H. J. C.
CARDIGNAN, August 19.—Haying is completed and timely seed out. Some harvest will be in this week. We had poor weather for making hay; too much rain. We also had hail in some sections. Grain is good. Potatoes and turnips are growing fine.—H. J. C.

NOVA SCOTIA
ANTHONISH CO., NOVA SCOTIA
ANTHONISH, August 12.—Hay-making is much delayed owing to dark, wet weather. We have not had all-day sunshine for three weeks. Hay will be about one-third short of last year. Potatoes promise well. Pastures are improving. Cows are milking well. A number of our farmers are being built this summer.—Tom Brown.

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, August 12.—Hay-making is some fine weather now, and we are finishing up their haying, which has been hindered by the bad weather. Grain is rather backward, and so are potatoes. Butter is selling well at 24c to 26c. Eggs are 5c. New potatoes are scarce at \$1.25 a bushel.—H. J. C.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.
CHAPMAN, August 12.—We have just had a period of rain, weather, with the result that barley harvest has been somewhat hindered. Fall grain has been harvested in good conditions. Some oats have been out and the crop in most cases is much better than was expected some time ago. No threshing has been done yet, but grain is expected to yield very well.—H. S. T.

OXFORD CO., ONT.
WOODSTOCK, R. R. No. 3, August 19.—We are having considerable wet weather. We are hindering harvest. Some farmers are through cutting, other very nearly so, while others are just starting. The oat crop is very good; plenty of straw and the grain well filled. Many are looking fine, but I am afraid that so much rain will injure them. Corn and roots are doing well.—A. M. McD.

NIPISSING CO., ONT.
COCHRANE, August 13.—Potatoes are making enormous top growth. Grain is making sunshine. Garden produce is making rapid growth, especially root crop. The Toronto Board of Trade are to visit Cochrane on Thursday, quite badly. The great things are expected. The town will be in fetter.—E. E. S.

ESSEX CO., ONT.
HARROW, August 16.—Oat threshing has commenced. Average yields will be 50 bushels an acre. Some fields of corn, not damaged by the recent heavy rains, are doing well. The acreage of good tobacco is very small. The heavy rains two weeks ago damaged the crop. Many early apples unadvised soils. Plums and early apples have been ready for use for some time. Very cool weather will prevail.—W. A. B.

MARYTOWN
KELLOE, August 13.—The weather has not cleared up—still raining—making haying uphill work. We find the early oats in some localities have been badly damaged by hail. The storm was not thought serious at the time. Yields will consequently be light. The earlier part of seeding promise a very heavy crop. If we have a favorable fall with no early frosts, this crop is in general above the average, being particularly well filled.—L. J. N.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.
MATSQUIL, August 12.—Haying has been seriously delayed by almost continuous rains, which are causing great growth to all root crops. Blight is working in potatoes. Few, if any, will sprout. Grain cutting has started, extending run of work, with hay unfinished. Pastures have kept good, so milk flow has continued. All meats are high and scarce; eggs, 40c.—H. T. P.

Standard
Sprays itself with oil all the time it's running

THE self-oiling system starts spraying the working parts of the "STANDARD" Cream Separator with oil the instant you start turning the crank. It stops oiling when you stop turning. There are no glass lubricators that demand continuous attention. The "STANDARD'S" oiling system looks after itself. The oil-proof and dust-proof casing, enclosing the working parts, prevents dust and dirt clogging up the machine and oil getting on to the floor.



The "Standard"

Because of the self-oiling system, the "STANDARD" Cream Separator runs easier. There is always a body of oil in the bearings—always oil between the teeth of the cog wheels when they mesh. This means that the cogs in the different gears are not subject to the ordinary wear. The less wear, the easier the Separator will run, and the longer it will last.

When changing the oil in the oil chamber, once every two or three months, clean the working parts by running a cupful of coal oil or gasoline through the machine a few minutes. That will keep your "STANDARD" running at highest efficiency. The self-oiling system is only one of the outstanding features of "the world's greatest separator."

Others are described in our booklet. Write for a copy. It's well worth having.
The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
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Save Money
On your Cement Silo—

It is mighty hard work and an expensive proposition to place the last eight or twelve feet of concrete on a cement silo.

To give the best results a silo should be at least thirty feet high. The last ten feet—handling the heavy concrete at a considerable height and under unfavorable conditions—requires skilled labor. It will cost you more in time and trouble than the rest of the job put together.

Save yourself this hard work and cut down building expense by using steel plate construction to replace the concrete at the top of your silo.

The steel plate comes to you all ready for erecting. It is light, can be readily handled, is rolled, punched and marked for quick assembling. You and your own help can put it up. You don't need a boiler-maker or a contractor to put the plates together. All you need do, is to follow the marks and know how to swing a hammer.

Write for prices and full particulars to-day

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited
BRANTFORD - CANADA



The plate is rolled to 10, 12 and 14 ft. diameters. Each course is made 4 ft. high. Two or three courses placed on top of your cement base will extend your silo the necessary height. What's more—and this is important—if your corn crop is larger than you figure on, you can add a course at any time.

That this steel plate is durable, is storm, shrinkage and frost proof, and that it will keep an silage in 25 per cent better shape than stone, cement or wood, has been thoroughly demonstrated in the numerous steel silos built by Canadian farmers in the last ten years.

As for prices—this plate with rivets supplied—will cost you no more than the cement and gravel alone required for the same amount of concrete work. It's a money saver every time.

LET US SHOW YOU HOW EASILY YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS CAN HAVE A TELEPHONE SYSTEM OF YOUR OWN

YOU—you and your neighbors—would have a telephone system for your own community, if you only realized how easily you yourselves could construct it and get it going. If you knew, in detail, how you and the people around you could form, own and control a local, self-maintaining company, for your own use and convenience, you would have such a system. There would be a telephone system in your community to-day if you knew how easily you and your neighbors could build every foot of the line and install every instrument yourselves—and especially if you realized that you do not need very much capital to do it either. Now, there is no reason why you should not know all these facts; for we stand ready to give you, for the mere asking, every bit of this information, provided only that you are sufficiently interested in the subject to write and ask us for it.

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HOW to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is an illustrated, cloth bound book of one hundred pages, full of a carefully indexed mass of information on rural telephones. This book tells everything; with it before you, you can organize your own company and construct your own line. It tells you absolutely everything you need to know, step by step, as you go along. There is no other book in existence that deals so thoroughly with every vital, essential fact. Remember, this book has cost a lot of money and careful study to prepare. We really ought to charge for it. However, we send it free on request—but ONLY on request. To get it you have to send us the coupon and thus signify that you are really interested. The book is too valuable to distribute haphazard.

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We Will Explain All About Rural Company Organization

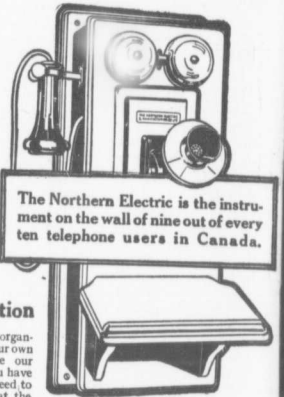
YOU do not need experience to organize a telephone company in your own community, when you have our book. It tells you exactly what you have to do and how to do it. All you need to do is to follow the instructions that the book gives and then get out and interest your neighbors. Whether you want to organize a mutual or a stock company, the book will tell you how.

You And Just Your Own Friends Can Build Every Foot Of Line

BUILDING your own line keeps down construction costs. With the help of expert linemen, when you have the last word in line construction and contains, in this one chapter alone, thirty-seven diagrams and illustrations, showing how to make every kind of connection necessary, how to route the line, how to put the fittings on the poles, how to guy string the wires—how to place the insulators and every detail as well—in fact, how to handle can. On request, we will also tell you of your provincial regulations, what your government requires and what it will do to help you.

The Cost To Operate Your Own Line is Low

YOU can readily understand that when you and your friends have the entire management in your own hands, you can regulate the cost of running the line. In the book we explain just exactly what is necessary and you can take your pencil and figure out how little it will cost you to have a telephone on the wall in your own house.



Let Us Explain To You How To Interest Your Neighbors

THE first step in getting started, is to enthrone your neighbors and get them all in with you. When you have read "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," you will have a mass of information at your finger ends that will enable you to place positive, definite facts before your friends, to enthrone them with the idea of a self-maintaining, community-owned system and to make everybody around you anxious to help. All it needs to get a telephone system started, is for some one progressive man to start the ball rolling. With the information that we will place at your command, you can get everything organized in short order.

There Will Be A Telephone System In Your Locality — Get Posted

SOONER or later someone is going to start a telephone system in your community, just as systems are being started every day in farming centres throughout the Dominion. When this subject comes up, you will want the full particulars before you. Now is the time for you to post yourself. The book tells you everything and, if you are interested, we will be glad to send it to you free. Do you care to sign the coupon and send it to us now?

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