

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

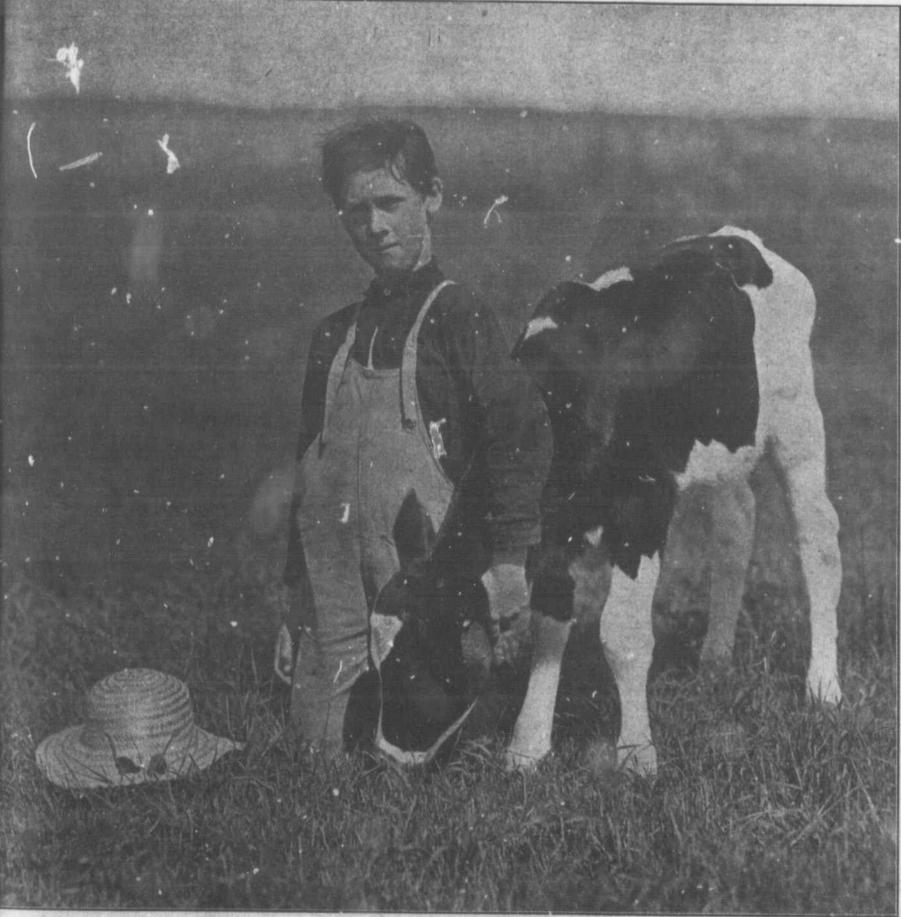
Dairy and Cold Storage Comm. Dec. 16  
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DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Sept. 2, 1915



THE PRIDE OF OWNERSHIP.

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the separating. If so we have something to say to you.

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the women folks can do the separating, and do it too without it being any strain on them. The low supply can and the ease of operation of the "Simplex" make it a favorite of the women folk and it is easy to clean and keep clean, too.

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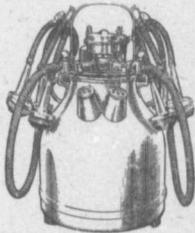
a boy can milk the cows and can milk 90 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.

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## To the Women Folk On Our Farms

We want your help and suggestions in making "Farm and Dairy" more helpful and interesting to the good wives on our dairy farms. We need your suggestions particularly with our annual

### Women and Household Number

to be published OCT. 7. Let us know what particular subjects you would like discussed. We realize that our women folks are entirely responsible in the equipping of the home. Our advertising section, editorials, etc., will assist you in buying for the winter season. We'll appreciate your suggestions—we want you to go carefully over our advertisements in that number. They will be largely directed to you.

### Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

When writing to advertisers mention Farm and Dairy.



### Paternalism

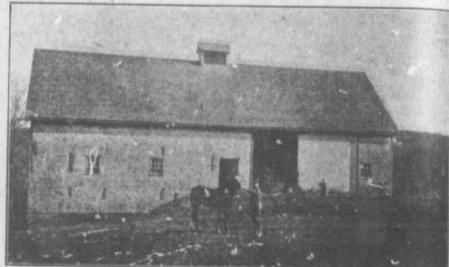
H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

ONCE upon a time, in the days gone by, a kind minister went to visit the village school. Upon the class of bystanding at solemn attention he wanted to impress the goodness of the Giver of all good things. But it must be done with due regard to logical sequence, and a clinching conclusion. "And now boys," he asked, "from whence comes the leather from which our boots are made?" "From the hide of the ox." "From whence comes the wool that composes our clothes?" "From the fleece of the sheep," was the rejoinder. "And the beef which forms our

contracts and subsides—not to spend money on the highways with the direct object of hooding the voters, as to re-elect themselves; but to put the common people in the way of making a better living, disposing of their products at better prices, or multiplying appliances to diminish the heavier burdens of the workers.

In Baddeck, Cape Breton, the N. S. Government has built and runs a creamery. They are putting up a grist mill in Cape Breton. The farmers of this locality are just as intelligent as any in Canada, but opportunity is small round there, and either the government must step in, or the want of money, nothing could be done.

But the ancient exploiters of the people shout "Paternalism," as if such a thing was a crime. However, it is no new thing. It was paternalism when the government took over the postal service, but it was done even though the private mail carriers made a big outcry. So, too, the parcel post and our government railways. And to give the devil his due, it is this same paternalism which has made Germany the great country it is today. The government of Germany stood behind the industries, the trade and shipping, the agriculture of the people. Their consuls were commercial travellers and advance agents to hunt out business and secure trade



### Nova Scotia Builders Are Prodigal in Their Use of Shingles.

This barn was erected a few years ago on the farm of B. H. G. Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S. the author of "Farm Chat." Barnes shingles on both sides and roof, as this one is, are common all over the Maritime Provinces, but are rarely ever seen in the rest of Canada.

food?" the good man remorsefully queried. "From the body of the ox," they said. "Now, then," and with transfixing eye and pointing finger, he indicated the big boy with the large ears as the one chosen to meet the final and culminating interrogatory. "From whence then comes our boots with which we are shod, the clothes we wear, the food we eat," and followed the answer in stentorian tones: "My father."

Now, that boy was a Paternalist. In days gone by, the great business of the King or Ruler was to get into a quarrel with his neighbor, and then gather his subject clans and do battle in settlement of the controversy. Time passed; and the King and his jolly comrades, the nobles, took some of the people into their confidence, and gave them seats in Parliament. Ostensibly, their duty was to look after the interests of their fellow subjects; whereas, in fact, their duty was to levy taxes on themselves the workers, that the others might have pie three meals a day. So it continues, but with the difference that instead of the King and his nobles, we have now in all, the people that are, the people that are permitted to be, and the people that are permitted to be.

But of late upon some of our "representatives" it has begun to dawn that their powers are not to make millionaires by the giving of railroad

contracts and subsides—not to spend money on the highways with the direct object of hooding the voters, as to re-elect themselves; but to put the common people in the way of making a better living, disposing of their products at better prices, or multiplying appliances to diminish the heavier burdens of the workers.

Unfortunately for them, the paternalism that brought opportunity and wealth to the nation had as its purpose that this same wealth in material and technique might ultimately be diverted to the base ends of the war-lords, as a man fattens his pig that eventually he may butcher it. None the less, our own men in authority could take the matter to heart. There are thousands of ways in which our governments could ably assist the busy workers and willing hands.

True, the pirates and plunderers of the people will raise a raucous outcry. Imagine letting the common people at the treasury trough to finance and assist our village industries or organize and cooperate with our country communities in the extension of their operations, or the buying and selling to advantage of the things they produce or use. The outraged millionaire and official fat hog would pin their shorts to the backs of our rulers, and blast them and the efforts with the damning name, Paternalism.



We Welcome Practical

Trade Increases the wealth

Vol. XXXIV

## Breeders

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and developer of record

answers in the affirmative

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 2, 1915

No. 35

## Breeders Who are Auto Enthusiasts

They Use their Cars for Both Business and Pleasure.—By F. E. E.

CAN the farmer make the automobile investment profitable? F. R. Mallory, breeder and developer of record making Holstein cows, answers in the affirmative. Mr. Mallory has developed into an auto enthusiast as I found on the occasion of a talk we had last fall. I had been at the Port Hope fair, and on my return to the town saw a familiar figure across the street. In the course of the conversation that followed, Mr. Mallory remarked that he and his wife "had planned to motor over to the fair," and that he had changed his mind and came by rail.

"Oh, you have a car?" I interjected. I knew Mr. Mallory for a man who looks before he leaps, and therefore not apt to invest in a car in an extravagant moment, for instance when another cow had made another 100 lbs. a day and advanced her value several hundred dollars. So I was right after information. "Have you made that car pay for itself?" I asked.

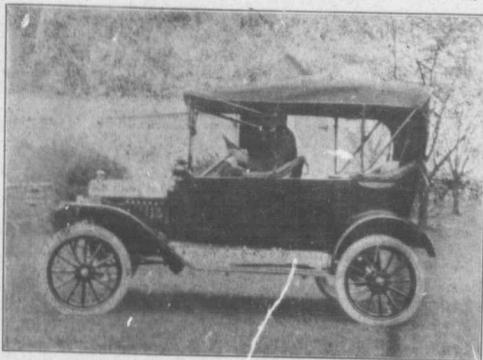
"The car has paid for itself in satisfaction and convenience," was the ready reply. "I believe that it has paid for itself from a financial standpoint also. We have just had it this one season, and so far we have driven it 3,000 miles. I never knew how much I did drive until I got our auto with a distance gauge on it. There are just 15 stations within 10 miles of our farm. Buyers come from all directions to look at the stock, and it is a convenience to them to be able to meet them at the station they can reach easiest, get them to the barns quickly and back to the station with little loss of time. Buyers appreciate such accommodation, so of course it is good for business. I anticipate that the car will be of particular value during the fruit packing season, when my duties as manager of our local association necessitate considerable moving around."

### Money in Pocket

Mr. Mallory gave one instance of the value of his car as a money saver. "Take the case to-day," said he. "I had a choice between driving or motoring into Belleville to take the train. I motored. A horse would have to be fed three meals at a cost of 75 cts. The car will stand in Belleville all day at no expense to me at all, and the trip from and to the farm will be made on a gallon of gasoline or less. Besides," he added, "I will be home at a reasonable hour to-night."

Mr. Mallory's business as a breeder of pure-bred Holsteins on a somewhat extensive scale, formerly made it necessary for him to maintain a horse and rig for driving purposes only. The time had come when he had to choose between getting a new horse and probably a new rig or a car.

"I talked it over with Mrs. Mallory," said he, "and we finally decided on the auto. My wife and I both agreed that we could drive any of the farm horses in the winter. Mrs. Mallory is quite as enthusiastic about the car as I am. Our neighbors appreciate it too. We very seldom go



Cars Are Quite the Rule in Dairy Sections Today.

Reliable estimates place the proportion of cars sold in the rural districts of Canada in the past 12 months at well over 90 per cent of the total. Dairy farmers are the largest class of farmer auto owners. In the illustration one of Our Folks, Mr. James Hosen, Oxford Co., Ont., may be seen handling his car for the first time. He was caught in the experiment by the camera of an editor of Farm and Dairy. We will tell about Mr. Hosen's fine farm and productive herd of Holsteins in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

anywhere without taking someone along with us."

A few days later I was telling Mr. Joseph O'Reilly of my conversation with Mr. Mallory. Mr. O'Reilly is a black and white breeder also, having in his stable Canada's first 20,000-pound four-year-old. He also owns a car. Said he, "A farmer who can afford a Ford doesn't know what he is missing if he hasn't got one. I wouldn't limit myself to the Ford, however. There are lots of good, moderate-priced cars." Then he gave an instance of the value of his car.

"Today I had dinner through at 12 o'clock, was in Peterborough 25 minutes later, and had considerable business done by one o'clock. It would have taken me two hours to drive in with the buggy."

"I haven't been in with the heavy wagon since I got my car," added Mr. O'Reilly. "I can carry ten hundredweight of feed in it if I drive carefully. To-day I am going to take out 600 pounds of cement. It will take an hour to make the trip with this load."

"And by the way," added he, turning back at the door, "my car has just cost me one cent a mile to run so far. Of course I don't burn up gasoline going down hill or apply the brakes any oftener than I have to. Isn't that cheaper travelling than you ever did with a horse?"

### Harvesting the Corn Crop

Clarke Hamilton, Dundas Co., Ont.

THE right stage at which to cut the corn crop for the silo is when there is the most juice in the stalk and the ear is the hardest. If we allow the crop to mature further we reduce the value of the stalk and merely mature the seed without increasing its feeding value.

There is no crop we grow to-day that will gather food nutrients from the soil at the same rate as will the corn crop at certain dates. The corn gathers its nutrients in the latter part of the season. Hence the great mistake of cutting corn too early for the silo. I have known of dairy farmers who harvested their corn crop early in order that they might get to a fall fair or because the silo filling outfit could be had at that time. This is surely a mistake.

Every neighborhood has its own way of handling the corn crop. I lay it down as a fundamental that the silo is the best method of storing. There is no use of growing a good crop and then wasting its food value. Experiments have proven that we get 11 per cent more milk from a field of corn put in the silo than when it is shocked. We account for this difference in this way. When the corn is cut

and shocked we cannot stop the ripening process, which goes on. When the corn is put in the silo this ripening development is arrested. Another value we cannot estimate is that ensilage makes other food more palatable. For instance, straw which cattle would be disinclined to eat at all, can be made very palatable when mixed several hours before feeding with ensilage.

All the details of filling must be arranged by each farmer for himself. One point I would emphasize. In filling it is particularly important to mix the corn well. Distributing tubes which convey the corn from the top of the silo right down near to the surface, enable a thorough mixture to be made with a minimum of work. Well mixed corn ensilage is a much more desirable feed than ensilage from a silo carelessly filled.



# The Development of a Holstein Herd

## The Accomplishments of Six Years on a Dundas County Farm

DUNDAS county is the home of several of the best herds of Holsteins in the province of Ontario. The character and contour of the soil affords ideal conditions for the breeding of these big, heavy bodied cattle. The fields are level and rich, the pastures luxuriant and the cattle are not expected to browse over large areas to sustain their bodily requirements and fill the milk pails twice a day. Among the several good pure-bred herds in the neighborhood of Chesterville, the greatest milk shipping station of the county, none is more worthy of mention than that of Wm. Allison, a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association, who farms 155 acres of rich clay loam and milks a herd of 21 Holstein cows that average 10,000 lbs. of milk a year, including several two, three and four-year-olds.

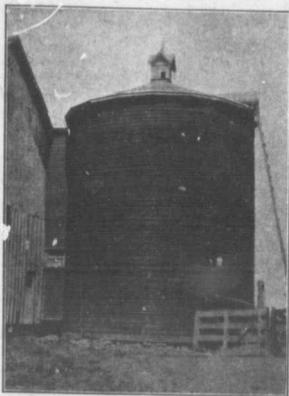
I first became acquainted with Mr. Allison and his Holsteins on the first day of June this year. Wheeling down a country road about three and one-half miles from Chesterville, I noticed a herd of excellent cows watering in the barnyard. I went in to investigate and incidentally became acquainted with the proprietor and had an opportunity to talk "cow" with Mr. Allison for a couple of hours.

The farm, I found, has always been devoted to dairying to a certain degree. When Mr. Allison assumed the management 10 years ago, the dairy end immediately began to bulk more largely in the farm operations. The farm stock then were principally Ayrshire grades. Immediately Mr. Allison began to keep tab on the milk production of every cow in the herd. Six years ago he made a radical change. The Ayrshires were sold off and a start made in pure-bred Holsteins. The start was made gradually as the proprietor preferred to grow into a herd rather than to buy himself into one. His first purchase consisted of four heifer calves, one month to five months old. He paid \$175 for the lot. A little later a few more heifers were purchased from Henry Stevens & Son, Laconia, N. Y. These were grand-daughters of King Segis and Pontiac Korndyke. Mr. Allison paid a stiff price for them, but they are now grand looking cows. Practically the only mature animals that have been purchased in founding this excellent herd, were the four bid in by Mr. Allison at the Beilville sale, one of which has since produced 13,160 lbs. of milk in a year with ordinary care and ordinary milking.

At the time of our visit the herd had increased naturally to over 20 head. "Are you satisfied with pure bred?" I asked Mr. Allison.

"We are making twice as much money and making it with very little more work," was the reply. At my request he then went on to give some details of his methods.

"Our heifers are bred to freshen at about two years and seven months old. By deferring freshening until this age, we get great big heifers that start to do good work for us right from the time they drop their first calf. Any of them will qualify in Record of Performance in eight months. From our experience we have found that the heifer freshening younger will lose conditions under test."



Mr. Allison Would Not Know How to Get Along Without His Silo. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

"I am also endeavoring to have the cows come in in the fall," continued Mr. Allison. "We will have 18 freshening before February this year. I believe a man will make one-third more money and keep more cows on a small acreage by following a system of winter dairying. You have to do chores through the winter anyway and you might as well have cows that are milking and paying their way."

Another argument adduced in favor of winter dairying by Mr. Allison, is that fall calves are more thrifty and develop into bigger and better cows. The specialty on this farm, however, is milk for the Montreal market, and as the winter price is \$2.40 a cwt., it makes expensive feed for calves. Where one has good pure-bred calves, however, even \$2.40 milk may be fed at a profit. Whole milk is fed to the calves for five months, along with oats, bran and hay.

### Ensilage the Great Standby

The heavy clay loam of this 155-acre farm was naturally intended to produce good crops of en-

silage of roots were fed. "Roots may not be as cheaply grown as corn ensilage," remarked Mr. Allison, "but I believe they are the things that keep a cow healthy."

Much of the grain feed is grown on the farm—barley and oats, ground, mixed with the same bulk of shorts, a little oil meal and gluten. Gluten meal is regarded as the best feed to force milk production, but on no occasion is a cow fed more than 16 pounds of meal a day. The meal is fed separately from the ensilage. "I used to feed meal on the ensilage," explained Mr. Allison, "but it seemed to sicken them. Now I feed first thing in the morning and last thing at night, and they don't have to eat ensilage to get their meal." Then Mr. Allison added with a smile, "But no matter how you feed Holsteins, you have to feed them well. Yes, I will admit that they eat lots, but I know that they pay for it."

### Alfalfa Proves Handy

Alfalfa is grown to a very limited extent in the Chesterville district. Three years ago Mr. Allison put in three pounds of alfalfa to the acre with his clover seeding. He had a splendid crop of alfalfa and clover, and the mixed hay was an excellent milk producing fodder. Last year 10 pounds of alfalfa to the acre was added to the seeding. The red clover in the seeding went the way of almost all the other clover in the district, and was killed out by a hot summer and a difficult spring. The alfalfa, however, came through nicely. Mr. Allison is now planning to under-drain his whole farm, and when this operation is complete, he will be in a position to grow alfalfa under more favorable conditions than heretofore.

So far, I have mentioned only the females of the Allison herd. The importance of the sire is fully recognized, however, and good sires have always been used. One sire, secured from Jno. Arfman, is out of a 34-pound cow, and on his side is bred from King of the Pontiacs. The sire preceding this one was almost equally well bred, and a grand individual. In this herd, as in all others, the best can be developed only by using sires of rich breeding and good individuality.—F. E. E.

When beef is valued at 24c a lb., milk at 8c a qt. furnishes about 2½ times more food value for the expenditure of one dollar. Cheese at 20c a lb. has similar relative value.—Prof. H. H. Dean.

The dairy industry is one of the most reliable and profitable lines of agriculture in Canada.

It furnishes labor employment all the year and the income is steady month by month, hence it tends to promote thrift and sound economy on the farm.—Prof. H. H. Dean.

It was found that second crop clover made into silage during September and October, after being frozen, kept well until May and June the following year, but became dark in color, strong smelling, and was not relished by cows after the weather became warm. Cattle had a keen appetite for the silage during the winter months.—J. H. Grisdale, C. E. F., Ottawa.



The Buildings Have Been Added to as Necessity Dictated. Some Are Modern; Others Are Not.

silage corn, and ensilage is the standby in winter feeding. It is fed twice a day. Last winter a sheaf of oats was fed at noon. The usual practice is to feed hay at noon, but last winter hay was scarce and Mr. Allison realized more clearly than ever the great value of ensilage and its dependability in all seasons. Fourteen acres of corn were grown in 1914. A start was made in feeding silage October 1st, and the cattle were still being stall fed with ensilage twice a day at the time of my visit, June 1st, 1915. The silo, 22 feet wide and 35 feet high, was filled from eight acres. Along with the ensilage, 1,000



**At Toronto Exhibition**

A YEAR ago when The United Farmers of Ontario and The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, applied for space on the Toronto Exhibition, their application was refused. This year they have succeeded in obtaining space in the model barn of The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Preston, which will be located on the Exhibition grounds east of the poultry buildings. Members of the association and of Farmers' Clubs and subordinate Granges throughout the country would like to meet officials of the association and company will have a chance to do so at this building.

**Brant Farmers' Cooperative Society**

THE cooperating farmers of Brant Co., Ont., are ambitious. They have filed at the office of the provincial secretary in respect of The Brant Farmers' Cooperative Society, Limited, to be incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act with limited liability and an authorized capital of \$80,000, divided into 8,000 shares of \$10 each. The present issue of \$25 a share, five dollars payable on application and \$20 on allotment. The provisional officers are: President, G. M. Ballache; vice-president, W. C. Groat; sec. pro tem, J. Keen. The provisional directors are all farmers, and in addition to the president and vice-president, are W. H. Brooks, J. W. Clark, F. E. Makolm, R. C. Porter and R. H. Shaver.

The object of this society is to buy such merchandise as the members may need and dispose of such farm products as they have for sale. The organization will work in cooperation with The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, of Toronto. In its organization the society will be purely cooperative, six per cent being paid on capital and the net earnings distributed among the members in proportion to the extent they have contributed thereto by their purchases from or sales to the society. Each member will have one vote, irrespective of the amount of stock held. The benefits accruing from such a society, when once satisfactorily incorporated and in operation, will be very considerable, and the measure of success depends upon the support given this new society by the farmers of Brant county.

**The Vancouver Exhibition**

ALL four breeds of dairy cattle were well represented at the Vancouver exhibition this year. The most regrettable feature in most sections was the lack of competition. The exhibits were good, but the entries were too often monopolized by one man. This was as true of the sheep and swine classes as of the dairy sections.

The feature of the Holstein exhibit was the splendid herd of Basil Gordon of Desney. Competing with all sire breeds, Mr. Gordon's cattle carried off the British Columbia Dairyman's champion junior herd-award and won in the 48-hour milk and butter test, getting 100 lb. second and 100 lb. back in third and fifth places with Guernseys.

Joseph Thompson, of Sardis, was strong with Ayrshires, and exhibited animals that would be a credit to the breed anywhere. W. B. Walker, also of Chilliwack, had some nice entries, and other exhibitors were K. Crebief, Vancouver Heights, and the

estate of Captain Watson, Westholm, V. I.

Guernseys brought out the strongest competition of any of the breeds, and all the entries were from Chilliwack. The money was fairly evenly divided between A. Knight, Charles Hawthorne and Banford Bros., Hawthorne having the champion bull and Banford Bros. the champion female. These letter exhibitors also had the first aged herd, get of sire and progeny of cow, while Hawthorne won on young herd. There were few Jerseys shown, the exhibitors being F. W. McCready, Kerrisdale, and J. J. Miller. French Canadians were shown by A. Knight, of Chilliwack.

In the sections for sheep, James A. Higginson, Sardis, showed South-downs; Chas. E. Hope, Fort Langley, Hampshire; Jos. Thompson, Sardis, Suffolk Down; Banford Bros., Chilliwack, Shropshires and Leicesters, and Chas. Hawthorne, Dora, Hornby, for the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Specials, best ram lamb and two ewes, Banford Bros. were first and Higginson second. Sweepstakes awards were as follows: men, Higginson; fat sheep, three yearling wethers, Higginson; wether lamb, Higginson; ewe lamb, Thompson, and best any age or sex, Higginson.

In the swine as in the sheep classes, competition was absent except for sweepstakes awards. W. H. Higginson won the sweepstakes for best boar, any breed or age, with his Yorkshires, and Banford Bros., who exhibited Poland Chinas and Tamworths, got the award for best sow. A. Knight showed Chester Whites.

**Exhibition Notes**

The big Toronto Fair opened for its 19th annual session on Monday last.

Prominent among the exhibits is a very large representation of the farm machinery firms. The exhibits in these is particularly large and instructive. A trip through the Machinery Hall and through the gasoline engine display is a liberal education to the man who is planning to purchase.

Dr. Farewell is down from Oshawa with 70 head from his big herd of Holsteins.

An exhibit that will prove of very practical interest to big dairy farmers is that of the 'Call-way Milker.' This exhibit will be an exact reproduction of their exhibit at San Francisco, where it was awarded the gold medal. It is in practical operation on the grounds, the distributor, in Canada being by the United Engine and Separator Co. of Toronto. Note last issue of Farm and Dairy.

Haley Bros., of Springfield, who were so prominent in their winnings at the big fairs last year, are on hand again, with some excellent animals from their big herds.

Whether or not you intend to enlist, don't fail to see the big cannon from the battlement in Europe.

Don't fail to make special note of the different varieties of grains shown and which have been proved out by our colleges and Experimental Department to be our best producers. Plan to stop better seed next year. The suggestions will help you.

At the regular meeting of the Minto Farmers' Club, held on August 9th, about forty members were present. A large box of pants, shirts, overalls, smocks and full gloves, was opened, which had been ordered by the president, and the members all got clothed for the fall and winter very cheaply. —Ernest Sarles, Ass't. Sec'y.

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From now on, get all the eggs you can by feeding for heavy laying. While the price of eggs is high, keep the whole flock working for you. Add Pratts Poultry Regulator to the feed and you will get more eggs to the bushel of feed, you will get your birds laying earlier and your hens and pullets will stand the strain of heavy feeding. A cent a hen per month will keep them laying through the winter months — a small price to pay for success.

25c packages and large manufacturing sizes up to 25 lb. pails, \$3.50.

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Try it at our risk. If you don't get more and earlier eggs, we will refund your money.

190-page Poultryman's Handbook—no better guide to success in raising poultry—worth \$1.00. Sent for 10 cents in stamps or coin.

Guard against disease. Use PRATTS DISINFECTANT freely.

Check Lice and Vermin. PRATTS' Powdered SULPHUR KILLER, is harmless to the fowls, but sure death to lice.

Look out for Fleas. It can be cured, but quick action is necessary. Protect your flock absolutely with Pratts Roar Remedy.

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## OK CANADIAN

**POTATO DIGGER**

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**Saves exactly HALF the cost**

Digs the crop clean and in half the time.

New stone shield. Side delivery of vines.

The OK Diggers are light in draft.

Made in sizes and styles to suit every condition of soil.

MACHINERY GALT, ONT.

## MORE MILK

Keep a clean, constant supply of fresh water always before your cows. Save the cost of carrying water. The modern dairy man installs

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PRESTON

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# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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ADVERTISING RATES, 15 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

### STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENT

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building

New York Office—City Building

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that you do not advertise your state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Readers shall not apply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

## The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## The Biggest Cheese of All

IN the Palace of Food Products at the San Francisco Exposition, is an immense cheese weighing 11,000 pounds, and on the face of it the following words are inscribed: "Largest Cheese Ever Made." This cheese is the feature of the New York state exhibit.

But is it the "Largest Cheese Ever Made?" Farm and Dairy is forced to the conclusion that the exhibitors of this cheese have memories that are either very short or very convenient. Otherwise they would know that their greatest (?) cheese, is a pigmy, a mere infant in arms beside the great cheese that Canada exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, as long ago as 1893. The cheese now on exhibition at San Francisco weighs 11,000 pounds. The Canadian cheese made by J. A. Ruddick, the present Dairy Commissioner, and exhibited at Chicago, weighed 25,000 pounds. The amount of milk used to manufacture the New York cheese was 105,000 pounds, and the Canadian cheese 207,200 pounds.

Our cousins across the border have a long way to go yet before they can claim the largest cheese ever made. We will admit, however, that they are getting nearer the mark. A few years ago they made a similar claim for a cheese weighing 4,000 pounds, less than one-fifth as much as the Canadian greatest. We Canadians are still the big cheese men.

## Feed Records Also

TWO cows stood side by side in a stable recently visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy. One had just completed a splendid milk record, the highest production of any cow in the local cow testing association. Her stall mate had made a good record, but nothing outstanding. Neither had she received any special attention or

feed. Her owner was not particularly proud of her and did not even mention her to us.

A few minutes later we went to the house and the feed and milk records were gotten out for our inspection. A hasty calculation was made for the two cows and we found that the one with a moderate yearly production had returned a net profit over the cost of her feed that was \$10 greater than the profit of what was supposedly the best cow in the herd.

Had these cows been pure bred and from stock valuable, the cow capable of making the greater record, even if at a greater cost and less net profit, might have been the most profitable cow of the two. But these cows were only good grades, valued principally for what they could produce at the pail and the most economical producer must be considered the best cow of the two. And yet her value would never have been discovered had feed records not been kept along with milk records. Both are necessary to intelligent selection in breeding for more profitable production. Let us add that in the future feed records may play a large part in determining the value of pure bred as well as grade dairy cows.

## The Boy and the College

"KNOWLEDGE plus practical experience, plus determination to get results," once remarked a noted dairy expert, "is the ammunition required for fighting the battle which culminates in success."

Knowledge is here properly given first place. Knowledge broadens our comprehension. It is the eye with which we view our day's labor and wherewith our work is changed from drudgery to pleasure. The idea of the pre-eminence of knowledge is not a new one. Shakespear expressed the same idea hundreds of years ago when he wrote:

"Ignorance is the curse of God; Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven."

But why this moralizing? Just this. Our agricultural colleges will soon be opening their doors for another term. There are hundreds of boys on the farms throughout Canada who would like to enroll for a couple of winters, but whose parents are doubtful of the value of such a course. Hundreds of other boys would go if they were given a little encouragement. All of these boys should go if it is at all possible. From our own experience we know that an agricultural education will be of more real worth and give the boy more joy in living than the inheritance of a 100-acre farm. Surely John can be spared for a winter when his value as a chore boy is balanced against the intelligent and interested farmer that the agricultural college can make of him.

## Industrial Unrest

SOME months ago the United States Congress appointed the Commission of Industrial Relations, with Frank P. Walsh as chairman, to encourage into the causes of industrial unrest as evidenced in strikes, lock-outs and a general discontent among working people; conditions, which, by the way, are just as common in Canada as in the United States. The Commission has now finished its labors and made its report. Unlike most commissions, it has fearlessly probed into the real causes of such problems as the growth of farm tenantry, rural depopulation, and the other great problems that affect farmers and workmen, reducing their incomes and making living conditions too hard in this age of great wealth production. The findings of the Commission are particularly interesting because they agree so closely with the platform of the organized farmers of Western Canada. In the main they recommend:

(1) Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to

regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the government by fraud.

(2) The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive land the same as on productive land of the same kind and exempting all improvements from taxation.

In short, the Commission has recommended the taxation of land values as the real cure for industrial unrest. We wonder if the Canadian commission appointed to enquire into the high cost of living, will make a report equally honest and far-reaching. We have grave fears that they do so, their report would be quietly hushed up and never allowed to reach the Canadian public.

## Clean Milk Production

AT the International Dairy Show in Milwaukee in 1912, the milk that secured its first prize was produced in a barn that scored only 48.4 per cent, the milk itself scoring 93.3 per cent. Milk produced in a model barn and exhibited at the same show, secured only 73.5 per cent. The apparent paradox is explained by attention to details. The milk produced in the old fashioned stable, took first prize because the cows were kept clean and their udders wiped before milking. In the model barn, details in care and cleanliness were overlooked.

This instance of cleanly production under adverse circumstances should afford encouragement to many dairymen who cannot afford to modernize their stables with a large outlay of money, but who would like to produce a sanitary product for cheese factory, creamery or the city trade. The fact of the matter is the clean milk can be produced on any farm by anyone with ordinary intelligence and with the most simple and common arrangements; if the detail work is looked after at the right time and in the right way.

## Protection for Milk Shippers

NEW York state recently put a law on its statute books designed to protect milk shippers against fraudulent or insolvent distributors. The principle of this legislation is the same as that which safeguards the grain growers of the West,—the guaranteed bond. All who purchase milk or cream from producers catering to cities in New York state must furnish a bond for the sum of \$20,000 or more if the minimum sum is not sufficient to fully guarantee all of the debtors of the distributor. Civic officials are given liberty to examine the milk dealer's books and ascertain that his bond is sufficient.

This law is a good one, and legislation of a similar nature is needed on the statute books of every province of Canada. We venture to state that in practically every city in the Dominion, milk buyers have failed at one time or another and hundreds of dairy farmers have been called upon to suffer losses, in some cases aggregating many thousands of dollars. Such losses to the farmer are serious, as the margin of profit in producing city milk is a narrow one at best. At the same time, few milk shippers are in a position to investigate the financial standing of all buyers. Their only protection is to ship to the leading and well recognized dairy companies. Such a course, however, makes monopolization of the milk trade of a city by a few leading dealers comparatively easy; and monopolization is bound to result detrimentally to both producers and consumers. The New York law, by ensuring a maximum of safety to the dairy farmers, also tends indirectly to encourage a healthy competition among city distributors, thus preventing monopoly with its accompanying evils. Canadian milk producers would be glad to have similar protection.

## About the Things

Every now and then you see with swelling print read advertisements. I to advertisements. I their money in trying to to buy their goods.

That all sounds very fine, but if you follow when they go out to find them continually unknown things, because and deciding on good know their advertisement.

They prefer the gloves, boots, the underwear, the arators, the engines, that they be men, which they and whose sound-value is by makers in whom they to put confidence, through of their advertisements; housewives, they buy the teas, the stoves, the aluminum pianos, the cereals, which they know about the shops that announce and bargains in the they pass by the shops of no public reputation.

This is just as it should be. It is always assemble are invited and buy well acquainted with and housewives who have fall, will almost of a sure not an unknown grain silage cutter, gasoline plow, but one that has something about—that is hence.

As I have said before, serve you best and who best value in everything or for farm homes, invite all the world to to buy that which they The new perfectly well and give excellent value and satisfaction. You soon lose the confidence public, and so all their et up trade by advertising k. Those who are successful generally be relied upon for the good goods, public first and then wards.

We want the readers of Dairy" to be better acquainted with the advertisers who are Do so. Run over them, quantity you only with the honest and integrity with confidence, and whose proved worthy of your you scan them each Friday when "F. & D." are needed a pure-bred would. Then why not fit engine, a silo, a manufacturing equipment, or a Do so. Run over them, marking the ones who you need. Go over this to find them a h attractive ing. It may give you a suit many dollars put in machine on your farm. habits of these firms who Toronto, London or Ottawa is a liberal education in lastly, we want you to write, to mention "Farm Why? Because each time it helps us in getting a of goods to place before us more and larger in making Farm & Dal both yourself and for us. Yours very truly

H. B. COWAN, M.

A visitor to the farm struck by the great strength of one of the stallions, and said to the fellow ought to be chucked

**About the Things we Buy**

Every now and then you hear someone say with swelling pride, "I never read advertisements. I never reply to advertisements. Advertisers waste their money in trying to influence me to buy their goods."

That all sounds very good, very fine, but if you follow these people when they go out to shop, you will find them continually refusing to take unknown things, because unadvertised, and deciding on goods that they know thru advertisements.

They prefer the gloves, the hats, the boots, the underwear, the cream separators, the engines, the fencing, if they be men, which they know about, and whose sound value is vouched for by makers in whom they have learned to put confidence, through the reading of their advertisements. If they be housewives, they buy the sugars, the teas, the stoves, the aluminum ware, the pianos, the corsets and so on which they know about; they go to the shops that announce their offerings and bargains in the newspapers; they pass by the shops and the goods of no public reputation.

This is just as it should be. People will always assemble where they are invited and buy what they are well acquainted with. We farmers and housewives who have to buy this fall, will almost of a surety purchase—not an unknown grain grinder, ensilage cutter, gasoline engine or piano, but one that we already know something about—that has our confidence.

As I have said before, those who serve you best and who provide the best value in everything for our farms or for our farm homes, are they who invite us to the world to their shops or to buy what which they manufacture. They show perfectly well that if they give excellent value and serve customers satisfactorily, they will soon lose the confidence and respect of the public, and so all their efforts to build up trade by advertising becomes vain. Those who are successful advertisers can generally be relied upon as firms who make good goods, who serve the public first and themselves afterwards.

We want the readers of "Farm and Dairy" to be better acquainted with the advertisers who are in our pages from week to week. We try to acquaint you only with those in whose honesty and integrity we have every confidence, and whose goods have proved worthy of your buying. Do you scan them each Friday or Saturday when "F. & D." arrives? If you needed a pure-bred animal, you would. Then why not if you need an engine, a silo, a manure spreader, stabling equipment, or anything else. Do so. Run over these each week, marking the ones whose catalogues you need. Go over this issue. You'll find them both attractive and interesting. It may give you a suggestion saving many dollars, or putting a better machine on your farm. Visit the exhibits of these firms when you are in Toronto, London or Ottawa. To do so is a liberal education in itself. And lastly, we want you each time you write to mention "Farm & Dairy." Why? Because each time you do so, it helps us in getting a wider range of goods to place before you—in securing more and larger advertisements in making Farm & Dairy better for both yourself and for us.

Yours very truly,  
H. B. COWAN, M'n'g Director.

A visitor to a farm was especially struck by the great ruggedness and strength of one of the stalwart harvest hands, and said to the farmer, "That fellow ought to be chuck-full of work."

"He is," replied the farmer, "or he ought to be, because I ain't never been able to get none out of him."—"Success."

**The Farmers' Institute**

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—I am much interested in the welfare of the Farmers' Institute, as I have been connected with the organization for some time. The Institute is a source from which the farmer can receive a great deal of benefit. The farmer of to-day has to use his head as well as his hands to make a success, and he wants all the information that is available.

I think the Farmers' Institute has been a great help to the farmers of Ontario. Some changes might be made in the organization, but not any radical ones. Something that will act as a drawing card needs to be introduced in order to bring the farmers closer together, and to change some of their ideas. We need good, live secretaries and directors who will do what they can to get people out to the meetings and secure good, practical speakers. We have had some good ones at our meetings.—W. L. Scott, Oxford Co., Ont.

**Re-organization of Institutes**

**O. Wright, Renfrew Co., Ont.**  
We had our annual meeting of the North Renfrew Farmers' Institute about the last of June; members present, about 30. We had a discussion on the reorganization of the Farmers' Institute. County Councillors present spoke against the proposed reorganization. They gave as the reason that there are a good many back townships in North Renfrew whose people are not very much interested in farming, and who make their living principally out of selling wood and timber and such like. Those townships have their representatives in the County Council, and these men have very little use for the Farmers' Institute and no use at all for a district representative. It was the candid opinion of the County Councillors present, therefore, that it would not be wise for our Institute, in its reorganized form, to have the majority of its directors, men who would not likely take any interest in it.

I candidly think that the directorate of any institution should be men who are personally interested in the welfare of the institution that they represent. All the members present at our annual meeting are of the same conclusion—that the proposed plan of reorganization of the Farmers' Institute would not be helpful to the North Renfrew Farmers' Institute, but rather the contrary.

**Silo Dangers**

**T**HE innocent appearing farm silo is often a death trap. I have just been letting my mind run back over the years in which I have been identified with Canadian agriculture and I cannot think of one in which some fatal accident did not occur, connected in some way or other with silo filling.

The majority of these silo fatalities are due to suffocation. A mistake frequently made, and one that is frequently fatal, is that of jumping down into the pit of the silo to clean it out preparatory to silo filling. Just last fall a Western Ontario farmer lost his life by dropping down on to the silage after the noon-day rest. The ensilage already stored in the silo had been heating in that hour and developed enough carbonic acid gas to smother the unfortunate farmer. Be on the safe side. If a silo has dead air to a greater depth than a man's height, it should be tested with a lighted lantern before entering the silo.—L. D.

## GRAND PRIZE

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Shoot swift—hit hard—require shorter lead—and get more birds. Steel-lined—an exclusive feature. And a bird in every shell.

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WINDSOR, ONT.

New York, U.S.A.



WE can all be heroes, in our virtues, in our homes,  
in our lives.—James Ellis.

## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyrighted 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

THE long, slow breathing stopped. The man above sprang up; a leg shot out and a foot dropped down. Within a few inches of Rencie's face, Rencie's hands were still gripped over his breast and he pushed them down hard over his heart to keep it from shaking the bed. Surely the man could feel it even if he could not hear it. He would die fighting. But it was a shame that he should be killed so early in his career. When his friends and relatives came and found his crushed and mangled body they would know that he had died fighting. Detectives always died fighting. He could see the head lines in the Kansas city papers:

**TRAPPED BY CRIMINAL, COOL  
DETECTIVE DIES FIGHTING.**  
Somewhere in the second largest  
type would be:  
**Handicapped by Unsurmountable Odds  
the Youthful Sleuth Fought Cour-  
ageously on till his Strength  
Ebb'd Away.**

The white leg remained still for a moment, then reached back under the bed and began feeling around. The heel poked the youthful sleuth in the ribs.

Rencie grabbed for the leg; in such a case as this a detective should hurl the criminal to the floor and use ju-jitsu. The idea was splendid—but how did one use ju-jitsu on the floor? But the leg snapped back before his hands could close around it.

The man leaps out of bed, and turned on the light.  
"Ho, you're wasting your time,"  
said the man. "You'll find me  
no easier picking."

Rencie rolled out, ready to spring to his feet and hurl himself like a catapult at his enemy—a detective always did that before he died fighting.  
"Though you have the upper hand of me, you foul monster, I will give you a worthy fight. Prepare yourself."

But when Rencie came to his feet ready to catapult himself at the cowering enemy he stopped short. His hands dropped weakly at his sides. He had never before seen the fat, good natured looking man before him.

It was Brassy.  
"You needn't get under there—I wasn't going to hurt you."

Rencie's hands fitted closer to his sides than ever, all the catapault strength gone from them. "Oh, I thought you were Doctor—somebody else."

"Sorry, bo," smiled Brassy. "You understand it ain't my fault. I has to put you to all this trouble. I'm the last person in the world to cause a hard working dip any extra trouble.

I used to be good to my feet myself. Are you working this town regular now? I was intending to do some business here myself, but I guess had better change my place."

A light of understanding broke over Rencie. This other fellow was a real burglar! He would lead him out.



## Where Could One Find a More Pleasing Dining Room?

"Oh, so you just got in"—he would be professional—"bo."

"You're on—the midnight train. Say, pardner, what are the chances here?"  
Rencie picked a dusty raveling from his clothes and blew it carelessly away. "It's poor picking, pard." That certainly was professional.

"I had a hard time getting a place here tonight, and only after a lot of palaver would the thick headed clerk let me in. I guess he's a new clerk—important as he acted. I'd like to give him a dose of my sovereign remedy—the Universal Hog Cholera Cure."

This was queer talk. It didn't seem to mean anything. Rencie, still stunned by finding the wrong man in bed, could only blink. Brassy's next words astonished him even more.

"Say, ain't you pretty young to be workin' the second story? You don't look like a real porch climber to me."

When Rencie saw that he was being mistaken for a night thief he explained his presence. "I'm not a section story man." That was the expression he used. "I crawled under the bed to play a joke on a fellow—on the fellow who has this room—and you turned out to be him! I guess the new clerk got things mixed up and gave you the wrong key."  
"You oughtn't to do a thing like

that, son—it gives a fellow an awful start. Goodness knows, this hotel gives a fellow enough things the way it is, without havin' a strange person get under the bed and holler 'Boo!' My company sent me up here to do missionary work among your tillers of the soil, selling the great and imperial Universal Hog Cholera Cure, but when I land here I find another salesman telling me to move on to another territory to spread my gospel of kindness to all hogs."

"What do you do for a living?" asked Rencie with startling politeness.

"I save the lives of innocent thousands. I bring joy and happiness into the home of thousands and thousands each year. I keep families together. I keep the mother from withdrawing into a dark corner, turnin' her feet to the changin' sky and passin' on to that land that is fairer than our's. Do you refer to the mother of pigs? Do you know how many young innocent pigs just burstin' into the bloom of young manhood and womanhood, are swept away each year by that dread disease—Cholera?"

"No," admitted Rencie, swept back by the whirlwind of words.

"One million two hundred thousand," returned Brassy impressively. "Two million four hundred thousand hams, twenty million four hundred thousand pounds of side-meat lost for ever each year by the ravages of that

tor. The turn affairs might take made Rencie tremble. He hated that it should be anybody that he knew—even though he disliked him and even though he put his hand on his head and called him "sonny." He wished the net were closing about some wandering tramp. Still he knew that the criminal always turned out to be the person you suspected least of all friends and was just and the stern law must take its course.

Armed with his evidence, Rencie hurried to Marshal Juges.

They were closed for sight for more than an hour, and when the door opened Marshal Juges hurried down the street and turned up the wooden stairs that led to Judge Woodbridge's office. Mr. Kiargins' telephone rang, and in a minute he was going up the same wooden flight; leaving out the window Judge Woodbridge called to Mr. Knab, and he, catching the tone, came breathless up the wooden steps. The telephone at the New Palace jangled, and in a few minutes the proprietor passed to catch his breath, then knocked nervously at Judge Woodbridge's door.

At the end of two hours Marshal Juges walked down Main Street toward the New Palace, a very orderly calm; but had you known him very well you would have seen that his hand kept slipping back almost unconsciously toward his right hip pocket. In a few minutes he returned side by side with Doctor Fordyce, his hands free and the right one swinging near the same hip pocket. Neither was talking, but aside from that almost anyone would have believed that they were taking a social stroll. Only they didn't go toward the Chautauqua Grounds, nor even in the direction of the water-works, nor out toward Lovers' Lane. Instead, they turned down Ash Street and into the brick calaboose.

That night the mob came.

In reality it didn't come; it was already there; it merely melted into a blur in the darkness. A few men walked past the jail without turning their heads toward it; keeping them painfully straight ahead. They turned down the street toward the railroad trestle where it ran high over Clear Branch. Behind the square pillars that supported the bridge were other men, all singularly quiet, without masks or even a coat collar turned up. Figures came tramping up the middle of the street, keeping their heads low from the loose boarded walk. They peered into one another's faces with scarcely a word of greeting.

A figure in a coonskin cap approached, his shoes crunching in the dust, and dropped something that sounded like a sack of potatoes, except that there was a slight metallic clink. He kicked it with his foot.

"I couldn't get the swivel off," he said hoarsely, "but a well rope'll do the work as good as anything."

"This goes with it," whispered another voice, taking up the same hoarse pitch, and drawing a leather strap across a neck chain. This was the "It's a home-string, and the buckle works easy. I'll keep his feet from kickin'."

A hand reached into an inside pocket, a head was thrown back, a throaty growl told what was happening, and a pack of a hand rasped across a stubble chin. Before the flask could be put away the nearest neighbor nudged and whispered, "Sure, I'll take some." Another neighbor also felt disposed, and in a minute the empty bottle sailed in a minute and dropped into the wayside weeds.

(To be continued)

**OFFICIAL FRUIT BRAND**  
FRUIT BRAND DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
Peaches and plums are in season, and there is so much of them that there is a liberal supply. The Government has made an arrangement for the contributions of canned or fresh jammed fruit, for our people. People who wish to communicate with the Canadian Club or the Fruit Brand Department, please write to the St. Johns, Crawfords, and other places in advance of your mean better fruit.

## The Upward

### Reflecting the Sun

THERE is a wonderful machine used in Egypt for purposes. It is worked yet no fuel but the sun. It does the needful and the water. These radiators automatically as the sun's position. They are always gazing sun's face and reflecting it in this manner. The water is pumped by the steam goes out to refresh the people.

Like these great sun-reflectors, it is our privilege to be reflectors of the sunlight. Those who are striving upon God's face and reflecting it are doing much more than to encourage others to do so. It is a significant fact too that Egyptian reflectors keep always turned to the sunlight lasts. It is not easy to have loved and trusted to past, but it is our duty to every day.

The following lines contain practical truth, which may be applied to our thought of the sunlight of God's love reflecting it:

It pays to wear a smiling face  
And laugh our troubles  
For all our troubles wait  
Our laughter or our  
Beneath the magic of a  
Our doubts will fade  
As melts the frost in early  
Beneath the sunny rays

It pays to make a woman  
By helping it, our own  
To give the current of our  
A true and noble tone.  
It pays to have some merry  
Oppressed with dull des  
And leave in sorrow-dark  
A gleam of brightness

It pays to give a helping  
To eager, earnest youth  
To note with all their  
Their courage and their  
To strive with sympathy  
Their confidence to win  
It pays to open wide the  
And let the sunshine in

### Preserving Time-T

MANY good housekeepers are good cooks, never measuring ingredients, but baking, but just put in a tin and a pinch of that, and turn out beautifully. It is never easy to have some quantity one can fall back in case of This is especially true with inexperienced housekeeper. Now that the preserving

**OFFICIAL FRUIT BULLETIN**  
FRUIT BRAND DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

Fruit and plums are both so good this year that there is every inducement for the housewife to "put down" a liberal supply. The Canadian Clubs and Red Cross Societies are asking for contributions of canned or preserved jammed fruit, for our soldiers in France. People who wish to "do their bit" should communicate with the nearest Canadian Club or Red Cross branch. Good fruit is being prepared, without sugar, by sterilizing process. The best plums for the purpose are Bradshaws, Hays and Lombards, and for peaches the St. Johns, Crawford and Elbertas. Orders placed in advance with your grocer mean better fruit for you.

**The Upward Look**

**Reflecting the Sunlight**

THERE is a wonderful steam engine used in Egypt for irrigation purposes. It is worked by steam yet no fuel but the sun's rays power the needful heat. Immense radiators concentrate the sunlight on the water. These radiators move automatically as the sun's position changes. They are always gazing into the sun's face and reflecting its radiance. In this manner, the life-giving water is pumped by the steam engine, and goes out to refresh the parched land.

Like these great sun-mirrors of Egypt, it is our privilege and duty to be reflectors of the sunlight of God's love. Those who are striving to gaze upon God's face and reflect His love, are doing much more than they think to encourage others to do likewise. It is a significant fact too that the great Egyptian reflectors keep their faces always turned to the sun while daylight lasts. It is not enough for us to have loved and trusted God in the past, but it is our duty to trust Him every day.

The following lines contain much practical truth, which might well be applied to our thought of letting in the sunlight of God's love, and then reflecting it:

It pays to wear a smiling face,  
And laugh our troubles down.  
For all our troubles wait,  
Our laughter or our frown.  
Beneath the magic of a smile  
Our doubts will fade away,  
As melt the frost in early spring  
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause,  
By helping it, our own;  
To give the current of our lives  
True and noble tone.  
It pays to comfort busy hearts  
Oppressed with dull despair,  
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives  
A gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand  
To eager, earnest youth,  
To note with all their waywardness  
Their courage and their truth;  
To strive with sympathy and love  
Their confidence to win.  
It pays to open wide the heart,  
And let the sunshine in.—M.M.R.

**Preserving Time-Table**

ANY good housekeepers who are good cooks, never think of measuring ingredients when baking, but just put in a handful of this and a pinch of that, and things turn out beautifully. It is well, however, to have some guide on which one can fall back in case of necessity. This is especially true with young and inexperienced housekeepers. Now that the preserving season is

on, it is sometimes difficult to know just how much sugar is required for a certain amount of fruit, and how much boiling is necessary to properly preserve it. The following time-table clipped and pasted into the scrap book may come in handy many times when in doubt:

- Cherries . . . . . 5 mins. 6 ounces
- Raspberries . . . . . 8 mins. 4 ounces
- Blackberries . . . . . 6 mins. 6 ounces
- Strawberries . . . . . 8 mins. 8 ounces
- Plums . . . . . 10 mins. 8 ounces
- Pears (whole) . . . . . 30 mins. 10 ounces
- Pears (halved) . . . . . 30 mins. 8 ounces
- Peaches (sliced) . . . . . 10 mins. 10 ounces
- Peaches . . . . . 8 mins. 6 ounces
- Tomatoes . . . . . 20 mins. None
- Gooseberry . . . . . 8 mins. 10 ounces
- Quince (sliced) . . . . . 15 mins. 10 ounces

**Iceless Refrigerators**

MORE and more, farmers are building ice houses and installing ice for their own use. Ice is certainly a great convenience in any home during the hot weather when at times it seems almost impossible, to keep things pure and sweet. Those of us who are not lucky enough to have ice, however, need not despair after all as it is possible nowadays to have iceless refrigerators. This style of refrigerator, we believe, has been described in Farm and Dairy before, but many of our readers may not have noticed our description.

One commendable feature about the iceless refrigerator is, that it is not necessary to purchase the commercial type, as a handy man can construct one at home. The framework of the cupboard is constructed from four posts and the inside is lined with wire netting to make it proof against mice and flies. On the outside of the cupboard, so that it will not touch the wire netting, burlap is tacked. For the top, a galvanized iron tank, the exact size of the cupboard, can be made by any tinsmith. This tank should be four to five inches deep. The bottom of the tank forms the top of the cupboard.

This tank is kept full of water, the burlap is soaked thoroughly and woolsen cloths hung around three sides of the tank. These cloths carry water from the tank to the burlap and the evaporation of the water serves to cool the inside of the refrigerator.

**House Fly's Diary**

I F a female housefly could and would keep a diary, it would, according to David M. Ravenel, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, run something like this:

- Nov. 2, 1913—Went into winter quarters.
- April 20, 1914—Barely lived through the winter. Came out of winter quarters and laid my first batch of eggs—320 in number—in a manure heap.
- April 21, 1914—My first 120 eggs have hatched.
- April 22, 1914—Larvae have undergone first molt.
- April 23, 1914—Larvae have undergone second molt.
- April 26, 1914—Larvae transformed into pupae.
- May 1, 1914—One hundred and twenty full grown flies, 60 of which are females.
- May 3, 1914—Laid my second batch—120 eggs—this time in the filth of an unclean-for privy.
- May 13, 1914—One hundred and twenty flies came from my second batch of eggs. Laid my third batch in a kind of neighbor's garbage can.
- May 21, 1914—Laid one hundred by September 10 my descendants will be "too numerous to mention."

**Pristine Purity**

The standard we have set ourselves demands that



shall always contain only the finest, freshest young leaves. . . . Black, Mixed and Green

**Pure Bred Pigs**

THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL OUR PREMIUMS WITH OUR BOY READERS



From every province in Canada our boy readers—the farmers of tomorrow—are sending for information and supplies to help them win one of these splendid premiums. We are giving a Pure Bred Pig,

**Either Sex, or Any of the Popular Breeds**

for Nine New Subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY at \$1.00 each. With only a few cents cash outlay and the expenditure of a little time, one of these handsome premiums can be secured. They are within the reach of every energetic farm boy.

Use the Coupon You will Find it Handy and so do we.

FARM AND DAIRY  
Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs—

Please send me full information and supplies as I am determined to win one of your Pure Bred Pigs.

Name .....

Address .....

**10 Days Free Trial** Charges Prepaid  
Send No Money

HALF THE OIL  
NEW COAL OIL LIGHT  
Beats Electric or Gasoline



Don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle, beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is just out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon**

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

**Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco**

**\$100 Will Be Given** to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular). Would you dare make such a challenge? If there were the slightest doubt as to merit we dare make such a challenge! If there were the slightest doubt as to merit we dare make such a challenge! If there were the slightest doubt as to merit we dare make such a challenge!

**MANTEL LAMP COMPANY, 216 Aladdin Building**  
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World  
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

**Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Aulds**

delivered to the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every firm, store and small business will buy after trying ours and never sold anything else. Write today for the full details. I could fit lamp the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 31 lamps and small businesses who are collecting money and the Aladdin just as strongly."

**NO MONEY Required**

We furnish capital (are liable) to get started. Write today for the full details. I could fit lamp the first seven days. I could fit lamp the first seven days. I could fit lamp the first seven days.

# BARGAIN SALE

## Zero Ice Cream Freezers

To close out our stock of these splendid freezers we offer them at below cost

Galvanized gears and beaters, strong and well-built tub, and an outfit that will make it possible to serve ices and ice creams in the home, whatever may be the occasion.

Ice Cream is now recognized as one of the staple foods, and the use of it is not an expense, but real economy. Send for one of these right now and serve ice cream when you like. There are only 150 of these freezers, so don't delay if you want one. Send Postal Note, Money Order or Postage Stamps and the freezer will go to you by first express. Give shipping point and write your address plainly.

Size	Former Price	Bargain Price
2 Quart	\$ 3.00	\$1.60
3 "	3.50	1.85
4 "	4.50	2.85
6 "	5.50	2.90
8 "	7.00	3.70
10 "	9.00	4.90
12 "	11.50	6.10
15 "	13.00	7.30
20 "	18.00	9.60

ADDRESS  
**De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd.**  
PETERBORO, - ONT.

### OUR HOME CLUB

#### The "Hired Man" Subject; and More

THE letters appearing from time to time in the Home Club are proving very interesting, and I could not refrain from adding my small quota.

The "hired man" question, nearly thrashed out apparently, has not touched on the most vital question of all to the hired man's wife, viz., the question of wages and payment of same. Many farmers seem to be possessed of the idea that a hired man should be satisfied with having his wages doled out in dribbles just whenever the beneficent idea strikes him to pay a little.

I know of one well-to-do farmer who never has a pay-day or settling-up time for his men. If Jack wants some money, he has to ask for it, and then when he expects \$30 or more, he is handed five or perhaps told that there is no cash on hand just now. If there is anything more to be said to a self-respecting laborer than to have to beg for his wages, I do not know of it.

Then there is the question of adequate remuneration. The wages have gone down surely, but the price of everything the farmer has to sell has gone up, and where the farmer pays his men mostly in farm produce, it ought to be only in common fairness that he does not reduce the wages to the lowest minimum. The farmer should remember that he will not always have the upper hand, as he has it now. I do not wish to imply that all farmers belong to these classes, only a few, fortunately, so I do not want to call down the ire of those good men and true who regard a laborer as a fellow-being. My own dear father was a farmer and one who always paid his men the highest wages going, and paid it the moment it was due, and God abundantly blessed him in his labors.

Reading the papers regularly, I have been struck lately by the tone of many of them in favor of conscription in Canada. The Government organs especially are throwing out feelers to see how the public will take them. These papers are supposed to express public opinion in a country. What they really do is to mold or form public opinion. And let us hope the people of Canada will not be stamped into favoring any such suicidal course. Let it be remembered that this will not be the last war in which Britain will take part. Any reader of history, even contemporary history, will see that. Even if Germany is wrong now, the

Boers were not wrong a few years ago, and Canadians very foolishly helped to crush the liberties of a brave, freedom-loving people at that time. Result? They were promptly expected to jump into the present melee, which they did, many thousands of them, to nearly meet a muddy grave at Salisbury and afterwards to be rushed from one hot place to another in Flanders.

Witness Col. Morrison's letter, when he says: "The Canadians have been in every part of the British lines from Ypres to La Bassee. Why this rapid shifting of a small force where there are supposed to be over half a million English soldiers?" Why, indeed? Let the loyal women of Canada pause before they submit to having any iniquitous laws passed by the great Kaiser Sam Hughes. Let him first furnish adequate arms and ammunition to the poor, brave fellows who are there or already enlisted. Let him send them, helpless human flesh, against such fearfully destructive missiles as the Germans use.

Why does mighty Britain, which is always engaged in wars, not keep up with progressive Germany and have some men already enlisted in order not to sacrifice needlessly human flesh and blood? I do not favor Germany, but I admire their enterprise in adopting so many new measures. I hate the Germans for their cruelty to Belgium.

The women of Canada should deluge the Minister of Militia with postcards forbidding him to force our brothers, husbands, and sons to sacrifice themselves on the battlefields of Europe. Let them not say that it will not be a precedent for future generations. It most surely will, and while Britain can hope for such help, she will not be chary of engaging in other wars. I do not wish to preach disloyalty, but it makes my blood boil to read the insulting references made in our papers to the men who will not be stamped into enlisting. This is supposed to be a free country, and while Britain, who has everything at stake, hesitates at conscription, why should our statesmen, to curry favor with the Nabobs in London, inflict such an unappealable curse as forced military service on our manhood? Let the rich men of Britain, and Canada also, first disgorge some of their ill-gotten thousands to help the cause which they profess to have so deeply at heart.

I fear I have allowed my pen to run away with me, but I only hope my words may await the women of Canada to the threatened danger. I should not deter anyone from enlisting of his own free will, but for the sake of all we love best, let us fight conscription to the bitter end. "Mignonette."

### The Makers' C

Butter and Cheese Makers voted to send contributions to the department to ask questions relating to cheese and to suggest subjects for discussion.

### The Finch Dairy

THE Dominion Dairy Finch, Ont., was on March 1912. Perhaps more correct to say began at that date; it is not actually put in operation August 20th of that year. of the Dominion Dairy in establishing the station at two-fold; first, to have a fine cheese factory and creamery; secondly, to carry on a work. The factories of the Ontario are small and unpeopled. There are exceptions, but as a general rule the makers for manufacture is too low to make the profit of small factories profitable. Factories were bought out and combined in station at Finch and it is demonstrate that patrons

### The Dominion Dairy Sta

Old Country rather than Canadian. Many dairy factories. The Finch station is to pay enough to have to under sanitary conditions fit to themselves. This has been able to do; so far charged more than neighboring factories for making, and has much net for the milk. Great part of the success achieved by B. A. Reddick is manager.

"We have patrons want to us from other factories," Mr. Reddick to a Farm representative, "but we do encourage this. We don't fear unfair competition to us. We got one and one a pound for making the three cents for making but patrons delivering the milk cream. We sell a lot of to Montreal. We take our orders and tests in shipping the they have not been disappointed buyers. We skim, pasteurize cream and deliver it at the patron paying three pound butter for our patron gets hot, pasteurize milk to take home with him is a feature that they appreciate cream trade of course find largely to the winter. In the cheese room at Station, are three 7000-lb. additional room for experim

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HOTEL

### The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

#### The Finch Dairy Station

THE Dominion Dairy Station at Finch, Ont., was established in March, 1912. Perhaps it would be more correct to say construction began at that date; the station was not actually put in operation until August 30th of that year. The object of the Dominion Dairy Division in establishing the station at Finch was two-fold; first, to have a demonstrating cheese factory and creamery, and secondly, to carry on experimental work. The factories of that section of Ontario are small and poorly equipped. There are exceptions, of course, but as a general rule the price paid to the makers for manufacturing cheese is too low to make the proper equipment of small factories profitable. Two factories were bought out by the government and combined in the dairy station at Finch and it is intended to demonstrate that patrons can afford

There are two receiving doors. The creamery is fitted with the same equipment as one would find in any other up-to-date butter making plant. "One thing we did away with that can also be done away with in most factories," remarked Mr. Reddick, "was the under ground whey tank. It is always one of the dirtiest things around the cheese factory, and not one factory in ten has drainage, and so cannot keep it clean. In this factory a rotary pump takes the whey right from the gutter to the tank over the boiler room, which can be used winter and summer."

The whey and skim milk are both pasteurized. In creamery work it is found that the exhaust from the engine affords sufficient heat to pasteurize the skim milk as it comes from the separator. Both milk and cream are paid for by test, composite samples being tested once a month. In most cheese factories of the section only standard sized cheese are made. Other sizes are to be tried out at Finch. "In all food products," remarked the manager, "the tendency is toward the individual package. This is true of cheese. Where, for instance, has anything sold better than McLaren's Imperial Cream Cheese in individual packages?"

Among the newer styles adopted by



### In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use

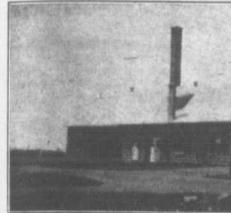


## PANSHINE

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.

P-3



The Dominion Dairy Station at Finch, Ont., is a Substantial Structure.

Old Country rather than Canadian ideals, were followed in erecting this experiment-station. Many dairy factories in this country are makeshifts, mere shells in fact. The Finch station is almost as permanent as the dairy industry itself.

to pay enough to have these made under sanitary conditions with a profit to themselves. This station has been able to do so far they have charged more than neighboring factories for making, and have paid as much net for the milk. Credit for at least part of the success achieved must be given to B. A. Reddick, the efficient manager.

"We have patrons wanting to come to us from other factories," remarked Mr. Reddick to a Farm and Dairy representative, "but we don't aim to encourage this. We don't want to offer unfair competition to other factories. We get one and one-half cents a pound for making the cheese and three cents for making butter, the patrons delivering the milk and the cream. We sell a lot of sweet cream to Montreal. We take our own weights and tests in shipping the cream and they have not been disputed by the buyers. We skim, pasteurize, cool the cream and deliver it at the station, the patron paying three cents a pound butter fat for our work. The patron gets hot, pasteurized skim milk to take home with him, and this is a feature that they appreciate. The sweet cream trade of course is confined largely to the winter months.

In the cheese room at the Finch Station, are three 7000-lb. vats, with additional room for experimental vats.

Mr. Reddick, one of the most promising is a one-pound cylindrical cheese. The composition is that of ordinary Cheddar cheese, salted lightly, and waxed as soon as it is dry enough from the press. When first made, a shipment of these small cheese was sent to Ottawa stores to try out with the Christmas trade of last year. Orders came right back for more. These cheese are sold for five cents extra, and the additional labor entailed in their manufacture is not in any proportion to the extra price "providing you can get a market for them."

No cut cheese is sold to patrons. Farmers usually want about five pounds of cheese at a time, and Mr. Reddick is making and always has on hand a quantity of five-pound cheese, which are waxed and kept in the cool room until wanted. Of course, the main bulk of the cheese manufactured is sold in the large standard size, but the manager is confident that the smaller sizes will become more and more popular. "One of the things that is increasing the cost of living," he remarked with a laugh.

"He is a self-made man, is he not?" "Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."—St. James Gazette.



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everywhere to ride and exhibit a simple easy flying bicycle with all latest improvements. We ship on approval to any address in Canada, unless any deposit and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. If not used you can use it as it is or we will send you a new one. DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries of any price until you get our latest type illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low priced catalogue you ONE CENT write on a postal and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you. Free Postpaid, by return mail. Do not wait. Write us now.

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Stationary Mounted and Tractor

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**DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS**

At REGIS VILLA FARM

Five miles from Burlington, O.T.R.; two miles from West Hantsington, Belleville-Madoc; two miles from Ivanhoe, O.P.R.

**TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1913**

**23 HEAD CHOICE ANIMALS**

17 FEMALES 6 MALES

Two daughters, one grand-daughter, one grandson of Princess Helene of Harlan, the hundred pound cow that sold for \$1,500. These three females are bred to King Segis Alcarra Spofford, a son of the \$50,000 BULL KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARRA.

Services animals of the herd have come blood as Princess Helene of Harlan, combining that of such cows as May Echo, May Echo Verbeke, May Echo Sylvia, May Echo Keyes, Lulu Keyes, Alta Poach.

Three other heifers are bred to Hilebert, Ormsby De Kol, son of Rowland Court De Kol Lady Pauline, that has given 24,000 lbs. milk in 9 months, and will likely give over 30,000 lbs. in a year.

The other females are bred to a young bull with excellent breeding. Terms as met at Ivanhoe, Burlington and West Hantsington.

Terms Cash, or six months credit on bankable paper.

Sale of Holsteins commences at 2.30 p.m. Write for catalogue to

**NORMAN MONTGOMERY** Auctioneer **G. A. KINGSTON** CAMPBELLFORD

**GLADEN H'LL AYRSHIRES**

A Few Young Bulls for sale, also our "Red Bull" "Tam O'Shanter". See our exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

**LAURIE BROS.**

**HOLSTEINS**

**AVONDALE FARM BULLS**

We have YOUNG BULLS all ages, sired by our two herd bulls, KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, WOODCREST IR CLYDE, offering at special prices to clear out.

**SPECIAL BARGAIN—A splendid 3-year-old son of KING WALKER, whose dam and grand-dam both have 20 lbs. of milk. This young fellow will be sired by 34th, bull, and has herself 29.5 lbs. record, 4 years. This fellow will be sold at half his value.**

Address all correspondence to

**W. LYNN, Avondale Farm** - - - **R. B. No. 2 BROCKVILLE, ONT.**

**HOLSTEINS**

**19 Bulls, 10 Females.** One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Segis Pontiac Impetuous, whose first foaled daughter holds the 7, 14, 20 and 60 day milk records for Canada for a senior 3-year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Segis. Another by a son of Pontiac Koryndke from a 29 lb. dam.

**R. M. HOLTRY** - - - **R. B. No. 2, PORT PERRY, ONT.**

**WVY**

not sell your Surplus Stock now! Write out your ad. for Farm and Dairy to-night. Tell our 20,000 readers what you have for sale

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Koryndke, a grandson of Pontiac Lady Koryndke, 30.2 lb. milk when made. Also females bred to King Johanna.

**J. W. RICHARDSON** - - - **CATFORD, ONT.**

**Holstein Bull at Your Own Price**

To the party who sends us the highest bid by wire or mail on or before August 26th, we will ship them a son of a cow that made 57.11 butter in 7 days, 115.59 in 30 days, and gave 0.57 milk in 30 days. Her sire a full brother of the World's champion 3-year-old milk cow, Price and his dam, bred to King Johanna.

Call was sired by Pontiac Koryndke Her Lot, one of the best individuals of the world renowned Pontiac Koryndke, sire of 112 A. R. O. daughters, 11 over 30 lbs.

Dam a show cow that made 55 lb. 3 year old record.

This bull is a very handsome fellow, large, deep bodied, and nicely marked with black saddle. If you want something choice at your own price send your bids to

**DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, or the manager, GORDON E. MANWARD**  
**HET'LOO FARMS** - - - **VAUDREUIL, P. Q.**

**MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST**

**TORONTO, Monday, August 26.—**The crop report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, just admitted, shows damage to Ontario crops the worst since rainfall, but that this admission the tone of the report is optimistic. Crop prospects apparently were good enough earlier in the season and some of the production and still leave a crop as good as average or a little better. It is too soon yet, however, to say conclusively that such a case such grain that would otherwise have been sold on the market will have to be fed at home, and this may present an active demand for stockers and feeders and perhaps still lower prices for pork.

The Ontario fruit crop is "undoubtedly short and this is having its effect on quotations. A report comes from Plover that sales of apples have been made at 52.9 a bin, for the run of the orchard to be delivered on the dock there, and in some instances as high as \$3.75 was paid. This latter figure, however, is considered extreme.

The downward tendency in wheat continues; coarse grains are quiet, dairy produce stronger, and the live stock market featureless.

**WHEAT.**

The great question agitating the wheat market today is why are European countries not buying wheat from this continent. It is anticipated that their requirements this year are as great as last year and yet the orders are not being placed. Canada and the United States have at least \$20,000,000 worth of wheat, hence the anxiety for orders. The export opening of the Bardsnailles may have some influence, but it is likely that European governments are buying conservatively in order to limit speculation in the products. The wheat crop of the West is being gotten in good condition with some loss from frosts thus far, and No. 1 Northern spot wheat is now quoted at 81.25 to 81.50; No. 2, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 3, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 4, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 5, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 6, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 7, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 8, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 9, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 10, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 11, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 12, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 13, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 14, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 15, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 16, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 17, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 18, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 19, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 20, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 21, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 22, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 23, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 24, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 25, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 26, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 27, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 28, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 29, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 30, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 31, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 32, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 33, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 34, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 35, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 36, 81.25 to 81.50; No. 37, 81.25 to 81.50; 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We will be at the Toronto Fair with an interesting Exhibit of Washing Machines AND Clothes Wringers



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On your Vacation—Riding—Fishing—Motoring—Driving—Shopping—Camping out—there is nothing like a plentiful supply of the Dainty Fresh Mint-flavored confection—

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MADE IN CANADA

ed to depress the market. Lambs, yearling, light, \$6.50 to arrive in city; \$7.50 to \$9; light ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; heavy does and bucks, \$4 to \$5.25; onls, \$2 to \$3.50. Hogs are unsteady. Prime and choice, \$8.50 to \$8.70; E.O. and \$9.15 to \$9.40 of cars.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The crop bulletin of the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture, is summarized as follows: The hay crop is an average, in Kings County particularly good, and in Prince and Queens Counties so heavy as usual. Prospects are for better than an average crop of wheat; oats considerably below the average; corn backward on account of the cold season; potato prospects favorable and roots a little backward, but every prospect of a good crop. In fruit the Island has been backward, but every prospect of an average; plums not so good as usual; for the apple crop, cherries are almost a failure; strawberries have been better than the average and gooseberries and currants are backward than usual.

MONTEAGUE, Aug. 23.—Haymaking is nearly over and a good crop has been gathered. Although the weather has not been so great amount of rain fell and the grain is in better condition. The grain crop and roots are looking well; turnips will be an extra good crop. New potatoes are beginning to mature and they are reported to well be a good crop. Eggs are holding the fair on September 15th.

NOVA SCOTIA

CAPE BRETON CO., N.S. SALMON RIVER, Aug. 18.—Haying is in progress, but operations are retarded on account of the wet weather. The crop is well above the average. The grain crops are looking well, but it is feared that lodging will be the result of damp weather. Root crops are good. Prices for farm produce remain steady. Lambs show a decline being down to 14-15c. Mel.

ONTARIO

WATERLOO CO., ONT. ELMIRA, Aug. 27.—Corn now finished, with a lot of bad hay. The fall wheat is in the barn hay about 25 per cent. of it is sprouted. Spring wheat is a very heavy crop and all down flat on ground, and the ground is so wet that it is difficult to plow. Corn cannot cut. Corn somewhat backward and some pieces are very poor. Potatoes are fair. Sweet corn plentiful on account of the wet, and everything predicts for a shortage in potatoes. Land for fall wheat is rather desired. Eggs—A.B.S. very high; also butter and eggs—A.B.S. MANITOULIN DIST. BARRE, Aug. 17.—Harvest is in full swing and the yield promises well. Some fields of grain went down bed with the storms about two weeks ago, but the weather was favorable for ripening. Late cut hay was badly damaged with wet, corn and roots are growing rapidly since the rain and will be a good crop. Many farmers are shipping cream by boat to Owen Sound, with the result that the local butter market has gone up—W.O.R.

WATERLOO CO., ONT. SIMCOE, Aug. 24.—Threshing is again in progress after the heavy rains. The wheat is mostly in the barn. Some farmers are selling around \$1. Some fields of oats and barley are harvested. Some fields of corn are still in the field. Much is still uncut on wet heavy lands. Roots, corn and delima have done well. Potatoes are beginning to rot on heavy soils. I would like to hear from farmers on the following topic: "Sweet corn pickling factory versus Dent crops for ensilage."—F. C. B.

WATERLOO CO., ONT. BURWELL, Aug. 25.—We still have rainy, wet weather. The farmers are having lots of trouble to get their grain harvested; most of them are threshing it wet and trying to dry it on barn floors by spreading it out and shoveling it. Hogs \$9.50, eggs 30c, butter 20c. The pasture fields are green. The dairy cows are giving a good flow of milk—P.F.P.

THE AUGUST CROP BULLETIN. THE crop report from the Ontario Department of Agriculture under date of August 16th, is necessarily indefinite, due to delays in harvesting and threshing because of excessive rainfall. Summing

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES Breds and Sows of breeding age. A choice lot of Young Pigs, just arrived from the best stock.

F. J. McCALEPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANOQUE, ONT.

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS. Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arken. (Rams and Ewes for sale in any quantity, all recorded. Strictly no grades handled except by order. PETER ARKEN & CO. Proprietors, 100 TEE SWATER, ONT. P.O. Box 144 and C.P.R. Station.

up the situation the report states: "That the hay and grain crops have come through so unimpaired from the comparatively well, is a matter for much encouragement. All the grains as a rule, were splendidly; however, promising unusually large yields and it is likely that even with a considerable percentage damaged by sprouting or shelling in the stock, the net yields in most cases will be well up to the mark per acre." Returns on fall wheat are indefinite as the extent of injury cannot be estimated. Barley has a large yield of promising crop but much of it discolored. Oats suffered perhaps more than any other of the grains from the heavy rains. Beans are reported large. Beans are not expected to be up to the mark either in yield or quality. The first cutting of hay will be heavier than that of the last two years, although not up to the average of the province for the 33 years, 1882 to 1914. Corn is about a week backward and is rather uneven, especially on low land. Potatoes give promise of an unusually good yield. Tubers are a fine sample, but there are some complaints of rot and blight. All classes of roots look well.

GREAT EXHIBITION PROMISED. LIVE stock entries have been greater in volume for the coming Ottawa Exhibition than for any previous occasion in the fair's history. This is the third year the Central Canada Exhibition is paying freight on animals from Ontario and Quebec and the system is proving very effective in attracting exhibitors from new and remote places. The industrial features of the coming fair will be superior to any in the past, and will be the pre-war exhibitions. Sir Robert Borden has been invited to formally open the fair on September 15th.

AVYSHIRE SALES.

OUR Avyshire herd is doing well. The young stock from the bull, "Streetsville Boy of Menie," are typical and of good size. The hay was sired by Stewart's well known "Sprinchill Cashier." Our recent sales have been the following:

One bull to Mr. Monkman, Brampton. The dam of this bull qualified last year as a three-year-old in the City of P. bill to Thomas Sandford & Sons, Streetsville. The dam of this bull was sired by Scottie's Annie Laurie, a calf out of the famous Annie Laurie & Sons of this city. A foundation herd last week composed of 3 females and one herd-bull. The cow and calf are of Dymond breeding, two famous Haymilk Milk Record; the dam of this cow gave 31 lbs. a day for us last winter. The other is a three year old heifer from a cow that qualified as a three year old. We will exhibit at the local fairs and perhaps will make a small exhibit at Guelph.—J. B. Ross, Streetsville, Ont.

KINGSTON HERD WILL BE DISPENSED

THE herd will be sold by auction on September 21st, at the farm of G. A. Kingston, five miles from Striding, T.R., two miles from West Huntington, Belleville-Madoc Branch C.P.R., five miles from Frankes, C.P.R., a herd of as well bred Holsteins as can be found in Ontario.

The herd comprises two daughters, one grand-daughter and one grandson of the celebrated cow, Prince Helms of Harlam, with record of 103 lbs. milk in a day, and sold for \$1067 at the dispersion sale in Belleville in 1907; others are closely connected with the same cow. Lady Kathleen Hengerveld, a three year old daughter of Princess Helms of Harlam, is showing signs of wonderful capacity for milk, having given 154 lbs. milk in one month as a two year old, two milkings daily. Her sire is by the same sire as May Echo Sylvia, the world's greatest milk producer, 1,200 lbs. in 60 days, and 36.3 lbs. butter in one week. Helene Echo Keves, the other daughter of Princess Helms, was two years old, just 26th Her sire is of exceptional breeding, his three nearest dams, May Echo Keves, May Echo Verbeille and May Echo, averaging over 100 lbs. milk in one day and 22 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam and her two sisters, May Echo Sylvia and Lulu Keves, have a combined record of 97.7 lbs.

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butter in 7 days, an average of 22.8. Another two year old from same sire also fresh before the price. The two daughters, Princess Helene and a grand-daughter are bred to King King Regis Pointe Alcorn, a young son of Regis Alcorn, and afterwards a half-interest in him was sold for \$25,000. The herd also includes two calves, a male and a female from daughters of Princess Helms. Three of the yearlings are bred to Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, a son of Bauer Count De Kol Lady Pauline, that is expected to produce 2000 lbs. milk in one year, one of the champion long distance cows of the world.

Other cows of the same herd are Beta Hengerveld Poach, aged three, Lady Pearl Hengerveld, Fride, Pistorie, Mechthild, and Verbeille Una Hengerveld, all from the same sire as Lady Kathleen Hengerveld and two year olds. These three latter cows are two year olds. These cows are bred to a young bull in whose pedigree several hundred-pound cows figure. Write for catalogue.—G. A. Kingston, Campbellford.

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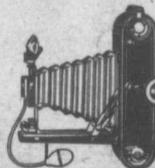
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