

# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., August 31, 1916



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CHARACTER

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To keep cool in these hot days and get through the maximum of work with the expenditure of the minimum of energy is what we all are trying to do. Anything that will accomplish this end we look upon as one of the boons and blessings of life. For the busy dairy farmer there is a combination which for sheer saving of energy and reduction of working costs is unequalled in the



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Note the heavy compact construction and convenient height of supply can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3½ feet from the floor.

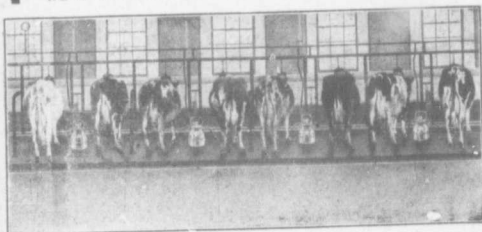
Hundreds of dairy farmers throughout the province are proving the truth of this statement daily. So may you. Let us send you particulars of our demonstration offer and free literature on the **SIMPLEX SEPARATOR** and **B.L.K. MILKER**. It will show you how one man and boy are milking fifty cows in an hour and a half, and will be a revelation of the labor-saving and money-making features embodied in the **SIMPLEX SEPARATOR** and **B.L.K. MILKER**. Better drop us a line for our free literature. Don't put it off till tomorrow. "DO IT NOW."

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### Country Homes the Best

By J. J. Kelso, Supt. Children's Aid Societies.

THERE are practically two classes of foster-homes. First those into which children under six years of age are taken, either because foster-parents have no children, or their children are grown up and the old people are lonely without, a little one in the home.

In this class there is need for only the minimum supervision as the children are adopted, in the proper sense of the word, and if care has been taken in placing the children in the first instance, it is not often that it is necessary to remove any of them except on account of some unforeseen occurrence such as death of foster-parent or a serious reverse, misfortune, etc.

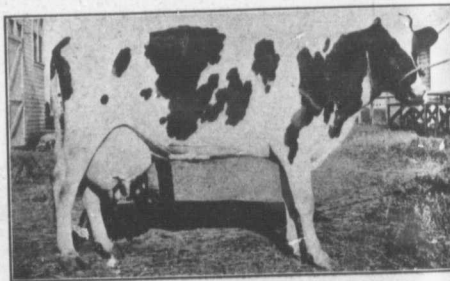
The second class of foster-homes is those into which older children are taken, partly with a view to their assistance in the home or in doing chores on the farm, etc. There are some people with a superficial knowledge of conditions in farm homes who are wont to express a good deal of sympathy for children placed in these homes. Their sympathy is misplaced. A close observation of a large number of children placed in farm homes during the past fifteen years leads to the conclusion that a farm home is the best place for all boys who are taken in hand after they are eight years of age and is also the best place for most girls of similar ages. It is said that the farmer is actuated by self interest in taking these older children. This is correct, but no complaint need be made by the

public if the child receives a fair chance for attendance at school; receives a good example in decency, respectability and all that makes for good citizenship and is removed from the occasion of many temptations which assail those who dwell in a city.

### Advantages of the Country.

The child living in the country learns a lot of useful knowledge by reason of his environment. He learns of the nature and habits of animals and of their different uses and benefits to man, and he also learns of the earth, its seed time and harvest, and how all the world depends upon the man who cultivates the soil.

Observation has also shown that the child whose period of schooling is limited to the age of fourteen will receive more education in a given time in a rural school than he will in a city school in spite of the apparent detriments from which the rural schools suffer, such as inexperienced teachers, whose efforts are distributed over several classes, and distance of schools from many homes in the country. The explanation given of why pupils do better in rural schools than in the city is, that they have not in the country so many ephemeral causes of distraction to dissipate their interest and, therefore, give more attention to their studies, and they have in the country the blessing of work for a child to do which develops the habit of industry and perseverance, which is invaluable in helping to overcome the ordinary difficulties of life and in making one content with one's lot when hard work will not change it. The child brought up in the city can not have these advantages.



Victoria Johanna Burke,

Winner of the 2-day dairy test at the Calgary and Red Deer Exhibitions, 1915 and 1916. Owned by S. Irvine Hamley and Sons, Mernson, Alta.  
—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



We Welcome P

Trade increases th

VOL. XXXV

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A System

NOW that fall fair interest of many centered in the many of them will be the system by which the best that can be made many incongruities a definite number of prizes irrespective of the prizes are sure to arise many disappointed exhibitors. A professional from which to draw proceed in carrying off the in nearly all classes of long amateur breeders tribution of the prizes the breeders, one throughout the district fair, yet receive no more than another that is. These and other instances in the present system question of the possible system by which the more justly distributed therefore enable the fulfill its function in brooding of better an

The graded prize system to meet the objection of distributing appears to be fairer from it is not claimed to be claim is made that it of the most undesirable of the system. Exports many ways in which ed. It always takes an innovation, no matter it may be, and that who would object to the new system, but it bids fair to be a success.

The main feature of is that the amount fluctuates according entries in each class number of entries, distributed. The upper number of cattle prizes according to the shown in each class (or specials), as given Fair, where the grade adopted this year. for the different classes \$25, which is given are shown, to as high or more are exhibited



It's *Widened Practical Progressive Ideas*

# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



The *Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada*

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*

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., AUGUST 31, 1916

No. 34

## The Advantages of the Graded Prize List

A System by Which the Prize Money in a Class is Distributed According to the Number of Entries

NOW that fall fair time has arrived, and the interest of many farmers and breeders is centred in the contests of the showing, many of them will be wondering whether or not the system by which prizes are distributed is the best that can be devised. That it contains many incongruities all will admit. When a definite number of prizes are given in each class irrespective of the number of animals shown, cases are sure to arise in which there are either many disappointed exhibitors or some unclaimed prizes. A professional breeder, with a strong herd from which to draw his show animals, may succeed in carrying off the bulk of the prize money in nearly all classes of his breed, thus discouraging amateur breeders. As to the distribution of the prize money between the breeds, one may predominate throughout the district covered by a fair, yet receive no more prize money than another that is but little known. These and other instances of injustice in the present system may raise the question of the possibility of devising a system by which the prizes would be more justly distributed and which would therefore enable the fair to more nearly fulfil its function in encouraging the breeding of better animals.

The graded prize list has been devised to meet the objections to the old system of distributing money. It appears to be fairer from all standpoints. It is not claimed to be perfect, but the claim is made that it eliminates many of the most undesirable features of the old system. Experience may reveal many ways in which it may be improved. It always takes time to introduce an innovation, no matter how meritorious it may be, and there may be some who would object to the introduction of the new system, but given a fair trial it bids fair to be a success.

The main features of the new system is that the amount of prize money fluctuates according to the number of entries in each class. The larger the number of entries, the more money is distributed. The upper table shows the number of cattle prizes and their value according to the number of entries shown in each class (except champions or specials), as given at the Calgary Fair, where the graded prize list was adopted this year. The prize money for the different classes varies from \$15, which is given when four animals are shown, to as high as \$123, when 26 or more are exhibited. In the first case

three prizes and a reserve ribbon are given. Where the larger number of entries is made, 10 cash prizes and a ribbon are distributed. It will be seen that the value as well as the number of prizes in the class increases, and that there is not such a wide difference between the prizes as in the old system. The object of this provision is to encourage larger classes, for exhibitors will be interested in getting other breeders to show when the value of the prizes depends on the number of entries. Thus, instead of the stronger crowding out the weaker, they mutually assist each other.

With the graded prize list, prize money is distributed amongst the breeds in proportion to the

number of entries. They will receive the same amount of money if their entries are equal. If a particular breed is more popular than others in the district covered by the fair, it is reasonable to conclude that more of them will be shown, and it is only fair to such a breed that it receive greater recognition in the distribution of prize money than a breed that is comparatively unimportant in the district. On the other hand, breeds which make a smaller number of entries are not discriminated against, as they get their correct share of the prize money. The encouragement is offered to them that if the number of entries is increased, the prizes will also be increased. Judges are also required to place a larger proportion of the animals shown, thus carrying the competition for prizes further down the line, giving the exhibitors of the less excellent animals a chance to find their comparative standing. The educational value of the showing contest is therefore greatly augmented.

The manner in which the money is allotted to the different divisions is shown in the lower table. The appropriations are based on previous winnings with due allowance for an estimated increase in entries. Any money that is left over after the prizes have been paid is divided amongst the successful exhibitors on a pro rata basis. An exhibitor is allowed to make only three entries in one class. This gives him an opportunity of making a good exhibit, but prevents him from rendering the system unworkable by making unlimited entries.

The chief objection to the system seems to be that there is some uncertainty amongst the exhibitors regarding the amount they compete for. The importance of this objection is one of the things that will have to be learned by experience. It would be a comparatively easy matter for an exhibitor to total his winnings in each class if the tabulated list of prizes is given in the prize list published by each Fair Association. For instance, if an exhibitor wins third and fourth prizes in a class of 19 or 12, he would receive for the third prize \$11, and for the fourth \$9, or a total of \$20. Most exhibitors keep a careful record of their winnings, and could, with very little trouble, total them all as outlined above.

The matter of graded prize lists is worthy of careful consideration by all Fair Boards, as it should ensure better satisfaction to all parties concerned,



Tabulated List of Prizes

No. of Entries Shown.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
\$53 1 to 4	\$12	\$8	\$5	\$5	Pr.						
40 5 or 6	15	12	8	\$5	R.						
56 7 to 9	20	15	10	7	\$4	R.					
68 10 to 12	21	15	11	9	7	\$4	R.				
80 13 to 15	22	17	12	10	8	7	\$4	R.			
92 16 to 19	23	18	13	11	10	8	6	\$3	R.		
106 20 to 25	24	19	14	12	11	9	8	6	\$3	R.	
121 26 or over	25	23	15	13	12	10	9	8	6	\$3	R.

Distribution of Prize Money

Department.	Estimated \$1,000 to be paid in prize.	Amount tabulated list.	Amount distributed.	Amount to be paid as stipulated in each department.	No. of prizes in each class.	Total prizes.	Total amount.
Horses	\$5,000	\$4,250	\$740	\$790	5,018	518	\$145
Cattle	5,000	4,250	750	750	5,008	333	1,500
Sheep	1,000	800	320	218	808	115	1,570
Swine	1,000	780	230	218	998	67	1,515
Poultry	1,000	670	190	218	1,088	491	500
Total	15,000	10,640	3,160	2,180	13,008		

# Jas. A. Caskey, His Farm, His Holsteins, and His Boys

## The Farming Methods of a Holstein Breeder of 18 Years' Standing



J. A. Caskey.

**I**N 1897 Henry Stevens & Sons, of Lacona, N. Y., appeared at the Toronto Exhibition with their pure-bred Holsteins and were successful in getting away with the lion's share of the prize money. The report of the Holstein exhibit at the fair that year as published in "Farming," of which Farm and Dairy is the lineal descendant, shows, however, that the prize ribbons were not secured without keen competition. "Holsteins,"

made a magnificent display, and Mr. Stevens, who was present with his herd, which has made such an enviable record on the other side of the line, was amazed at the number and quality of the animals on exhibition. He declared them to be anything he had ever seen." It was evident to those who attended the fair and took an interest in dairy cattle, that Holsteins in Canada were coming into their own.

Amongst the onlookers at the ringside was a young farmer from Hastings Co., Ont. He was a born dairyman. His father, recognizing the keen interest that he took in the milk cheques came up after he had begun to do the milking, had given over to him the full management of the herd. Many young men would have been satisfied with this, but not so our friend from Hastings. He was looking forward to the time when he would have charge of a herd that was something more than "just cows." Hence his presence at the ringside. That display of Holsteins fired his imagination and settled the question as to which of the dairy breeds he would select. He determined to be a Holstein breeder. The following year he went over to Lacona, and from the Stevens herd selected a bull and 11 two-year-old heifers. In due time these were comfortably quartered on the Hastings county farm, and Jas. A. Caskey had launched out on his career as a Holstein breeder.

It was in the week of the breeders' meetings in Toronto last winter that I first met Mr. Caskey. On the way to the city, several of us were discussing agricultural matters when a man in an adjoining seat joined in the conversation. Needless to say, I was delighted to find that this was none other than Mr. Caskey, whom I had frequently heard of as a breeder of Holsteins and as connected with the Belleville sales. We had not been talking long when it became evident that there were many things concerning his work that

R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A.,  
Editor, Farm and Dairy.

should prove of interest to Our Folks. It was then that I determined to pay him a visit and become more familiar with his methods of farming. About two weeks ago the opportunity presented itself.

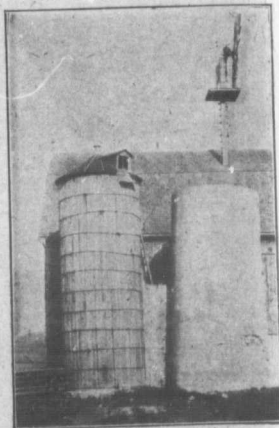
Mr. Caskey was busy cutting oats when I arrived. Some would have had things in poor shape to spare the time necessary to show one around the farm at such an important juncture in the year's operations. Not so our friend. "We always try to keep the work well up," he explained, "so that if anyone calls to look over the stock on the farm, we have time to show them around." That is good farming. It is also good business, if the two can be differentiated, especially for a breeder, whose visitors may be prospective customers. The binder was given over to the charge of the hired man, and we proceeded on a tour of inspection over the farm.

### Corn, Alfalfa and Clover.

Mr. Caskey is, of course, best known for his work as a breeder. The story of his success as a producer and developer of good Holsteins, will, when it is written, add an interesting chapter to Canadian Holstein history. To give a detailed account of his breeding operations is not, however, within the purpose of this article. The object is to give Our Folks an insight into his farming methods, for it must be remembered that for the greater part of the year our best breeders are hard working farmers, wrestling with the same problems and meetings with the same encouragements and discouragements as the great mass of men who win their living from the soil.

As would be expected on a farm largely given over to dairying, the rotation includes a large acreage of corn and clover. Mr. Caskey seemed surprised when I told him that reports were coming in showing that in many districts corn is not a good crop this year. He said his corn never looked better, and conducted me back to the lane to an 11-acre field that carried one of the best crops of corn I have seen this season. With the exception of a hollow through which the water drains from other fields, there was a good even stand of corn, of a rich, dark-green color, and at that date (August 14), considerably higher than a man's head. "Cultivation is what made this field," said Mr. Caskey. "As soon as the weather allowed us to get on the land we put a man and team at work with a cultivator. We kept them going steadily for two weeks." The district, in common with other parts of the province, has suffered from the severe drought, but an examination of the soil showed that it was in excellent

tilth, that the moisture was well up around the roots and apparently plentiful. Another smaller field of corn brings the acreage of this important crop up to 14, and the yield will be ample to fill the two large silos provided for taking care of it. "My first experience with alfalfa was the most



Summer and Winter the Caskey Holsteins get their ensilage regularly every day.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

satisfactory," said Mr. Caskey, as we climbed over the fence that separates the corn and the alfalfa fields. "Some years ago I seeded a piece down with Turkestan, and it did splendidly for a few seasons. Then an ice winter came and killed it all out. After that I tried alfalfa two or three times, buying ordinary seed, but although it always came up well and looked promising in the fall, I never succeeded in getting any of it through the first winter. Last year I got some more Turkestan seed and put it in. This spring it did not look very well, and I decided to plow it up, thinking that I had another alfalfa failure registered against me. But when we put the plow in the ground we found that its roots were strong and thick, and so we spared it. We got about two loads an acre from the first cutting, and I am going to try to get seed from this second crop. If I could only get some home-grown seed, I believe that my alfalfa troubles would be over."

It was hard to determine, at the time of my visit, whether or not much seed would set. The blossoms had partly fallen, the period of full bloom having been passed a few days before. Some seed pods were visible, and doubtless many more would develop. Mr. Caskey was willing to lose a cutting of hay for the chance of securing a crop of seed. His success in the venture will later be given to our readers.

Asked if he found it necessary to inoculate his fields, he answered that he had not. The only explanation of this was that given to him by Mr. Henry Glendenning at an Institute meeting. He had asked this well known alfalfa expert why it was that he had never needed to inoculate his fields, and had been asked in turn if there was any sweet clover on his place. Upon stating that there was some around the house and barn, Mr.

Glendenning had told me that it was not so clear. Some of the clever land would be come mixed with the alfalfa, which would be with the bacteria required for seed.

Red clover is still the kind the drill, and all means of the roller. The alfalfa is cut from 15 to 16 lbs. an acre, the practice of using the

**F**REQUENTLY I receive alfalfa growers asking for criticism such letter brings forward a statement that may be writer of this particular district where alfalfa grows. He, however, has any. Last spring he failed his usual good judgment his clover seed, and took proprietor of the village give him. Results: He stand, due to seed of and there are indications have a fine crop of weeds to contend with want to keep such a hay another year, and not he will be absolutely hay crop next year, that he cut this year we red clover only, and less for a second year.

"Why can't I," writes farmer," plow my clover spring, work them deep disk and drag and each season to alfalfa? Some of their alfalfa without get a crop the first year till July first or there middle of May or there a good crop the same



The Caskey boys and some of their father's pure-bred Holstein calves.  
—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Glendenning had told him that his made the matter clear. Some of the soil from the sweet clover land would be carried on the boots of the men or on the feet of the farm animals and become mixed with the manure in the yard. By this means it would be carried to all parts of the farm, which would therefore be thoroughly seeded with the bacteria required before the alfalfa had been sown.

Red clover is still the sandy. It is sown behind the drill, and all the covering it gets is by means of the roller. The land is seeded heavily, from 15 to 16 lbs. an acre being used. Regarding the practice of using the roller after the drill. Mr.

Caskey gave it as his experience that nine years out of 10 his land is better for being rolled at this time. This is probably explained by the fact that the soil is a friable, retentive clay loam. The operation of rolling therefore fits in with what he has found to be the best method of covering clover seed. This year an experiment is being tried in seeding down with buckwheat. On account of the late spring the field to be seeded could not be sowed with the usual crop and buckwheat was planted. Aware of the reputation of this as a smothering crop, he was afraid it would do for clover what it was said to do for sow thistle.

(Continued on page 14.)

## Some Alfalfa Talk

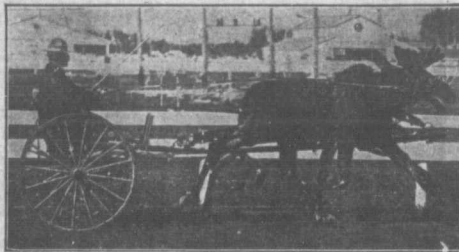
By TOM ALFALFA.

**F**REQUENTLY I receive letters from prospective alfalfa growers telling me their plans and asking for criticism and suggestions. One such letter brings forward a question in farm management that may be of general interest. The writer of this particular letter has a good farm in a district where alfalfa growing is a proven success. He, however, has never grown any. Last spring he failed to exercise his usual good judgment in securing his clover seed, and took just what the proprietor of the village store could give him. Results: He has a poor stand, due to seed of poor vitality, and there are indications that he may have a fine crop of new and noxious weeds to contend with. He does not want to keep such a stand over for hay another year, and yet if he does not he will be absolutely without a hay crop next year. The meadows that he cut this year were seeded with red clover only, and would be worthless for a second year.

"Why can't I," writes this perplexed farmer, "plow my clover fields next spring, work them down well with disk and drag and seed early in the season to alfalfa? Some of my neighbors sow all their alfalfa without a nurse crop. They don't get a crop the first year, but then they don't sow till July first or thereabout. If I seeded by the middle of May or the first of June, shouldn't I get a good crop the same year? If I could this would

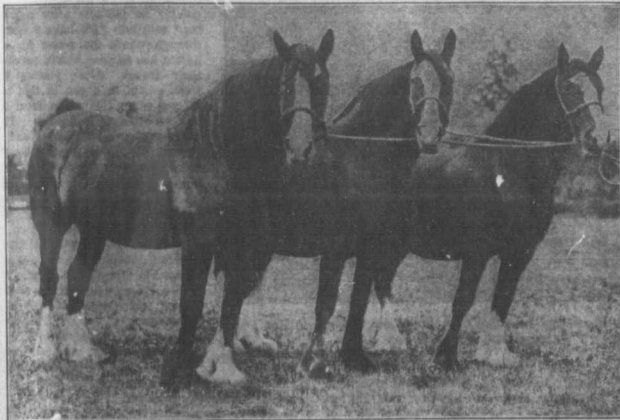
solve the problem of feed for the winter of 1917-1918."

My advice to this correspondent was to plow his new clover, not next spring, but immediately, work through the remainder of summer and fall, and then seed early in the spring. I have heard good farmers declare that they have plowed un-

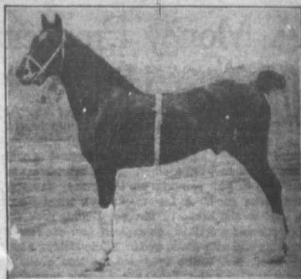


A Unique team of drivers at a northern fair.

promising meadows early in the spring and gotten a good crop of alfalfa that year, but I have seen the method fail of results so often that I would be dubious of recommending it in any case. I myself am making a start now to have alfalfa next year on spring sowed land, as we are plow-



Quality and uniformity—The result of consistent breeding.



The Hackney is a stylish show horse.

ing a lot of our old stands because of too much blue grass having worked its way in.

When land is plowed now, or as soon as the harvest is off, there will be a fine crop of weeds covering the field in a comparatively short time. This will be subdued with a spring tooth cultivator with broad teeth. A disk harrow does the work equally well in some soils, and if the weeds are taken in time, a drag harrow is effective. Weed growth and destruction will follow each other alternately through the fall till frost. Next spring the soil will be surface worked till May 15 or June 1st, according to the weather, and then seeded at the rate of 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. I shall then expect a good crop next season and sufficient growth to protect the stand through the following winter.

### Alfalfa's Greatest Enemy.

The great drawback to spring plowing for early seeding to alfalfa is that it affords no opportunity to kill the weeds. And weeds are the greatest enemy of alfalfa when seeded without a nurse crop. A few years ago I visited one of our experimental farms here in eastern Canada. They were making their maiden effort with alfalfa. They had plowed as soon as the land was workable, kept it in good shape till June 1st, and then seeded. When I saw the field a few weeks later it was a very pretty mess of weeds, and just ready to be turned under as green manure. Had the farm foreman given that field good cultivation up to July 1st, and then seeded he would have gotten rid of the weeds and their first attempt with alfalfa would not have been chronicled as a failure. For the man who must sow in the spring for a crop that same season, from now till frost must be his weed killing time.

There are secondary advantages for the plan I am advocating. The constant working of the soil through the fall will make plant food available. We all know that "tillage is manure." Soil so worked will also store more moisture; and moisture still determines the size of crop on the average American farm. For the man who wishes for alfalfa by next year this is good practice.

### Utilize Your Horse Power

The annual cost of keeping a horse was found to be \$90.49 in Rice County, Minnesota; \$97.09 in Lyon County, and \$75.07 in Norman County. These figures are averages for the years 1914-1917. In Rice County these charges were as follows: Interest on investment, \$5.54; depreciation, \$5.56; harness depreciation, \$2.10; shoeing, \$1.42; feed, \$62.49; labor, \$11.88, and miscellaneous, 49c., making a total of \$90.40. These costs have increased. This emphasizes the need of keeping horses busy and of having no idlers on the farm.

# A Money Producing Combination: Sweet Cream and Hogs

## How a York County Farmer Gets Large Returns From These Two Products

MUCH has been said about loans of money to farmers to assist them in the purchase of better live stock, the building of better and more improved buildings and the draining of their farms. Some people claim that a farmer cannot buy stock, pay interest on the money invested, and make good. A few weeks ago, when I paid a visit to the home of Mr. Ed. Willis, York Co., I discovered a striking example of how one farmer did this and still made good. While talking about his herd, Mr. Willis informed me that about 25 years ago his father bought four Jersey cows from Captain Rolph, of the same county, for which he paid a big price, borrowing the money to pay for them. I asked Mr. Willis whether he considered it had been wise to do this. His answer was: "By all means, yes, for the cows soon paid for themselves and the interest as well. To do this, however, the man who goes into the business must be a stickler and make the most from his cows."

In discussing the question of breeding, Mr. Willis said, "In order for a breeder to get good returns from any cow, there are two things she must have. One is constitution and the other capacity. When buying we always aim to get these together with as much size and vigor as possible. Having purchased cows approaching this ideal, the next and most important thing to consider is the herd sire. The bull is nine points in breeding, and we always aim to get the best individual obtainable, one with a high record dam and other good ancestors."

After hearing Mr. Willis make these remarks, I was certainly convinced that in their 25 years of Jersey breeding, his father and himself had kept before them an ideal, and I naturally expected to see animals in his herd which would approach that ideal. When I visited the herd in the pasture field later I was not at all disappointed. Each individual was strongly developed along the lines outlined above. As we went from one animal to another, we found it hard to fault any individual on the points of constitution and capacity.

The herd is not a large one, as Mr. Willis aims to keep only about 10 cows on the 100 acres of land which he owns. These, with the young stock which is raised to supply market demands and to keep up the standard of the herd, bring the number to from 15 to 20 animals. The mature cows are of good size, with straight top lines and deep bodies. They are in good condition, and have that thrifty appearance that tells of the pride their owner takes in his animals and of the provision he makes for keeping up the milk flow and the condition of his animals. It is quite generally understood that the Jersey cow is more or less of a pet. Yet a whole herd with each individual a pet is quite a novelty. It would do any lover of animals good to step into the pasture field with Mr. Willis' herd and note the confidence and trust they place in human beings, showing that they have never been abused, and that they are thus able to give their best to their owner.

While we were talking about the different individuals, Mr. Willis informed me that some years

W. G. ORVIS, Associate Editor, Farm and Dairy.

ago they exhibited their herd at Toronto, and that they carried away quite a number of the best prizes. I asked him what he thought about exhibiting animals at the fairs. His reply was, "I consider it one of the best ways of getting knowledge regarding the breeds of animals that you are interested in, and at the same time of advertising your stock. When one has his animals in competition with another man's and prizes are awarded, it is an easy matter to see the deficiencies in the animals that do not win the prizes."



One of Mr. Willis' Jerseys—the kind that develop into cows of strong constitution and great capacity.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

When we know wherein our animals lack, we can set about to remedy those deficiencies, and by careful selection and breeding, produce better animals. It is quite an easy matter to become more or less satisfied with the animals which we possess, unless advantage is taken of some means, like competition at the fairs, to show up their weaknesses. Much the same good can be had by attending the leading fairs, but you do not get it pounded into you the way you do when you are



An old-fashioned house kept homelike by shrubs and flowers. On the Willis homestead, York Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

the loser." I asked Mr. Willis about exhibitions as advertising mediums. "Well," said he, "we carried some advertising with the leading agricultural papers at the time we exhibited, and we still get enquiries from people who saw our advertisement, or read about our winnings in those

papers."

When we came to the question of records, Mr. Willis said: "We have not made any very sensational records on our home farm, but we have quite a bit of credit in that Sadie Max and several others of the highest testing cows in the Dominion of Canada were raised here."

**Butter Sold.**

For a number of years the cream was churned on the home farm, and a big reputation worked up for Pine Ridge butter. In speaking about this Mr. Willis said: "My father was an expert butter maker. For several years she exhibited butter at

Toronto and all the local fairs. One year at Toronto her butter scored as high as 98 per cent, the two per cent being taken off because the judge thought it was too highly colored, yet it was made from cream just as it came from the cow, there being no coloring added whatever." For a short time after the death of Mrs. Willis, the son having learned the art from his mother, continued to manufacture butter in the same way. Some exhibiting was also done by him, and he was fortunate enough to win nine first prizes out of 11 at their local fair in Newmarket. Pressure of farm work, however, prevented this scheme being carried on, and a change was made from butter making to the selling of sweet cream. Mr. Willis is now selling cream in Toronto and realizing from 35c. to 40c. a pound butter fat the year round. His cream tests from 24 to 25 per cent, and in the three or four years that he

has been shipping, he has never had a sour batch. This is a very enviable record, especially with a high class, well paying trade like that of Mr. Willis. I was particularly anxious to know how he managed to keep his cream sweet in hot weather, and naturally expected to find a more or less expensive equipment for cooling this perishable product, but was quite surprised when Mr. Willis outlined his method of cooling and keeping the cream.

"The main thing in the keeping of cream is to get it cooled as quickly as possible after separating," said he. "We have a barrel, through which the water for our horses has to pass before reaching their trough. After placing the fresh cream in a can in this barrel we pump cold water from the well as often as is needed. This water registers between 40 and 50 degrees F. Where most people make a mistake in cooling cream is in not getting the animal heat out of it soon enough. If the animal heat is taken out quickly, and the cream brought to between 40 and 50 degrees, there is not much trouble in keeping it sweet for any reasonable length of time. We have a storage tank made of galvanized iron, large enough to hold several cans of cream. This storage tank is insulated with four inches of sawdust on every side, and has a tight lid insulated in the

same way. As soon as the cream is cooled, it is put in this storage tank and ice is used whenever necessary. It does not require very much ice, as a small piece will keep the temperature down sufficiently low to hold cream for a number of

(Continued on page 12.)



W. A. Wilson.

self-interest, are seldom community or the industry branch was organized in dairy commissioner the chosen embraced the common and industrial interests in view:

1. To prevent over-captivity investment only capital.
2. By cooperation and of the creamery work to facturing to a minimum.
3. By means of the true management of the creamer a price for his product further business.
4. By giving special at the manufactured product profitable market for the

The first two were coming over the control of the active creamery companies assistance on terms that can be justly stated that of the creamery work to be successful from the commercial perspective, and this successful factor in enabling direct and work out a respect to improving the markets. A strong business economic principles this was the first object. The cooperative principle by the farmers, and in so encouraged to build these, where possible, points on the railway, moments might be brought securing volume. The supply of cream animals more secure the elements for the first few Government.



## Dairying in Saskatchewan

By W. A. WILSON, Dairy Commissioner.



W. A. Wilson.

**D**AIRING in Saskatchewan, so far as successful creamery developments are concerned, dates from the time the great North West Territory was divided into Provinces. The formation of a dairy policy suitable to the conditions was considered advisable early in the history of the Province to forestall any unbusinesslike undertakings of petty investors or ambitious promoters who, being misguided by optimism and self-interest, are seldom if ever of value to the community or the industry. When the dairy branch was organized in 1907 with the writer as dairy commissioner the line of work finally chosen embraced the control of the commercial and educational interests with four main objects in view:

1. To prevent over-capitalization and to encourage investment only where conditions warranted.
2. By cooperation and judicious centralization of the creamery work to reduce the cost of manufacturing to a minimum.
3. By means of the two foregoing enable the management of the creameries to pay the producer a price for his produce that would bring further business.
4. By giving special attention to the quality of the manufactured product extend and develop a profitable market for the farmers.

The first two were covered by legislation taking over the control of the organization of cooperative creamery companies and offering financial assistance on terms that induced acceptance. It can be justly stated that the plan has been successful from the commercial side even beyond expectations, and this success has been the most powerful factor in enabling the dairy branch to direct and work out a more vigorous policy with respect to improving the quality and securing markets. A strong business organization founded on economic principles has this advantage, and this was the first object we aimed to accomplish. The cooperative principle was adopted generally by the farmers, and in suitable districts they were encouraged to build cooperative creameries. These, where possible, were located at junction points on the railways in order that cream shipments might be brought from various districts, thus securing volume. To further insure a sufficient supply of cream and make successful operations more secure the express charges on shipments for the first few years were paid by the Government.

As the business enlarged and the creameries became firmly established, the practice of financial support was gradually withdrawn, and now only applies to the first year's operations of a new creamery. Through this method financial embarrassment has not been experienced by any one of the various cooperative creamery companies. Formerly the Government loaned, to build and equip a modern creamery, as high as \$3,000, with a favorable rate of interest with six or eight years for repayment. Regulations now embrace restrictions for a large amount of cash to be actually secured by the company from stock subscriptions, and the response is evidenced by two companies in 1916 building and equipping the creamery and paying cash therefor. All plans and specifications for these buildings are prepared by the dairy branch, and the machinery is also specified. The total cost approximates \$6,000. In addition to the monetary assistance given the Government wishing to combine the commercial and educational interests through the medium of the creamery offered an advantageous operating agreement to the companies which has been accepted by all of them. Thus, by the concentration of a large volume of business under a central management, keeping in close touch with the market requirements as to quality, offering suggestions to pro-

ducer and manufacturer, the former whose business he is handling, and the latter his employee, buying supplies in large quantities, selecting capable managers, and generally looking carefully to economical operations thousands of dollars have been saved to the farmers and paid in the form of higher prices for their cream. Further enormous savings have been effected by discouraging the erection of buildings where the supply of cream was not sufficient, and by these two methods confidence has been firmly established among the producers.

### Quality First.

If volume of business is a certainty the remainder of the work is comparatively easy, but to overlook this feature, as has been done in many cases, is inviting trouble and difficulty for succeeding years. Further, educational progress and extension of markets is retarded because indiscriminate competition and bidding for business replaces all efforts for better quality at no disadvantage to the producer in the matter of price. Cream is accepted, which, under normal conditions, would call for criticism and probably rejection. Saskatchewan's creamery policy meets this situation, and after seven years' experience the wisdom of its adoption is amply justified. Thirteen cooperative creameries now give a market to the farmers in every locality served by a railroad, with the exception of the south-west section of the province, which, up to the present time, was rather too new a country to support a creamery.

(Continued on page 12.)

## Preparing Agricultural Exhibits

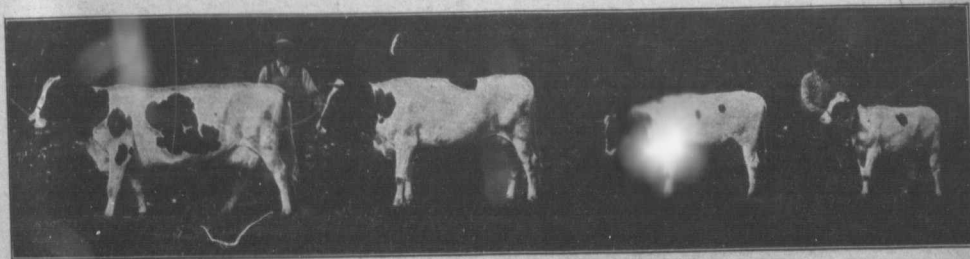
By "RINGSIDE FREQUENTER."

**I** ONCE heard the manager of a large stock farm, and a breeder and exhibitor of international reputation, relate an interesting experience he once had in the show ring. This experience was a striking example of how the decisions of judges may be influenced by the manner in which stock is displayed. Shorthorn herds, consisting of a bull, a cow and two heifers, were being shown. Each of the animals in his herd had won first place in its class. In uniformity of breed type, the herd was all that could be desired. The judges could not very well put the herd in any but first place without reversing previous decisions. A Scotchman, with a fund of quiet humor, he thought the occasion ripe for having some fun with them. His herdsmen were holding the females, while he had charge of the bull. Quiet directions were given to the men not to show the animals off properly until he gave the signal. He allowed the bull to nibble at the grass, so that his back was humped, his feet out of place and every rule of good show ring practice broken. His men followed his example. The herd presented a scattered, unattractive appearance with its symmetry and uniformity almost completely disguised. "I

could see the judges fuming and hear them asking one another why that man didn't get his herd into position," said he, in relating the story. "I kept it up as long as I dared, and then I said to the bull, 'Come, laddie, we had better get into the game.' 'Gude mon,' he continued, breaking into broad Scotch, 'ye suld ha seen him set himself. I had him trained, ye ken.'" The herdsmen, taking the tip, lined their animals up, and in a trice the ribbons were placed with this herd where it belonged, at the head of the line.

This incident shows how the fine points of the game were known and appreciated by a master of the showing. Its lesson for the ordinary exhibitor, or for the novice at the game, is that something more is needed than the ability to produce animals of merit if a man is to achieve success in the showing. When he is in competition with experienced exhibitors, he must emulate their arts if his animals are to attain the position in the line that their quality warrants. There are many things in this connection that can only be learned by experience, but there are also many things on which helpful hints can be given, especially

(Continued on page 10.)



Stepping stones to dairy success. Three generations of Holstein females, bred for milk and butter production.

## How Advertising Does Odd Jobs for Farmers

Lawrence W. Griswold, in Agricultural Advertising

"In regard to auction advertising of the present time," writes my auctioneer friend, "as compared with years past here in this country, auction bills are practically out and newspaper advertising has taken the place of bills.

"Advertising in the daily paper is doubtless the reason that as a general thing the average farmer, when he comes in from work at night, gets his paper, looks everything over and the current events to auction sales and advertisements of every kind. (This is done more through the months of January, February, March and April, for these are the auction months of the year.) Whereas, auction bills put up in stores, shops, livery stables, saloons, and on fence boards along the high-way cover only one-eighth of the territory the newspaper would cover, and in the newspaper the farmer gets the facts right at home and remembers what is going to be sold and when.

"The expense of paper advertising is double that of bills, but it is worth that much more because it reaches 10 times as many farmers as the bills would, at an expense for stamps, livery rigs and small expenditures that occur when one has to circulate by the old method.

The Daily Paper Medium.

"The daily paper, by way of the R. P. D. routes, carries the auction advertisement right to the farmers' individual doors, whereas with the farmers have got to go to the store or into town to get on the track of any sales—and then they forget at what time and place the sale is to take place. With the paper, as has the sale advertised right before him where he may look at it for information at any time.

"One hundred bills will cost \$5 for an average sale of \$2,500 to \$3,000 of general farm stock, tools and household goods. A newspaper with a circulation of over 8,000 in a county of close to 40,000 will advertise for from \$3 to \$12 for five insertions, which is plenty of time for the advertising to run. In this way the sale reaches every town in the county and towns surrounding it. If the farmer would be impossible to reach more than from three to five towns in this particular county.

"In the spring of 1912 I conducted over 40 sales for farmers, and I do not think there were over five farmers who used any bills at all, and even those used newspapers, in addition to the bills.

Successful in Spite of Storms.

"I remember that three of my best sales in 1913 were held on days that the weather was anything but pleasant. They were stormy days, with lots of snow, making the country roads almost impassable in some places. But those three sales were so generally advertised in the daily newspaper, there was a good attendance, and the prices I obtained for the farm tools and stock were the best by far since any sales I conducted that spring.

"I sold, for the Evergreen Dairy Farm Company 49 head of Jersey thoroughbred cows in two hours and 15 minutes; farm implements in one hour and 10 minutes, and the horses, swine and household goods in one hour and 10 minutes. The completed sale was over in three hours and 25 minutes. The sale was attended by about 200 farmers and stockmen from a radius of 25 miles around, and this sale had been advertised in the daily paper about 10 days in a double-column, six-inch ad, costing about \$30.

"The secretary and manager of the dairy company told me that this sale paid him many dollars on account of

refers were asked by me to explain advertising as a deer of odd jobs on the farm. He pointed out the significant facts in this manner.

The Publisher Speaks.

"One day last winter an auctioneer of my acquaintance had a sale scheduled for a town in the southeastern part of the county. The temperature was below zero and a snow storm was on. He hesitated about going out to the farm where the sale was going to be held, thinking no buyers would attend. But he went. He found a good crowd of buyers, and one of the best sales of the season was recorded. The farmer had spent a liberal sum in advertising and had informed practically every prospective buyer in the county.

"Four or five years ago only a few farm sales were advertised in my paper. Farmers and auctioneers did not fully appreciate what a thorough means of reaching buyers newspaper advertising was. Auctioneers then began to notice that the sales which were advertised in country newspapers generally were most profitable, and they began to get their ads largely in the papers and not depend on the old-fashioned bills. Now, there isn't an auctioneer in the county who does not ask the farmer advising him about it. At present 175 ads have been arranged for. The auctioneers always want successful sales and

(Continued on page 11.)

## Adaptability a Great Factor in Farm Success

By E. L. McCoskey

"YES sir, I sold the farm! Land values got high. Taxes were in proportion. Market gardeners were dividing all the farms around me so I moved out. That land was too valuable for the kind of farm I had been doing and wished to continue in. I don't believe in flying in the face of the inevitable, so what better could I have done than make an agreement with the best purchaser who came along?"

This is just a small snatch of a conversation overheard in the rotunda of a Toronto hotel during the time of the last live stock convention. The speaker was a specialist on beef cattle and heavy horses. His few words, however, voiced a big truth. They told of a man who recognized that the farmer must study conditions if he would be a success, and not stay in a "set" while conditions changed. I started a train of thought in my mind along the line of adaptability.

I don't believe that conditions are any "so farms that can be handled exactly alike. In my farming experience I find that it is seldom that two fields can be handled exactly alike. Even if two farmers, good ones, would handle the same farm in the same way to get the very best results. Hence one of the first requirements of a farmer is adaptability. If he moves from one farm to another he must to a certain extent change his methods. And sometimes changing conditions over which he has no control make a change of methods imperative.

Suburban Land and Stock Farming. One of the greatest of these latter factors is the great growth of our cities and the consequent increase in value and increase in taxes of the farm land surrounding growing centres of population. Thousands of farmers are carrying on a losing fight trying to dairy, or worse still raising, on expensive lands in the outskirts of our cities. Cows cannot be expected to pay on land that should be growing strawberries or cherries. When a farmer finds that his property has made his farm worth \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, it is time for him to go into fruit growing, market gardening, or some other intensive line—move out.

There is also another extreme—trying to farm too poor land that should be in bush. The man who stays on such land as we have in the Trent Valley who has lately been attainable, notoriety, is the least adaptable of all men and he surely is flying in the face of the inevitable. A man on such land should either quit and go for reform, or else he should have the time to wait 20 years or so for a crop, or move elsewhere.

I have in mind at the present time one field on my own farm that it would be extremely unwise to sell. It is on a steep side hill of very washable soil. Not a few of my neighbors are plowing land of a similar character. They call it inter-live cultivation, keeping all their land under rotation, and so forth, but I call it foolishness.

Adapt Side Lines.

The true test of a farmer's adaptability is the net amount that can be taken from 100 acres of whatever size his farm may be. On some farms more may be made by specializing in dairy cattle than in anything else. Other farmers are so situated that they have to make money in more general farming. For instance, I know of one dairy farmer who makes more money from hogs than he does from his cows. Another dairy farmer with whom I was recently concerned had all the odds and ends of his income and found, to his astonishment, that if he cut them all out and specialized in dairying, he would lose more than half his income.

As a broad general rule I would suggest that on the average farm in Ontario the most adaptable farmers will be found to be pushing one or two main lines, as for instance, dairy cows and hogs, and carrying along at the same time as many side lines as they can handle, and which will return a profit. These side lines may consist in a few acres of potatoes for sale; maybe it is peaches and carrying a few of poultry, an acre of strawberries, or a good apple orchard, are all common and profitable sidelines. My point is this: We must be adaptable; we must study our conditions; we would achieve success in farming.

### TRADE MARK Wilkinson Climax B REGISTERED Enailage and Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. It crushes through rolls of 6 inches and set close to knives—solid compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct power drive. Kalls wheel carries fast, long lasting, everlasting cut, wheel always in shape. Steel face case.

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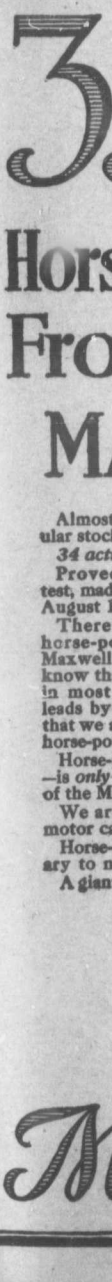
Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. All styles and sizes for all purposes.  
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### RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every community there will be within an hour and 10 minutes, and the horses, swine and household goods in one hour and 10 minutes. The completed sale was over in three hours and 25 minutes. The sale was attended by about 200 farmers and stockmen from a radius of 25 miles around, and this sale had been advertised in the daily paper about 10 days in a double-column, six-inch ad, costing about \$30.

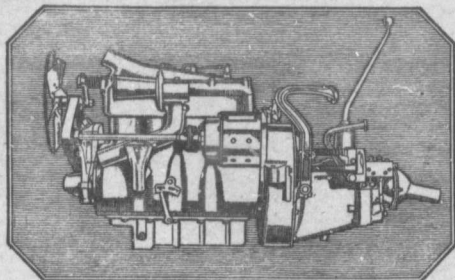
THE SECRETARY AND MANAGER OF THE DAIRY COMPANY TOLD ME THAT THIS SALE PAID HIM MANY DOLLARS ON ACCOUNT OF

WILLIAMS BROS., 444 W. State St., Hines, N.Y.





33<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub>



# Horse Power From This Powerful MAXWELL ENGINE

Almost 34 horse-power from this regular stock Maxwell engine!

**34 actual, brake horse-power!**

Proved by an accurate dynamometer test, made in the Maxwell laboratories August 10, 1916.

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We are selling motor cars—complete motor cars—not engines or horse-power.

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The OSTERMOOR will not mat, become lumpy, or uneven. Layer upon layer of the finest cotton felt built into a casing, and it stays that way for a lifetime.

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# Gasoline Engines

Owing to our very large purchasing power we have been able to secure a line of high class Farm Engines at prices never offered before in Ontario.

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1½ h. p. mounted on skids, battery ignition	\$ 38.50
2 h. p. " " " " " "	47.30
3 h. p. " " " " " "	54.00
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6 h. p. " " " " " "	115.20
Big 8 h. p. " " on steel base	136.05
Webster Magneto extra on machines up to 4½ h. p.	\$10.90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 to 8 h. p. 12.00

Freight paid to your station in Ontario.

These engines are sold under an absolute 10-year guarantee; and if within 60 days after you receive the engine you would rather have your money than the engine, we will cheerfully refund it.

See our Exhibit of engines at the Toronto Fair in the Preston Metal Shingle and Siding Company's Steel Truss Model Barn.

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110 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONTARIO

## Preparing Agricultural Exhibits

(Continued from page 7.)

ally in fitting and training, for after all the appearance and behaviour of an animal when before the judges is largely the result of consistent work that has been done before.

### What the Judges Look For.

When a string of animals is lined up before the judge there are certain points such as symmetry, constitution and breed characteristics upon which he places stress. A good showy appearance, however, has a great deal to do in influencing his placing. In all classes of horses, action is strongly emphasized. This is sometimes hard for the judge to determine. It is astonishing how often horses appear in the show ring that have not been broken to show well when led at the walk or trot. A few lessons given previous to fair day may mean a place or two further up the line. Nor should the matter of teaching animals to stand so that they will show up their good qualities, be neglected. A little training will do much to ensure that when they take their places in the show ring they will stand with feet well placed and heads well poised, so as to show to best advantage the stylishness of their appearance.

Just how far one should go in holding animals so as to hide their defects, must be left to each individual exhibitor. One thing is certain, many successful show-men do not neglect this matter. I once watched a young herdsman, who has since developed into a successful breeder and exhibitor, as he placed his animal before the judges. It was a showing a young bull that was a little high at the shoulders. It was at a Winter Fair and the ring was floored with sawdust. With his toe the young fellow scraped away some of the sawdust and manoeuvred the bull until his front feet were in a depression. His top line was then perfectly straight and level. The lineup was a long one and he was moved up several times before being finally placed. Each time, however, the tactics were repeated, the herdsman all the time keeping his eye on the judge. It was perfectly evident to close observers at the rindside that the young fellow was successful in hiding the defect from the man who did the placing, for the last move placed him at the head of the line. Later I asked him if he had any conscientious scruples about this work, but he seemed to think that the detection of defects was the judge's affair.

### Fitting for the Show Room.

While most exhibitors of live stock are competent in fitting animals for the show ring, still at every fair, especially the smaller ones, there is a considerable amount of stock shown that has been improperly prepared for exhibition. No detail, even the smallest, should be neglected in this important part of show ring practice. An attractive halter or bridle adds much to the appearance of an animal. Everyone has seen young colts with finely chiselled heads, led out with halters that were large and heavy enough for work horses and has noted how this has detracted from their appearance. All animals should be carefully brushed or curried and the hoofs carefully trimmed. The fleece of sheep should be trimmed if necessary to give them a neat appearance. A little extra care in feeding makes animals appear more sleek and attractive.

### Agricultural Exhibits.

The principles followed by successful exhibitors of live stock also apply with agricultural exhibits. Many good exhibits are thrown out at fairs because they do not fulfill the requirements of the contest. Many more of good quality do not attain the place

that they should when the prizes are distributed, because they are not prepared in such a manner as to please the eye of the judge. To produce farm products good enough to win a keen competition, is one thing. To prepare and arrange them in such an attractive manner that their special qualities are shown to best advantage, immediately attracting the attention of both judges and spectators, is another and quite as important consideration.

The methods followed by some of the best exhibitors at the large fairs may be adopted, though there is a danger of going too far in reaching after effect. The large display of agricultural products exhibited by some of our institutions at the largest exhibitions, may be masterpieces from the artistic standpoint, but they are very far removed from practical agriculture. Half their value from the educational standpoint is therefore lost. However, the number of those who err by going to the other extreme in presenting their exhibits before the judges in a slovenly and unattractive condition, is still too large.

One thing to remember in making entries is to get them in in good time. Fairly entries usually receive a more desirable location for exhibition purposes. A copy of the regulations should be secured and the rules carefully read. Care should be taken to have the exhibits entered in the proper classes and that the exact quantity of produce to be exhibited should be secured and the rules carefully read. Care should be taken to have the exhibits entered in the proper classes and that the exact quantity of produce to be exhibited should be secured and the rules carefully read.

The following factors should be kept in mind in the selection of premiums for exhibition purposes: The demands of the rules; uniformity in color, ripening and grade; market quality and freedom from disease or foreign elements. Keeping these factors in mind, it is advisable to first select an abundance of material and by discarding that which does not conform to the standards, narrow down the amount until from that which is left, enough of the very best quality can be selected to make up the entries.

### Horticultural Exhibits.

Fruit and vegetables are usually shown in plastic packages or in baskets, so that several specimens are required. One of the prime requisites is therefore uniformity. A common mistake is to select for size, neglecting other and more important considerations. Average specimens of the variety shown are preferable to overgrown or abnormal sizes. Color is important, especially in apples and other fruits. Freedom from disease or from insects or from roughness or bruises is also desirable. Fruit should have the natural bloom on it and for that reason should never be polished or even wiped with a cloth. Potatoes may be washed but the soil should be avoided, they are better in their natural state. If washing is necessary, a soft cloth should be used as the skin is very tender and will show black blotches where it has been rubbed.

The careful preparation of exhibits, whether they are of live stock, or the products of the field, garden or orchard, has much to do with the way they are placed by the judges. The exhibitor should always be prepared to prepare his exhibits so that their qualities are shown to best advantage. First impressions are important. The first impression the judge may get of an exhibit may go a long way toward influencing his final decision.

## Wayse G

By W. G. Orvis, Inventive, Farm

## Thirty-three Years

There are not many consistently exhibited show, year after year cases. This enviable record belongs to William B. St. George, Ont. Mr. St. George's stock, now for 33 years present at each exhibition held at Toronto with the exception of one which his herd was sent coming from the West. He had not missed exhibit there. When asked to attend this "The breeder and exhibitor that I am alive I wish

There, no doubt, he changes at the Toronto since Mr. Stewart stands there. Much credit is due to the exhibitor who has carried off the highest prizes in shire cattle, and that is the Canadian National

### Care of Perishable

Many farmers living bordering on Lake Ontario have quite a line in the fruit, along with the other. While waiting in one of these, I noticed quite a number of this fruit placed upon the station. The thermometer stood on the 90 degree mark. I that many who have to as this is in the lower 70's more or less of We know from experience about perishable products, when exposed to a higher soon start to decay and how well they are afterwards, if it is a stop this decay. The nearly as long as properly stored. This old question of getting parties and other arrangements to provide handling perishable goods

### Killing the

Mr. R. J. Fleming, to-date dairy plant in Ontario county. The running machinery is looking through his. I noticed that later at work and enquiries I found that for his high class was all pasteurized finds that it pays him

While upon a recent town Home in the pres. Mr. D. did not think gasoline more convenient for machinery than the His reply was that some ways, but that any trouble with his scours and he believed it was that he took to sterilize all milk steam. This was with his steam plant would have to be for this reason he was the steam power, any other he could he was all things cheaply operated.

**Wayside Cleanings**

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

**Thirty-three Years an Exhibitor**

There are not many men who have consistently exhibited at the one show, year after year, for three decades. This enviable reputation belongs to William Stewart, Hastings Co., Ont. Mr. Stewart told me a short time ago that for 33 years he had been present at each and every exhibition held at Toronto, and that with the exception of one year, in which his herd was quarantined when coming from the World's Fair in Chicago, he had not missed having an exhibit there. When asked if he expected to attend this year he replied, "The breeders and authorities know that if I am alive I will be there."

There, no doubt, have been many changes at the Toronto Exhibition since Mr. Stewart started to show there. Much credit is due to him in that in the 33 years of such persistent exhibiting he has carried away many of the highest prizes offered for Ayrshire cattle, and that he is still numbered among the leading exhibitors at the Canadian National Exhibition.

**Care of Perishable Products.**

Many farmers living in the counties bordering on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario have quite a profitable sideline in the fruit that they produce along with the other products of the farm. While waiting at a small station in one of these counties recently, I noticed quite a number of crates of this fruit piled upon the platform of the station. The hot sun was beating down upon them and the thermometer stood some where near the 90 degree mark. Is it any wonder that many who have to buy such fruit as this in the lowest and cities and towns, more or less of it has spoiled? We know from experience that perishable products, such as this fruit, when exposed to a high temperature, soon start to decay and that no matter how well they are taken care of afterwards, it is a hard matter to stop this decay. They will not keep nearly as long as they would if properly stored. This brings up the old question of getting express companies and other transportation companies to provide proper means of handling perishable goods.

**Killing the Germs.**

Mr. R. J. Fleming has quite an up-to-date dairy plant on his farm in Ontario county. The power used for running machinery is steam. While looking through his dairy the other day, I noticed that he had a pasteurizer at work and upon making some enquiries I found that the skim milk for his high class pure bred calves was all pasteurized. Mr. Fleming finds that it pays him to do this.

While upon a recent visit to Hamilton House farm, Cobourg, I asked the proprietor, Mr. D. B. Tracy, if he did not think gasoline would be much more convenient for running his dairy machinery than the old steam power. His reply was that it might be in some ways, but that he had never had any trouble with his calves from scours and he believed the reason for it was that he took particular pains to sterilize all milk vessels with steam. This was always available with his steam plant. The water would have to be heated anyway and for this reason he was confident that the steam power paid him better than any other he could have installed and was all things considered about as cheaply operated.

**How Advertising Does Odd Jobs for Farmers**

(Continued from Page 8.)

They know that newspaper advertising does a long way toward insuring this success.

"But the farmer needn't wait until he has an auction sale to make use of a country newspaper as a means of talking to people and inducing them to buy goods. If a hired man leaves, for twenty-five cents the farmer can ask practically every other farmer in the county if he knows of some good fellow, or can ask many men looking

for employment if they don't want to work for him. He can ask all of his fellow farmers if they don't want to buy a tool he may have no use for, or he can say he wants to buy such a thing himself. He can find a market for his superfluous butter, eggs and other farm produce.

"It is safe to assume that if all the farmers in my county appreciated how useful the country newspaper could be to them, a whole page of want ads would be printed every day. The farmers read and answer the ads themselves and all that is necessary is that they convince themselves that

others would read their ads. Then the use of advertising for the farmer would sprout like wet oats."

One of the prime objects in gathering the evidence which forms this article was to show that advertising is not alone the servant of the farmer who sells his products direct to consumers, as is the case with the truck farm. It was the intention, however, to bring out in a suggestive way the fact that the newspaper is a helper which can do odd jobs for the farmer just as it does them for the city man. The moral we wish to leave with you is: "Let the papers work for you."



**New Prices, August 1st, 1916**

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis . . . . .	<u>\$45000</u>
Runabout . . . . .	<u>47500</u>
Touring Car . . . . .	<u>49500</u>
Coupelet . . . . .	<u>69500</u>
Town Car . . . . .	<u>78000</u>
Sedan . . . . .	<u>89000</u>

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

**Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited**  
**Ford, Ontario**

## INVITATION

**C**OME and examine the Steel Truss Model Barn. It is located just east of the Poultry Building and adjoining the cattle sheds at the Exhibition Grounds. During the Fair you will find experts in attendance, so make yourself known and ask for such information as you want. They will answer your questions, help you in any way they can, and you will see for yourself why a Steel Truss Barn will protect you from lightning and fire and save labor in handling your crop.

The cost of a Steel Truss Barn is no more than a wood frame barn with metal roof and sides, and is superior in every way.

You will also find on exhibition a model of our Ready-made Implement Buildings, samples of Garages, Metal Roofing of every description, Sidings, Ceilings, etc.

The Model Barn will be fully equipped with stable fittings, Milking Outfits, etc.

**Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Ltd.**

PRESTON MONTREAL TORONTO

### SAVES ONE BUSHEL IN FIVE

John T. Andrews, a farmer living near Brechin, Ont., writes that he keeps his horses healthy, strong, sleek and fat on less feed by using

### Pratts' ANIMAL REGULATOR

He works them every day and yet he saves one bushel in every five. "Pratts" sharpens the appetite, enabling the horse to get more good out of less feed. Keeps the blood cool, bowels regular, and tones up the system. Booklet FREE. Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. 68 G. Clarendon St., Toronto. S-21



### You'll Find the Advertisers

in FARM AND DAIRY are reliable. They are advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

### Central Canada Exhibition - Ottawa

September 9th to 16th, 1918

**\$25,000 LIVE STOCK PRIZES \$25,000**

Entries positively close Monday first, Sept. 4th, 1918. Greatest exposition of the Agricultural Products of Canada yet made.

Horse Races—Dog Show—Poultry Show.

Magnificent Grand Stand Performance and Ring Attractions.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS AND SPECTACLE

BATTLE OF FALLEN ISLANDS

Every Night.

Reduced Rates on All Railways.

Send for Prize Lists and Information to

JOHN BRIGHT, President.

J. K. PAISLEY, Mgr. and Secy.

OTTAWA, the City Every Canadian Should See.

### Latest Improved Concrete Machinery

All machines made in Canada by a Canadian Firm



No. 6 Hand Mixer pure for hand in days. Write for our special offer. This Brick and Block Machines, Crushers, Holes, Mixers, Gas Engines, etc.



Ringier Block Machine. Simple and adjustable to any size, making the most perfect blocks.



No. 10 Power Mixer mixes your mortar as well as your concrete. A little wonder. Write for our 1918 Catalogue.

WETTLAUFER BROS., LTD. 178R Spadina Ave. TORONTO, ONT.

## A Money Producing Combination

(Continued from page 6.)

days. We have lee in our ice house two years old, showing that we do not use very much." This method of cooling is certainly very effective as Mr. Willis informed me that their cream is put in jacketed cans and shipped from Vander station at 7 a.m., and that it does not reach the factory in Toronto until 5 p.m. the same day. This means that the cream is kept in the express company's warehouse all through hot part of the day and if there were any chance of cream souring, it certainly would under these conditions.

Selling the cream allows the keepers of the last few years, Mr. Willis has sold a large number of 'hogs, which have been raised quite cheaply upon this by-product from the dairy. Mr. Willis considers that this is one of the most profitable branches of his farming business, claiming that he can raise hogs very cheaply with skim milk and good pasture, using grain only to fatten them. It would be hard to estimate the return from skim milk fed in this way, but Mr. Willis considers that it pays him well to sell the cream and keep the skim milk at home.

### The Farming Methods.

Pine Ridge Farm is rated in that neighborhood as not being by any means the best. A large portion of it is sandy, some of which is very nearly blow sand. The crops sown and rotations followed therefore, must be such that give returns from land of this description. I found that Mr. Willis had two silos and that he grew from seven to 10 acres of corn every year. His field of corn at the time of my visit, was the best that I had seen anywhere this season. It was shoulder high and all tasselod out. From two to three acres of roots are also grown. These were a very fine crop, showing that this particular farm is well adapted for the growing of corn and roots. Twenty acres of hay and about 30 acres of grain are harvested every year. In spite of the fact that large areas of light land are not supposed to be good grain farms, Mr. Willis informed me that by careful planning he always has plenty of

grain to feed his stock and even with the prospect of a light yield this year he hoped to have enough saved over from the bumper crop of last year to carry him through the coming winter. "I tried about three acres of sweet clover last year," said Mr. Willis. "It was sown upon the lightest and poorest land that I have and this year we harvested 10 tons of fairly good hay from the first cutting. It proves a good feed and the cattle like it. I intend to grow quite an amount of it every year." An instance of the intensive farming methods which are practised is that as soon as the sweet clover was harvested, the ground was plowed, cultivated and sown to corn. The date of seeding was July 7th. I asked Mr. Willis his reason for sowing corn so late. His reply was, "I find that it is good practice to have two or three acres of late corn for fall feeding. It does not pay to let cows get down in flesh, and in milk when the winter season is approaching. I aim always to have my cows go into the stable in first class condition, finding that it takes less feed to winter them and that I get much larger returns from their feed."

Besides the manure Mr. Willis has tried basic slag as a fertilizer. He has sown it upon clover, roots and corn and reports that he gets fair results wherever it is used. The most striking result, however, was in the better stand of clover wherever the basic slag had been sown. "If it will ensure me a good thick stand of clover every year," said Mr. Willis, "I consider it a profitable investment, for whenever we get a luxuriant growth of clover, the crops following are almost sure to yield well and to have a good growth of straw."

After leaving Pine Ridge Farm I began to sown up the different things learned while there and found that the most interesting was that it did not make much difference what kind of farm a man possessed, provided he cropped and stocked it in an intelligent manner, or as a leading agriculturist put it when speaking at a farmers' meeting a short time ago, "The farmers of the future will be men who work less physically, but use their brains unceasingly."

## Dairying in Saskatchewan

(Continued from page 7.)

The make of creamery butter compared with the area of the province is small, but it should be borne in mind that the attention of our people has been chiefly devoted to wheat growing and that the foundation for dairying is now being laid. The total make of butter for 1915 was over 3,800,000 pounds and the cooperative creameries manufacturer 2,012,000 pounds of this quantity as compared with a make of 62,000 pounds in 1907. The situation is accurately portrayed in our papers. "It is safe to say that Saskatchewan's career as a dairy province, although a matter of but the past few years, has eclipsed in its phenomenal success the brightest record of every other province in the Dominion."

### Cream Standards.

Having the organization well defined and its efficiency demonstrated by several years' experience, the manufacturing of butter of superior quality was vigorously undertaken. While this feature had not been overlooked from the beginning there had existed too much leniency towards the careless producers. After one year of careful investigation and subsequently receiving the endorsement of the dairymen's association, the remedy was put into operation in

the form of grading cream and paying the producer on the basis of quality. The following standards now obtain:

Extra No. 1 cream must be perfectly sweet and fit for the domestic trade.

No. 1 cream must be clean and fresh flavored, showing no sediment and free of lumps and curdy matter.

No. 2 sour or sweet cream slightly off or strong in flavor, but of a smooth and even consistency.

No. 3 cream that does not qualify for the other grades.

The advance price on Extra No. 1 is 3 cents per pound of butter fat above No. 1 and 5 cents above No. 2, while No. 1 is 2 cents higher than No. 2.

Example:

If the advance price on No. 2 cream is 22 cents, the advance price on No. 1 cream will be 24 cents, and the advance price on Extra No. 1 will be 27 cents.

For five years our cooperative creameries have been grading cream and paying farmers on the basis of the quality as determined by the flavor. This work was commenced with two grades with a difference of 3 cents per pound of butter fat. In 1914 an "Extra No. 1" grade was added, and the price was fixed at 3 cents

(Continued on page 14.)

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### Free Courses at Macdonald Institute

### Free Poultry Courses

at Agricultural  
College, Guelph

### Free Cook Books and Magazines



AND ALL SHE  
DID WAS TO  
BAKE A LOAF  
OF BREAD.

CONGRATULATIONS

Contests at  
over 250  
Rural School  
Fairs  
in Ontario

Open to Girls  
between  
12 and 17 years

## Enter the Bread Making Contests at Rural School Fairs in Ontario

When the glad day of congratulations comes around, will your daughter's name be there? The winners of the free courses at Macdonald Institute and Ontario Agricultural College will doubtless be those who started in early to practise the making of bread with Cream of the West Flour. Your daughter has to-day as many chances to win as the happy girl illustrated in the picture. Get a full sup-

ply of Cream of the West Flour; give your daughter every chance you can to win; get the very best recipe you can find. Practise with Cream of the West Flour, and thus improve the chances of success every day you bake between now and your Rural School Fair! Remember that the prizes are offered for the best loaves of white bread which **MUST** be baked, according to the conditions described below, with

## Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

Ask your dealer for Cream of the West Flour. If he cannot supply you write us and we will tell you the nearest place to get it. Cream of the

West makes just the finest big bulging loaves of the whitest, lightest and most wholesome bread.

**Here are the Splendid Prizes** offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. The following are offered at each local Fair:

**1st Prize**—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 1 year. This magazine is full of articles suitable for young people of all ages. It is published in England. Value \$2.50 per year.

**2nd Prize**—6 months paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." Value \$1.25.

**Extra Prizes**—When entries exceed ten a 3rd prize will be awarded of 6 mos. paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." When the number of entries exceeds twenty the judges at the fair will award 4th, 5th and 6th prizes of one year's paid-up subscriptions to "The Little Paper." This is a wonderful little publication issued every month in England. Its eight pages are packed with highly engaging information and stories relating to history, nature-study, animals, bird-life, etc.

**Important**—The winners of first prizes at the fairs automatically become competitors for the Provincial Prizes. The second half of the double loaf is sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by the district representative in special container provided. The judging is done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing at the College.

**Provincial Prizes**—The winners of first prize at each local fair compete for following Provincial prizes. The first and second prizes, or third and fourth prizes will not be awarded in any one county;

**1st Prize**—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. The Macdonald Institute does not accept students under the age of 17 years; if the

winner be less than 17 we present her with a certificate entitling her to take the course when she reaches the right age. Value of course \$75.00, which pays for fees, room, board and washing. The winner lives at Macdonald Hall while taking course.

**2nd Prize**—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

**3rd Prize**—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Girls taking this course do not live at the College, but good boarding houses will be secured for them in Guelph. Value of course \$35.00, which pays board of student in Guelph. (No fees are charged for course.)

**4th Prize**—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at the Ontario Agricultural College.

**5th to 29th Prizes**—The Famous Boston Cooking-school Cook Book by Fannie Merritt Farmer, latest edition (1914). There are 2117 thoroughly tested recipes and 139 photographic reproductions of dishes, etc., besides much special information.

### Conditions of the Contest

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her twelfth birthday occurs before November 1st, 1916, or her 17th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1916. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf **must** be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One half will be judged at the fair. The other half first prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair.

The standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf..... 15 marks
  - (a) Color..... 5 marks
  - (b) Texture of crust..... 5 marks
  - (c) Shape of loaf 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb..... 40 marks
  - (a) Evenness..... 15 marks
  - (b) Silkiness..... 20 marks
  - (c) Color..... 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread..... 45 marks
  - (a) Taste..... 25 marks
  - (b) Odor..... 20 marks

Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Millie (important) and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one prize will be awarded to the same family.

### No Competitions in Counties Named Below:

The competition is open to all parts of the province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the districts of Rainy River, Kenora, Manitowlin and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district-representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. We regret, therefore, that the competition cannot include these Counties.

Write for free folder giving full and complete information about every feature of this great contest.

Address **Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto**

## Dairying in Saskatchewan

(Concluded from page 12.)

per pound above that paid for No. 1. The flavor and keeping properties of butter determines its market value, and this, in turn, is regulated by the flavor of the cream delivered by the individual producer. Thus, by allowing compensation to the producer for the higher grade of cream, the educational propaganda operates with every cream cheque mailed to the farmer. In no instance has a farmer supplying "Extra No. 1" cream withdrawn his patronage from a cooperative creamery, while, on the contrary, farmers supplying "No. 2" cream have withdrawn their support, and although the volume of business declined, the quality of the butter, because of the absence of much of the No. 2 cream, showed a decided improvement. Their withdrawal in most cases was only temporary, since the price paid for the better flavored cream proved a powerful magnet, and those who yielded to its influence have demonstrated that where cents and cents are the reward for labor the possibility of the production of sweet-flavored, clean cream is seldom questioned. This practice is the forerunner of profitable markets, which everyone knows means profitable returns to the dairy farmer.

## Grading the Butter.

To carry out and complete the programme of justice as exemplified in grading cream, the grading of creamery butter was undertaken, and for each churning at every creamery an official grade certificate is issued. The certificate shows the creamery letter, churning date, grading date, the churning number, and the number of boxes packed from that particular churning. When butter is sold this certificate is forwarded to the consignee. A score given which represents the judgment of the official grader at the time of grading, and

the certificate enables the buyer to sort out easily any special quality churning, and also verify the government grader's judgment concerning the quality. It also enables the buyer to verify the date of any churning of butter, consequently if he buys June butter it is not easy to substitute the make of some other month. Experience has amply justified the introduction of butter grading, and particularly the issuing of official certificates. Competition in the western trade has become very keen, and the trader is selecting carefully his butter purchases. In the summer of 1915 62 cars of butter were shipped to outside points, principally to the Pacific coast, and in addition the local market has had a constant supply. Altogether, cream from 5,979 farmers was handled at the cooperative creameries in 1915, and the increase in the make of butter over 1914 was 44.5 per cent.

If I were asked for a definition of success in so far as creamery work in Saskatchewan is concerned, I would say "well-organized economic business policy, supported by efficient management, catering to the needs of the butter trade, and returning to the producer a monetary reward through grading and paying for cream on the quality basis, together with official grading of butter."

As the future for our cheese on the English market, I would say that if we study the tastes of the people and give them what they think most of, it appears to me as though the market would be almost unlimited. The thing for us to do is to continue our work of education for a clean, cool milk supply and have the curing rooms of our factories so improved that the temperature can be controlled close to 60 degrees and keep the cheese until they are sufficiently ripe to give a good account of themselves; thus, we will be doing the proper thing.—G. G. Publow, Kingston, Ont.

## J. Caskey His Farm, His Holsteins and His Boys

(Continued from page 5.)

To offset this he closed alternate spouts in the drill. The clover is a splendid catch and if the buckwheat does not develop too much leaf, the precaution taken will doubtless ensure that it will not kill the clover.

Some six acres have been seeded down to sweet clover this year, for Mr. Caskey, hearing some of the great claims that have recently been made for this erstwhile weed, is anxious to find out what it will do on his farm. The old patch, near the house, that has already been referred to is now carrying a great crop of seed. This will be saved to ensure a supply in case sweet clover proves a desirable field crop.

## The Orchard.

Those who have known Mr. Caskey only as an enthusiastic breeder and dairyman, will be surprised to learn that he is also an enthusiastic fruit grower. From his orchard, which comprises about six acres, about 400 barrels of good winter apples are usually marketed. This year, in common with most of his fellow orchardists, he will not pick an average crop, but this is due to a different cause from that of which most fruit growers are complaining. The trees were thoroughly sprayed three times and the fruit is practically free from scab. There was no excessive June drop and the trees are well loaded. There would have been a large crop of good fruit, probably grading No. 1, but for a hail storm that passed over the section early in the summer. Almost every apple is half-pecked, and the blenheim will probably reduce them to No. 3 grade. Under these exceptional circumstances, the income from the orchard this year will not be as large as usual.

The breeding operations on Mr. Caskey's farm are not confined entirely to Holstein cattle. He has been raising pure-bred Clydesdales in a

small way and at present owns two splendid imported pure bred males as well as a good, young two-year-old stallion of his own breeding. With the unsettled conditions that have prevailed in the horse market during the last few years, he has not felt justified in branching out very far in this direction, preferring to confine his breeding operations chiefly to Holsteins.

When our tour of the farm had been completed, it was milking time. Arriving at the barn we found the matrons of the herd crowding around the stable door. "When you have chaffage for summer feeding, you don't have to fetch the cows up," said Mr. Caskey, significantly. Each cow got her share from the silo. A mixture of meal, consisting principally of cottonseed and bran was fed. Fourteen cows were being milked, the product of each being weighed and immediately separated. The skim milk was fed to the calves before it had time to cool. No milking machine has been installed as yet. With the help of the hired man and two of the boys, the need for one is not pressing. No doubt of the practicability of the machine is entertained by Mr. Caskey. He has always been amongst the first to buy new labor-saving devices, but in this case is in a position to let others do the experimenting, claiming that it will be easier to pick out the best make later.

## Sources of Income.

There are three main sources of revenue on the Caskey farm. First and most important is the sale of pure bred Holsteins. An income from this source is assured for some time to come by the beautiful young stuff that is coming on. Of the quality of these animals, it is scarcely necessary to speak. Although he has never shown much, some of the calves at

(Continued on page 16.)

## POULTRY



## Hints for September

PILLETTS are worth attention. Get them into winter quarters. Pulletts should be laying in the yard the cockerels in the yard. Keep the hens happy. The contained hen will get.

Prepare the hens now winter laying.

The cities are growing and the people appreciate fresh eggs. Eggs are in demand and higher.

Get the fall cleaning of the last of the month. Make a quick change in the flock. Keep clean—disinfect. Keep track of the different incubating and keeping a clean, the incubation and put them away carefully.

## Shipping Poultry

Wm. Smith, Lambton.

FOWL are bought a country point in a plucked and shipped.

The plucking is done

professionals with great

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old fowl shrink the least.

## Poultry Jobs

It is surprising how few chickens will drink, particularly in hot weather. At this water is necessary for the growing chick and good hen. Water chicks in shade in the shade at least this day, preferably after each chicken wants a drink this at night and the first morning, and it will not water.

All cockerels that are used as breeders should be as soon as they weigh pounds. Broiler prices are higher this season than the A two-pound bird will be much now as a four-pounder months later.

# The War Brings New Farm Labor Problems

For years there has been a shortage of farm labor in Canada. Recruiting has intensified this shortage, for thousands of farmers' sons and able-bodied hired men are now in khaki. Many farmers are at their wits' ends to know how to carry on their work under to-day's conditions.

While the

## Renfrew Standard

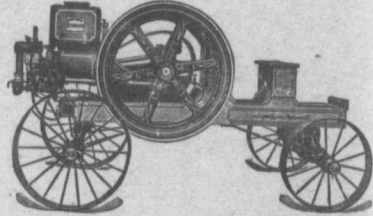
*It starts without cranking*

gasoline engine cannot altogether take the place of the absent workers, it can lift a great burden of work off the farmers' shoulders.

It can furnish power for cutting wood, fence posts, turning handles, running the grindstone.

It can drive the threshing, grain elevator, straw cutter, fanning mill and hay press. It can run the sausage grinder, green bone cutter, separator, churn and washing machine. It can pump water for the cattle.

The Renfrew Standard gasoline engine can do the work faster and at a great deal less cost than man-power. It enables the farmer to do a great deal more work; saves him a lot of hard labor. It's a war time necessity.



Any young boy or girl of average intelligence can run a Renfrew Standard gasoline engine. No trouble to start—it starts without cranking. It has two complete ignition systems—high tension magneto and batteries. It has a carburetor that saves gasoline—and is fly ball governor that enables it to be regulated as closely as a steam engine. It is a big, strong engine—for example, the 6 h.p. Renfrew Standard is almost as large as the average 8 h.p. gasoline engine.

All sizes from 1½ h.p. to 60 h.p.—stationary, portable and semi-portable. Write for engine catalogue and prices.

We also have a full line of engine cutters, grain grinders, saw frames, etc.

## The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ont.

Agencies almost everywhere in Canada

See our exhibits of engines, separators and truck scales at all leading Fall Fairs and most of the smaller ones.

# His Boys

August 31, 1916.

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## Hints for September

**P**ULLETS are worthy of one's best attention. Get the early ones into winter quarters. March pullets should be laying now.

Yard the cockerels by themselves. Keep the hens happy and healthy. The contented hen fills the egg basket.

Prepare the hens now for fall and winter laying.

The chicks are growing rapidly and the people appreciate the value of fresh eggs. Eggs are getting scarcer and higher.

Get the fall cleaning done, and by the end of the month be ready to make a quick change if necessary. Keep clean—disinfect.

Keep track of the different birds by banding and keeping a correct record. Clean the incubator and brooder and put them away carefully.

## Shipping Poultry Alive

Wm. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

**F**OWL are bought alive at many country points in Ontario, rough plucked and shipped to exporters. The plucking is done by professionals with great rapidity. Many exporters will handle small lots, dry plucked or rough dressed, and shipped in boxes. As most companies, however, are particular, being used to professional work, it is best to ship alive. The fowl may be sold at local points, or if better prices can be obtained they may be shipped to the wholesale dealers in crates.

In figuring the most profitable way to ship we must consider the distance from the shipping place and allow for shrinkage, as dealer's weight must be accepted. If we ship to a distance, strongly constructed crates of light but strong material are particularly desirable. If the crates are made long there should be partitions every two feet. They should be of sufficient size to avoid crowding but not too large to be handled easily by express men. They may be procured from most dealers. Have crates well ventilated on the sides, as they are frequently piled underneath other baggage.

The last thing the birds receive, when being shipped alive, should be plenty of water. The food will depend on the distance sent. It is always better to feed a little, as birds are often delayed. Turkeys and large chickens show the greatest percentage of shrinkage en route to market. Old fowl shrink the least.

## Poultry Jots

**I**T is surprising how much water a chicken will drink, particularly in hot weather. At this time fresh water is necessary to the rapidly growing chick and good producing hen. Water chicks in shallow dishes in the shade at least three times a day, preferably after each feed. A chicken wants a drink the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning, and it will not drink stale water.

All cockerels that are not to be used as breeders should be marketed as soon as they weigh about two pounds. Broiler prices will be no higher this season than they are now. A two-pound bird will sell for as much now as a four-pound bird two months later.

# FARM AND DAIRY

(15) 861

## 40,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED \$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

**SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE**  
Leave **TORONTO** Union Station **11.00 P.M.** **Aug. 31st and Sept. 2nd**  
THROUGH TRAINS WITH LUNCH COUNTER CARS ATTACHED. SPECIAL CARS FOR LADIES.

### EXCURSION DATES:

Aug. 31st.—From Toronto east to Chaffers Locks and Kingston, also north to Thornhill.  
Sept. 2nd.—From Toronto west and south, including the N., St. C. and T. Ry.

**DESTINATION TERRITORY.**—Tickets one-half cent per mile (minimum 50c) till Sept. 30th, 1916, west of Winnipeg to any station east of Calgary, Edmonton and Tannis, Alta.

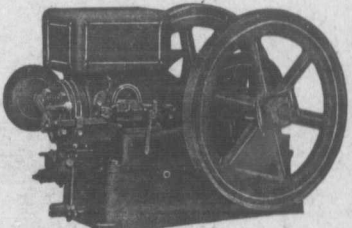
**RETURN FARE AND LIMIT.**—One-half cent per mile (minimum 50c) to Winnipeg on or before Nov. 20th, 1916, plus \$18.00 from Winnipeg on original starting point.

For tickets and leaflet showing number of farm laborers required at each point, also wages paid, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Dept., Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que.



# Canadian Northern All the Way

## — and now we have the PAGE — Kerosene Oil Engine



Here is news of an engine far in advance of anything else ever offered.

### Uses Either Gasoline or Kerosene

It has all the features that make the Page Gasoline Engine so pre-eminently successful. This new engine, too, runs perfectly on gasoline, but it is specially designed for operating on the cheaper fuel—kerosene oil.

There is nothing complicated about this engine; it is easy to start; and is guaranteed to give no more trouble than the old style Page Engine—which as you perhaps know, was the smoothest running, most dependable of all farm engines.

### You will Appreciate its Simplicity

Each Page Engine is tested before shipped—and reaches you ready for instant service. Just fill the oil tank with kerosene, the water tank with water—and put a quart of gasoline in the special "starter" tank. A perfect magnet supplies the spark (no batteries needed). Then puff, puff, chug, chug—your new Page Engine is at work. A few minutes only it needs gasoline. Just until the cylinder gets hot. Then you shut off the gasoline valve and open the needle valve of the main supply tank.

### Greatest Power for Least Fuel

Because the "throbbing Governor" is the most practical and responsive ever used on an engine, an accurately-proportioned mixture of oil and air is assured, also uniform cylinder temperature—which means the greatest power for the least fuel.

### 3 Sizes that Burn Oil

It is when you need an engine of 3 h.p. or over that you require it—for economy—to burn kerosene. Note the prices:

1 1/2 h.p. (Burning gasoline only) .....	\$43.50
1 1/2 h.p. (Burning kerosene or gasoline) .....	49.00
2 h.p. (Burning kerosene or gasoline) .....	55.00
3 h.p. (Burning kerosene or gasoline) .....	74.00

Order from your dealer or direct from the Page branch nearest you. We pay freight to any point in old Ontario.

### See the Page Exhibit

At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 28th to Sept. 11, you will find a complete line of the most up-to-date Time-and-Labor-Saving Equipment for Farm and Home. Sold DIRECT to you at the LOWEST PRICES for which worthwhile goods can be bought.

# THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

1139 King Street West, Toronto

Factory at Walkerville

# PEERLESS PERFECTION



## FENCE

Does all you could wish for a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires together with intermediate laterals will take care of a curiously hooked wagon or an unruly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the Peerless Lock. This is not a ordinary bolt or nut. It is a line with one great good shaped cylindrical end.

### Peerless Perfection Field Fence

Is Strong—Yet Springs as a Bed Spring.

Animals can't break through. It is easier for you than their attacks. It won't rust or break. Just springs back in shape like a bed spring. It is made of heavy steel. It has four deep perforations in all the top and bottom wires and all the intermediate laterals. It will not rust or break.

The Fence that is made of heavy steel. It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its simplicity, it is easy to install. It is made of heavy steel. It has four deep perforations in all the top and bottom wires and all the intermediate laterals. It will not rust or break.

### Peerless Ornamental Fencing

is made of heavy steel. It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its simplicity, it is easy to install. It is made of heavy steel. It has four deep perforations in all the top and bottom wires and all the intermediate laterals. It will not rust or break.

The Fence that is made of heavy steel. It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its simplicity, it is easy to install. It is made of heavy steel. It has four deep perforations in all the top and bottom wires and all the intermediate laterals. It will not rust or break.



## Jan. A. Caskey, etc.

(Continued from page 14.)

present in his stable would stand well up in the line at any of our large exhibitions. That they are of good producing strains is guaranteed by the fact that they belong to a herd in which the blood strains of such cows as Victoria Burke, the 31 lb. cow which gave 106 lbs. of milk in one day, and Dolly Hengerveld Korndyke with 31.7 lbs. to her credit at 2 years and 6 months. Next in importance as a source of income is the cream shipped to Mac Robertson's creamery in Belleville. The orchard, from which as much as 400 barrels of winter apples have been sold in a year, is also, in ordinary years, an important source of revenue.

### The Caskey Boys.

A story of Mr. Caskey's farming operations would be incomplete without reference to his boys. There are five of them. Three of these are now big enough to be of considerable assistance. Two in particular, those shown in holding the calves in the illustration, take a great interest in the work of the farm. When I was in Carl, the elder of these two, was trying his hand at shocking oats. Being inexperienced, the first few shocks he put up ran east and west instead of north and south. When his father came around with the binder and explained how to put them up so that each side would get an equal amount of sunshine, the point had been readily grasped and the rest were put up properly. He was careful to explain to me that he did this work not because he had to, but because he liked the job. He is already quite a Holstein expert. Upon arriving at the barn we found that he had the bull calves carefully tied up in the stalls away from the sun and flies. Both boys showed evident delight in getting the calves lined up to be photographed. When milking time arrived, they turned in eagerly and assisted. It is safe to say that in the course of a very few years we will hear of a firm of Holstein breeders known as Jas. A. Caskey and Sons.

## HORTICULTURE

### Propagating the English Hawthorn

I HAVE an English hawthorn which is about seven feet high and is in healthy and flourishing condition. I wish to propagate it. How can this be done?

The English hawthorn may be propagated in the following ways:—

1. From seed stratified in the fall and kept over for two years in boxes or outside. After germination, young plants may be transplanted in rows.

2. Soft cuttings struck in spring, using sand, in pots or boxes, keeping them indoors.

3. Hardwood cuttings, about 3 inches long, struck in fall, planted outside, in rows.

4. Layerage, covering the present bushes with about 2 feet of good loamy soil. The various branches will take root. The same may then be transplanted.

The nurseryman's method is by seed, although this is rather a slow way, as the seed does not germinate until the second year. The easiest method is the layerage system, although the use of hard wood cuttings is fairly successful.

### Fall Work With Potatoes

Wm. Naismith, Muskego District, Ont.

WHEN the tubers are ripe and just before harvesting the crop, I select the best plants by going up one row and down the next, selecting for producing productivity and uniformity in shape and size. Long experience and close observation make this an easy matter, even when the stalks are dead, for they still retain their natural form, just as surely as there is a beat in every flock and herd. I believe in planting the best and trying to improve upon it. I plant this selected seed the next season on fresh cleared and burned bush land. I again use the seed taken from the new land to plant the main crop the following spring. I have followed this rotation for many years, growing from the top seed or ball.

### Harvesting and Storing.

When the potatoes are thoroughly ripe, about October 15th, in bright, sunny weather, I run the digger, taking every second row, leaving them a short time on the ground, so that the tubers are dry. I sort out the small potatoes and bag up the seed and remove to the pit.

The pit is in a sand bank with a slight incline to the south. This makes an ideal place, it being always dry. The dimensions of the pit are four feet wide, three feet deep with sufficient length to hold 100 bush, leaving six inches on top for ventilation. I use strong cross pieces of wood every six feet, a covering of peels-lengthways of the pit overlaid with six inches of marsh hay, and covering with a foot of sand, leaving a space for ventilation at each end up to November 15th, when all is made secure for the winter. All the material is found close at hand and costs only the labor.

I have followed this method of storing for 25 years, and never have any loss. The potatoes come out dry, no sprouting, and always ensure a full stand of vigorous plants. Some years ago I stored and sold 700 bush. I always find a good market and good prices. My average yield is 220 bush an acre, and the land is left in fine condition for the succeeding crop, after which, if seeded down in regular rotation, several crops of excellent hay are grown.

## Ottawa's Milk

THE action of the contributory to the Ottawa in serving no wholesale price of milk would be raised from 17 to 20 cents, to become 21 cents. It has resulted in the motion by the city council.

"That this council apply enquiry under the Combines and Fair Trade Act, as mandated by the milk pro Ottawa Valley District, pointment by the council to immediately commence enquiry of establishing dairy system." The motion carried unanimously, two members holding that the far getting more than was covered in support of the motion.

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was stated that the far getting no more in their milk than they got seven years ago, an investigation was just as at that time as at this. The argument was that we were not justified because a useful hay crop, it was stated farmer who feeds his cows hay would not long have out. It was also pointed out that resorts surrounding the cities, made chiefly from ducts, were consumed in cities, and it was held that the consumption of products consumed was being dense, the place to begin was in the consumption more expensive products, an endeavor to withhold farmer what he thought price for his milk.

The situation will be under the Combines Act, find a combine to mean an agreement or combination or is designed to have the increasing or fixing the price of any article of trade or service, or of restricting competition to the detriment of consumers. An inquiry under this Act can be made application of six or more a judge for the alleged violation of the act.

The investigation has drawn to the prices that are for milk in different urban centers. A list of such of the prices paid follows:

Bradford	.....	1
London	.....	1
Belleville	.....	1
Hull	.....	7 and
Ottawa	.....	1
Hamilton	.....	1
St. John	.....	1
Montreal	.....	1
Toronto	.....	9 and 1
Quebec	.....	1
Winnipeg	.....	1
Regina	.....	1
Calgary	.....	1
Vancouver	.....	1
Victoria	.....	1

The trend of milk prices of Ottawa since 1900 is follows:

Year	Summer
1900	..... 5 cents.
1905	..... 6 "
1910	..... 6 "

## Grind the Feed for Your Stock

THE Increased Food Value of ground feed over whole grain is good reason for its use.

Many farmers claim that by substituting ground feed for unground there is a saving of from one-fifth to one-third of the grain and at the same time it produces more flesh, more milk and cream, more rapid growth and keeps the stock in better health.

### Use a Massey-Harris Grinder

Because of its great capacity, economy of operation, high character of work done, and its durability. Grinds fine or coarse as required; has Safety Break Pin; a Relief Lever—in fact everything necessary for a Reliable and Satisfactory Grinder.

Made in three styles and seven sizes, with or without Sagger Attachments, as desired.

### MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

BRANCHES AT: Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, E. G. Prior, & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops.

—Agencies Everywhere—





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**Ottawa's Milk Supply**

THE action of the milk producers contributory to the city of Ottawa in serving notice that the wholesale price of milk in that city would be raised from 17 to 22 cents a gallon, to become effective on Sept. 1st, has resulted in the passing of a motion by the city council, stating: "That this council applies for a public enquiry under the Combines Act into the increase in the price of milk demanded by the milk producers of the Ottawa Valley district, and the appointment by the council of a committee to immediately take up the question of establishing a municipal dairy system." The motion was not carried unanimously, two of the aldermen holding that the farmer was not getting more than was coming to him, in support of the motion it was claimed that the proposed increase in the price of milk would bear largely on residents who could ill afford it. It was stated that the price, even before the proposed raise, was considerably higher than it should have been, that an investigation would probably reveal that milk was being sold at nine or six cents a quart instead of five and ten, and that the present situation was just an opportunity seized to take advantage of conditions arising in the way of take money out of the pockets of the people.

In opposition to the motion it was stated that the farmers were getting no more in proportion for their milk than they were six or seven years ago, and that an investigation was just as necessary at that time as at this. In answer to the argument that the rise in price was not justified because of the bountiful hay crop, it was stated that the farmer who feeds his cows nothing but hay would not long have cows to feed. It was also pointed out that at the resorts surrounding the city expensive bread, made chiefly from dairy products, were consumed in large quantities, and it was hinted that if the cost of the consumption of the dairy products consumed was becoming burdensome, the place to begin economizing was in the consumption of the more expensive products, and not in an endeavor to withhold from the farmer what he thought was a fair price for his milk.

The situation will be investigated under the Combines Act, which demands a combine to mean any contract, agreement or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of increasing or fixing the price of rents of any article of trade or commerce, or of restricting competition to the detriment of consumers. An investigation under this Act can be secured by the application of six or more persons to a judge for the order directing an investigation of the alleged combine.

The investigation has drawn attention to the prices that are being paid for milk in different urban centres of Canada. A list of such cities and of the prices paid follows:

Brantford	6 cents.
London	7 "
Belleville	7 "
Hull	7 and 8 "
Ottawa	8 "
Hamilton	8 "
St. John	8 "
Montreal	9 "
Toronto	9 and 10 "
Quebec	10 "
Winnipeg	10 "
Regina	10 "
Calgary	10 "
Vancouver	10 "
Victoria	10 "

The trend of milk prices for the city of Ottawa since 1900 is given as follows:

	Summer.	Winter.
1900	5 cents.	6 cents.
1905	6 "	7 "
1910	6 "	8 "

1911	6 "	8 "
1912	7 "	8 "
1913	8 "	9 "
1914	8 "	9 "
1915	8 "	9 "
1916	8 "	8 "

\* Reduced to 8 in October.

**Why We Built a Steel Para**

By Hiram Wheeler, Prince Edward Co.

OUR barn had become so dilapidated that it was necessary to fix it or it would soon fall down and the prices of building material were so high we did not know what kind to buy. Wooden siding, shingles and shingles had been steadily going up in price year after year, until they had reached the point that we almost feared we could not afford to buy them. The old barn had to be fixed, however, and we decided to make a complete job of it when we did do it, so got quotations on new siding and shingles for the whole building.

One evening about the time we were considering the prices and merits of the different materials there passed over our section of country a heavy thunderstorm. Some friends and ourselves had been away to a picnic and we were just returning when the storm came up. The lightning was very sharp and close by. We thought, however, that as we could reach the shelter of a church shed before the storm reached its height. We did not reach this shelter before an unusually close flash of lightning nearly blinded us and almost instantaneously with it a barn about 40 rods away seemed to burst out in flames. The barn was full of hay and was soon burned to the ground.

This occurrence set us thinking and we decided to protect our new barn as far as possible from lightning. At first we thought of putting on lightning rods; but then we thought of the danger from fire from other causes, as sparks from the threshing engine, or accidental firing of the straw stack. The outcome was that we priced the galvanized iron siding and shingles manufactured by the different firms and found them to be so little higher in price than the wood that we bought enough for the barn.

We now have a building, the whole exterior of which is made of galvanized steel. Conducting wires run into the ground from the roof, making it lightning proof and we have practically nothing to fear from fire coming from an outside source. It cost us a little more, but we believe we get better value for the money spent in that it will last longer, our insurance is less and we have greater peace of mind.

**Waiting**

THE man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at that said the customer.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer. "He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber. "You see, sometimes I make a mistake and snip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—Boston Transcript.

**What She Forget**

A mother was teaching her girl to say "Please." The child wishing for some bread said sharply, "Bread!"

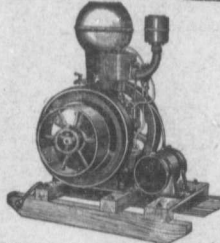
"Didn't you forget something?" questioned her mother.

"Yes—butter," she added quickly.

For the establishment of creameries the Department of Agriculture gives direct financial assistance.

**LISTER**

The Name That Stands for  
QUALITY in Farm Machinery



Don't Fail to See

— THE —

**Lister Exhibit**

at the Fall Fairs

TORONTO

LONDON

OTTAWA

CHATHAM

**Lister:**

Famous all over the world for their superiority in design, workmanship and construction. British built throughout.

**Lister Threshers**

Thousands of farmers are threshing their own grain this fall. Call and see the Lister Thresher, operated by 5 to 12 horsepower.

**Lister Silos and Ensilage Cutters**

The best silo and silo filling outfit that money can buy. 10-inch and 13-inch silos, with slower operated by 5, 7 and 9 horsepower engines.

**Lister Milkers**

Are in use all over Canada. Either single or double can system.

**Spraying Outfits**

We have the simplest and most compact Spraying Outfit—price within the reach of every farmer or orchardist.

**Melotch Separators**

Used by over 50,000 Canadian farmers.

IF YOU ARE NOT COMING TO THE FAIR  
WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES TO DEPT. K.

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited, TORONTO**  
Winnipeg Quebec St. John, N.B.

**BRUISED KNEE, BOG SPAVIN,  
THOROUGHPIN, WIND PUFF  
AND SIMILAR BLEMISHES ARE QUICKLY REDUCED WITH  
ABSORBINE**



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

It is powerfully penetrating, soothing, cooling and healing—strengthens and invigorates tired, lame muscles and tendons; stops lameness and eases pain; takes out stiffness and inflammation; reduces swellings and soft bunions. It is mild in its action and pleasant to use.

ABSORBINE does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used.

**USE ABSORBINE** to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Capped Hocks, Swollen Spavins, Thoroughpins, Purts, Shoe Boils, Abscesses, Rheumatic Glands, Irritated Paris, Thickened Ligaments, Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained and ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

SEND FOR FREE HORSE BOOK E. Your druggist can supply you with ABSORBINE, or I will send you a bottle postpaid for \$2. Write me, if you have a case requiring special directions or about which you would like information.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Canada**

**Build With "METALLIC"**

ESTLAKE SHINGLE EMPIRE CORRUGATED IRON

MAKE your buildings last a lifetime. Let us show you the savings made by using "Estlake" Galvanized Shingles, "Empire" Corrugated Iron (for roofing and siding), "Metallic" Rock and Brick Faced and Clapboard Siding, "Halsum" Ventilators, "Acheson" Roof Lights, "Metallic" Ceilings, Etc., etc.

Write us for information and booklet based on years of experience in farm buildings.

**Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto and Winnipeg**

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AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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Sworn 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 advertiser 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 in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Refuses shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these advertisements, but we will 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, Ltd PETERSBORO, ONT.

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

## The Dairy Farmer's Position

COMPARING the present cheese situation with that of last year the Trade Bulletin states that whereas a year ago cheese was selling at 12½ cents a pound, on the corresponding dates this year the same grade sold at as high as 19 cents a pound. This means that the farmers are receiving \$15.30 a box of 85 pounds, against \$10.62 at the same date last year, or an increase of \$4.68 a box. If the farmers reaped a profit from their cheese production at the prices which prevailed last year, the addition of six and one-half cents a pound that they are now getting must be a very handsome surplus over cost of production. Butter sold on country boards is also bringing about three dollars and a half a package, over the prices received at the same date last year.

Though good prices for what the farmer has to sell are not confined to cheese and butter, it is doubtful if there is any other branch of farming that is paying quite so well as dairying. It was proved years ago that dairying was one of the most profitable lines for the farmer to follow in times of peace. It is now being demonstrated that the same can be said of it in times of war. In either peace or war, the prosperity attached to dairy farming is due to the value of its products for human consumption. With the shortage of farm help some farmers were tempted to abandon dairying for some other line less exacting in its demands. Present prices, however, are showing that they were wise in deciding to do their best to overcome present difficulties and to stay with the game.

## The Single Tax Conference

WHATEVER may be said of our economic systems, it is becoming clearer than ever that the war has not put a strain on the fabric of the philosophy of Henry George. This was abundantly illustrated at the Single Tax Conference held recently at Niagara Falls, and attended by representative single taxers from all over the Dominion. The magnitude of the fiscal burden that will be assumed by Canada owing to her participation in the war was fully realized, but there was no shifting of ground as to the source from which the additional revenue required should come. On the contrary, the single taxers felt that the demands of war had only served to make the reforms they have always advocated more imperative than ever. The public debt, which it was estimated, would, at the close of the war total at least one billion dollars, can only be paid by the products of industry. The freeing of industry from all artificial restrictions and monopolies was therefore felt to be absolutely essential. It was reiterated that the only way in which this can be done is by shifting the burden of taxation from industry to community created land values.

Regarding such problems as unemployment, single taxers also feel assured that the stand they have always taken has also been strengthened. That unemployment will exist when the hundreds of thousands of soldiers and munition workers are released is now generally admitted. It is evident that we must look to agriculture to absorb the greater part of this army of unemployed.

This requires that good land be made accessible to them. Single taxers feel, therefore, that their contention that taxation be shifted to land values has been strengthened because only by such a course can land be freed from the grasp of speculators.

## Doing Their Bit

WHILE reading the morning paper on a train a few days ago we happened to glance over the columns in which are recorded the various methods adopted by the society women of a Canadian city renowned for the fervor of its patriotism in frittering away their time. If the war has interfered with their round of social enjoyment it certainly does not appear so from the perusal of the page devoted to society happenings. Afternoon teas, garden parties, week-end visits to fashionable summer resorts, appear to be carried on with a cheerful indifference to the progress of the war. A glance out of the car window revealed, however, that the effect of war conditions was being felt on the farm. A farmer and his wife were seen busily engaged drawing in grain. He was pitching white ale was loading, and two or three small children were toddling along trying to keep up with the wagon. On a short trip of less than forty miles no less than six women were seen working in the fields. Doubtless on a large proportion of the farms women are doing their share in this busy season to relieve the situation caused by the shortage of help.

The statement has been given out by the munitions committee that Canada is falling behind with her war orders. In England and other European countries women munition workers are doing a large share of the work in munition plants. It is stated that women who are unused to work of any kind are now rendering valuable service in this capacity. There is a splendid opportunity in Canadian factories for women to be more profitably engaged than in social enjoyment. The farm women of Canada are doing their bit in the kitchens and in the fields. Their example might be emulated by some

of those who seem to have nothing to do but follow the rounds of the "Smart Set."

## Drifting From Democracy

SCOTT NEARING, who was professor of economics in a Pennsylvania university until he began telling the truth about the financial interests that subsidize the institutions, whereupon they promptly secured his dismissal, recently addressed a convention in Niagara Falls, N. Y. The following sentences from his speech give some idea of how far the people of the United States have drifted from the ideals that inspired the men who brought the republic into being. They show to some extent how liberty has been subverted in a country where the people are taught to believe that it is a cardinal principle of their institutions.

"Democracy is fighting for its life in this country."

"The big men of the United States are not in politics, they are in business."

"The true Government of this country is invisible."

"We are governed by a system of financial imperialism."

"There is no such thing as an equality of opportunity in the United States."

"We have not democracy in the remotest sense of the term."

"Our people are under the heel of a feudal industrialism."

"Americans are being taught to do as they are told, not to do as they dare."

"No matter which party is in power the industrial regime continues its sway."

"The interests control our seats of learning. Knowing that if we could only tell the truth to the young people their game would be up."

## The Veal Calf Man

(Hoard's Dairyman.)

"I CANNOT afford to sell my milk at the creamery any longer. I can make more money by buying calves and feeding it to them." We stood in a creamery receiving room the other morning and heard a farmer make this statement. The creamery is operated on a co-operative basis, and offers an exceptionally good market for butterfat. We know there were very many farmers willing to buy at lower prices and still making satisfactory profits.

As the farmer drove away we noticed that his horse showed plainly that it was poorly fed and ill used, the wagon was unpaired, the milk cans battered, and the farmer himself didn't look very prosperous. He didn't look like a good veal calf feeder either.

The next farmer came with a well-kept team and a neat, clean wagon. As we climbed up on the wagon to ask him about the veal calf business, we noticed that the milk cans, though old, were clean and as nicely polished as new.

When we asked him whether he was making money selling butterfat at the creamery, he replied: "The market is so good that I have been worried about what I can do about my calves. I couldn't afford to feed them any milk at all if they were not sired by a pure-bred dairy bull, so that they promise to grow into profitable cows. If they were scrubs, I would knock them in the head at birth. I doubt whether I can afford to feed the male calves to a time when I can sell them."

The analysis of screenings shows them to be rich in food value. There is a good deal of variation in their composition depending on the kinds of seeds that they contain. Sheep are very fond of screenings, and they are the only live stock that it is safe to feed them to without grinding.

## Single

A SUCCESSFUL  
SINGLE TAXER  
IN NIAGARA

representatives being parts of the Dominion consisted of reports of the single tax movement parts of Canada, discussion and passing lines the various matters of public opinion included one of the justice and expense of the extra revenue, the cost of the war, land values throughout a pleasing feature of was a visit from a Taxers of the Dominion were then in conversation Falls, N.Y. Among them were Louis F. Post, Secretary of Leiber Cabinet, Herbert H. Biggall, John Z. White, Fels, of Philadelphia, land of Mexico.

A Dominion L.

The resolution calling for a non-wide tax on land out that the national already exceeds half and that at the present penditure will in all probability one billion dollars at the war. This prodigious states an enormous increase of the national revenue, which could not be done. Customs duties without raising the cost of the trade and adding greater of the Canadian land of Canada, however, national community or which might be taxed for with industry or cost of living, but with the effect of forcing idleness and promoting business was estimated, for instance of one per cent on the values of the Dominion additional annual revenue \$80,000,000, with a maximum certainty and that collected through existing organizations with a response. The resolution of Mr. Henry Timmins, of second by Mr. A. W. rono.

On motion of Mr. Rod ed by A. D. Farmer, the resolution referring to "the that has ever been democracy in order that go people might not be satisfied" urged upon Canada the necessity of industry from the burden and of leaving open the sources of the country. Some were necessary for war to a successful counter-war unemployment led to a resolution Dominion, Provincial and governments that the provide employment for the 500,000 released soldiers workers, would be the taxes upon land values would force untrained in this assisting in the most and effective way in the critical problem which be faced. The convention itself on record the movement prompted by interests to perpetuation of the war by transferring would be to the economy. Illustrated in the proposed the Paris conference to the cost of living and the bur

# Single Taxers Meet in Convention

A SUCCESSFUL convention of the Single Taxers of Canada, met in Niagara on Aug. 19th, representatives being present from all parts of the Dominion. The program consisted of reports of the progress of the single tax movement in different parts of Canada and of the discussion and passing of resolutions, outlining the views of single taxers on matters of public policy. The resolutions included one calling the attention of the Dominion Parliament to the justice and expediency of raising the extra revenues needed to defray the cost of the war by a tax upon land values throughout the Dominion. A pleasing feature of the convention was a visit from about 200 Single Taxers of the United States, who were then in convention at Niagara Falls, N.Y. Among these visitors were Louis F. Post, assistant to the Secretary of Labor in the Wilson Cabinet, Herbert Biglow, of Cincinnati, John Z. White, Chicago, Mrs. Fels, of Philadelphia, and Senor Roland of Mexico.

### A Dominion Land Tax.

The resolution calling for a Dominion-wide tax on land values pointed out that the national debt of Canada already exceeds half a billion dollars and that at the present rate of expenditure will in all probability reach one billion dollars at the close of the war. This prodigious debt will necessitate an enormous increase in Canada's national revenue, an increase which could not be derived through Customs duties without seriously increasing the cost of living, crippling trade and adding greatly to the burden of the Canadian people. In the land of Canada, however, there was a national community created resource which might be taxed without interfering with industry or increasing the cost of living, but which would have the effect of forcing idle land into use and promoting business activity. It was estimated, for instance, that a tax of one per cent. on the land values of the Dominion would produce additional annual revenue of about \$80,000,000, with a maximum of equity and certainty and that this could be collected through existing municipal organizations with a minimum of expense. The resolution was moved by Mr. Henry Timmis, of Montreal, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Roebuck, Toronto.

On motion of Mr. Roebuck, seconded by A. D. Farmer, Toronto, a resolution referring to "the greatest work that has ever been done by democracy in order that government by the people might not perish from the earth" urged upon the government of Canada the necessity of freeing industry from the burdens of taxation and of levying upon the natural resources of the country for whatever sums were necessary for carrying the war to a successful conclusion. After-the-war unemployment was referred to in a resolution urging upon Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments that the only way to provide employment for the 400,000 or 500,000 released soldiers and munition workers, would be to so increase the taxes upon land values that they would force unused lands into use, thus assisting in the most economical and effective way in the solution of the critical problem which must soon be faced. The convention also put itself on record as repudiating the movement prompted by selfish private interests to perpetuate the evils of the war by transferring it from the battlefield to the proposal made at the Paris conference to increase the cost of living and the burdens of the

people by still further obstructions to trade and commerce.

### Progress of the Movement.

The progress of the movement toward the exemption of improvements from taxation was outlined by F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. for Cent. Winnipeg. He stated that in British Columbia, where local option in taxation prevails, holdings had been exempted from taxation in some centres for seven successive years. Great advancement had also been made in getting unused land out of the hands of speculators. Of the 2,700,000 acres which had been bought under part payment, 2,000,000 acres were coming back to the government by whom it would be given to returned soldiers and to settlers. Alberta had gone further and had devised a general system by which money for municipal purposes was raised on land values only. The application of the city council of Edmonton to the government for a revision of its charter, whereby it could impose taxes on improvements, had been headed off. In Saskatchewan not more than 60 per cent. of value of improvements could be taxed and all school, hall and other taxes were levied on land values only. There were also a surtax imposed by municipalities on absentee landowners by which \$800,000 had been raised last year. Delegations of land owners from the United States demanding the lifting of this tax, had been headed off. It was strongly supported by the farmers, as it made more land available for them and was, therefore, in their favor. In Manitoba great progress was also recorded. Municipalities now have local option in taxation and the government was pledged to extend the system to cities. Under the Down planning act, 50 per cent. of the increment due to the adoption of planning is taken in taxes. Reference was also made to the progress in Nova Scotia for the exemption of improvements from taxation.

Mr. W. A. Douglas, B.A., of Toronto, who was referred to as the father of the Single Tax movement in Canada, gave some interesting figures showing that although the total expenditure for governmental purposes throughout the Dominion for 1914 was given as \$310,000,000 in the government reports, the total sum paid by the 8,000,000 people of the Dominion in taxes, burdens imposed by the tariff and the excise and other financial institutions, was no less than \$2,000,000,000. He also called attention to the fact that although the municipal taxes in the city of Toronto were collected for one and one-half per cent. of the amount realized, the collection of Customs duties costs 60 per cent. of the amount collected, or 43 times as much as the cost of collecting by direct taxation.

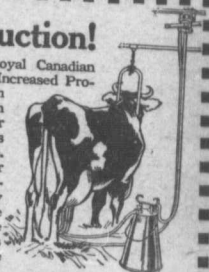
### Plenty to Eat

ONE day last summer a hobo hopped out to a farmer who was head over heels in work. The hobo worked till dark, then helped with the chores, and it was half past nine by the time he got to supper. After supper he went to bed.

About four the next morning he was called to get up. When he came down breakfast was ready. He ate another hearty meal and started upstairs again, saying: "This is the best place I ever worked—two suppers in one night and back to bed again."

# Increased Production!

The Government call to every loyal Canadian engaged in Agriculture is for "Increased Production"—an important factor in the present titanic struggle. With the call to arms never was labor so scarce. Labor-saving devices have saved the day in many cases. Take Dairying: The Sharples Milker does the work of milking in one third the time at less cost. Any man that owns 15 cows or more should get one. The fact that one man can milk 30 cows an hour is worth thinking over. But the one thing that 'r places the



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## OUR FARM HOMES



MORE bounteous run rivers when the ice that locked their flow melts into their waters. And when fine nature relets, their kindness is melted by the thaw.—*Bulver Lytton.*

### God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

THE giant's eyes were flushed with enthusiasm again. He pushed the cigars across the table to Philip, and one of his fists was knotted, from civilization, and was asleep.

"She wants me to publish a lot of those things," he went on. "She says they are the facts that would interest the whole world. Perhaps that is so. It may be that there are not many people who know that up here at the top end of the world there is a country of forest and stream and sunshine twenty times as large as the State of Ohio, and in which the population per square mile is less than that of the Great African Desert. You are standing this minute in the centre of a country as large as England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales combined, and in which the total population wouldn't make much more than a country village—say a town of two or three thousand souls! And I'm because of starvation. Everything goes back to that. This summer there was a little post to the south where thirty-eight men, women, and children died of starvation. I think of that! Some of those 'nature students' over on the shelf say that John the Trapper is dying off because of weak lungs. It's not that. It's weak stomach! His back has been drawn too tight for two hundred years. And when a little sickness comes he lays down and dies. Good God—it's he who has made the first and biggest trust on earth—by starving himself to death! That's why Josephine makes me buy fur."

He pointed to the wall behind Philip. Over the door through which they had just come hung a huge, old-fashioned flintlock in feet in length. (There was something like the snarl of an animal in John Adare's voice when he spoke again.)

"That's what I call the blood gun," he said. "For generations without number John the Trapper had to give a pile of packed furs as high as a gun in order to possess the gun itself. It was worth a few dollars. The furs were worth hundreds—thousands. He is still largely one of God's men, this John the Trapper. He hasn't any measurements of value. He doesn't know what the dollar means. He measures his wealth in 'skins,' and when he trades, the basis for whatever mental calculations he may make is in the form of lead bullets taken from one tin-pan and transferred to another. He doesn't keep track of figures. He trusts alone to the white man's word—the Company's word. And he is the first trust-builder in the world. He is the biggest trust-maker in the world. He has made Lords and great men and millionaires without end. A billion women have proudly worn his tribute. On a million soft breasts to-

day rest the velvety offerings still warm with his life's blood. For two centuries he has been the one absolutely dependable knight of woman-kind. And all that time he has been dying because he had to draw his belt too tight!"

"You have written all this!" asked Philip.

"Yes—and much more," laughed Adare, carelessly now. He ran a hand through his shaggy hair, as if rousing himself from an unpleasant dream. "But this isn't working on my foxes, is it? On second thought I think I shall postpone that until tomorrow, Philip. I have promised Miriam that I will have Metoosin trim my hair and beard before dinner. I have trained him to that. Shall I send him to you?"

"A hair cut would be a treat," said Philip, rising. He was surprised at the sudden change in the other's mood. But he was not sorry that Adare had given him the opportunity to go. He had planned to say other

things to Josephine that morning if they had not been interrupted, and he did not believe that she would be long with her mother.

In this, however, he was doomed to disappointment. When he returned to his room he found that Josephine had not forgotten the condition of his wardrobe, and he guessed immediately why she had surprised them all by rising so early. On his bed were spread several changes of shirts and underwear, a pair of new corduroy trousers, a pair of carbon skin leggings, and moccasins. In a box were a dozen linen handkerchiefs and a number of ties for the blue-grey soft shirts Josephine had chosen for him. He was not much ahead of Metoosin, who came in a few minutes later and clipped his hair. When this was done and he had clasped himself in his new raiment, he looked at himself in the mirror. Josephine had shown splendid judgment. Everything fitted him.

For an hour he listened for footsteps in the hall, and occasionally looked out of the window. He wondered if Josephine had seen the small round hole with its myriad of out-shooting cracks where the bullet had pierced the glass. He had made up his mind that she had not, for no one could mistake it, and she would surely have spoken to him of it. He found that the hole was so high up on the pane that he could draw the curtain over it without shutting out much light. He hid this.

Later he went outside, and found that the dogs regarded him with certain signs of friendship. In him was a growing presentiment that something had happened to Jean. He was sure that Croisset had taken up the trail of the man who had shot at him soon after they had separated at the graveside. He was equally certain that the chase would be short. Jean was quick. Does and sledge would be an impediment for the other in the darkness of the night. Before this, hours ago, they must have met. If

Jean had come out of that meeting unharmed, it was time for him to be showing up at Adare House. Still greater perturbation filled Philip's mind when he recalled the unpleasant skill of the mysterious forest man's back as he had crossed over his equal in swiftness and trickery; he was certainly Jean's.

Should he make some excuse and follow Jean's trail? He asked himself this question a dozen times without arriving at an answer. Then it occurred to him that Jean might have some definite reason for not returning to Adare House immediately. The longer he reasoned with himself the more confident he became that Croisset had been the victor. He knew Jean. Every advantage was on his side. He was as watchful as a lynx. It was impossible to catch him walking into a trap. So he determined to wait, at least until that night.

It was almost noon when Adare sent word by Metoosin asking Philip to rejoin him in the dining room. Later Josephine and her mother came. Again Philip noticed that in the face of Adare's wife was that strange look which he had first observed in her room the night of the morning after he had faded from her cheeks. The glow in her eyes was gone. Adare noted the change, and spoke to her tenderly.

Miriam and Josephine went ahead of them to the ante-room and took his hand on Philip's arm. John Adare whispered:

"Sometimes I am afraid, Philip. She changes so suddenly. This morning her cheeks and lips were red, her eyes were bright, she laughed—she was the old Miriam. And now! Can you tell me what it means? Is it some terrible tragedy which the doctors could not find?"

"No, it is not that," Philip felt his heart beat a little faster. Josephine had fallen a step behind her mother. She had heard Adare's words, and at Philip she hung back a way frightened look. "It is not that," he repeated. "See how much better she looks to-day than yesterday! You understand, Mon Pere, that sometimes there comes a period of nervousness—a sickness that is not sickness—in a woman's life. The winter will build her up."

The dinner passed too swiftly for Philip. They sat at a long table, and Josephine was opposite him. For a time he forgot the strain he was under, that he was playing a part in which he must not strike a single false key. Yet in another way he was glad when it came to an end, for it gave him an opportunity of speaking a few words with Josephine. Adare and Miriam went out ahead of them. At the door Philip held Josephine back.

"You are not going to leave me alone this afternoon?" he asked. "It is not quite fair, or safe, Josephine. I am travelling on thin ice. I—"

"You are doing splendidly, Philip," she protested. "Tomorrow I will be different. Metoosin says there is a little half-breed girl very sick ten miles back in the forest, and you may go with me to visit her. There are reasons why I must be with my mother all of to-day. She has had a long journey and is worn out and nervous. Perhaps she will not want to appear at supper. If that is so, I will remain with her. But we will be together tomorrow. All day is together to remember."

She smiled up into his face as they followed Adare and his wife.

"You may help Metoosin with the dogs," she suggested, "want you to be good friends—you and my beasts."

The hours that followed proved to be more than empty ones for Philip. Twice he went to the big room and found that Adare himself had yielded to the exhaustion of the long trip up from civilization, and was asleep.

(Continued next week.)

## The Upward

### Teaching From the IDEALS

**B**EST is the thought schemes  
A beautiful ideal;  
Making grows great the  
dreams,  
And time will make it

Where goodness dwells in  
mind  
Both words and deeds  
Like cords, that closer  
kind  
In peace and charity.

How many of us real  
tremendous influence the  
and ideals we daily—cher-  
ishes are having in the  
of character and in the  
destiny? It was a great  
truth that the wise man  
ance to thousands of years  
man thinketh of his be-  
he." Our lives and our de-  
the outward expression of  
realm of our thought, and  
see manifested in the ac-  
tion in the unseen. How  
all ought to be, then, of  
we keep in the hidden re-  
heart.

There is perhaps no greater  
force of life and char-  
ing of a lofty ideal. Who  
ideal possesses the soul,  
least, preserve a man from  
He will not descend to any  
is mean or contemptible.  
in the image of those things  
usually admire. St. Paul  
Francis of Assisi followed  
the ideal so closely that  
Christ was repro-  
their own bodies.

Perhaps some one may  
most of our ideals are im-  
practicable. With this we  
but what of that. They  
be worth striving for  
reach no higher than the  
that aims at the stars hits  
than the trees," says one  
and Browning expressed  
thought when he tells us,  
"each must exceed his gra-  
titude's heaven forth!"  
The ideal set before the human  
found in the person of  
Lord. In Him we have the  
man.

"Looking unto Jesus" is  
the exhortation of our In-  
Christ our ideal and our  
Indeed Lord of all, we  
find that though oftentimes  
reach and leads uphill to the  
His grace and sufficient for  
our outward lives express  
of His life within, we will  
life, death and the vast Fore-  
faded become for us one  
sweet song.—L. B. W.

### Something New in Labor

#### With the Household Econ-

**W**HILE in conversation  
one day dropped into  
one day not long  
conversation drifted around  
bold conveniences. As this  
was treated in seeing the woman  
have over labor saved, possibly  
made a suggestion along a new  
"I'll tell you what I consider a new  
device," he remarked. "It's a  
house dinner wagons, which are  
but while I consider the dinner  
a great convenience, I have  
other idea along this line, of



His Prize Pigeon.

### The Upward Look

#### Teachings From the Poets

##### IDEALS.

**B**EST be the thoughtful brain that schemes  
A beautiful ideal;  
Mankind grows great through noble  
dreams,  
And time will make them real.

Where goodness dwells in heart and  
mind  
Both words and deeds will be  
Like cords, that closer draw man-  
kind  
In peace and charity.

How many of us realize what a tremendous influence the thoughts and ideals we daily cherish in our hearts are having in the development of character and in the shaping of destiny? It was a great and solemn truth that the wise man gave utterance to thousands of years ago, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is." Our lives and our deeds are but the outward expression of the inward realm of our thought, and all that we see manifested in the seen had its birth in the unseen. How carefully all ought to be, then, of the company we keep in the hidden realm of the heart.

There is perhaps no greater moulding force of life and character than that of a lofty ideal. When a high ideal possesses the soul it will, at least, preserve a man from baseness. He will not descend to anything that is base or contemptible. We grow in the image of those things we continually admire. St. Paul and St. Francis of Assisi followed their divine ideal so closely that the stigmata of Christ was reproduced in their own bodies.

Perhaps some one may object that most of our ideals are impossible of attainment. With this we concur, but what of that. They would hardly be worth striving for did they reach no higher than the earth. "He that aims at the stars hits higher than the trees," some one has said, and Browning expresses the same thought when he tells us, "A man's reach must exceed his grasp, or what's heaven's foot?" The highest ideal set before the human race was found in the person and life of our Lord. In Him we have the perfect man.

"Looking unto Jesus" is the Apostle's exhortation to us. In making Christ our ideal and following Him indeed Lord of all, we will find that though oftentimes the way is rough and leads uphill to the end yet His grace will be sufficient for us. While His outward lives express the beauty of His life within, we will find that life, death and the vast forever has indeed become for us one grand, sweet song.—L. R. W.

steps. I don't suppose you women-folk would think the idea a feasible one, but here it is anyway.

"My scheme," he continued, "is to work out something after the plan of the litter carrier we use in our stables. This carrier would run on a track along the ceiling from the kitchen to the dining room, and be arranged to lower at the side of the table, where the dinner could be taken off and placed on the table. Then when the meal was over the dirty dishes would be piled into the carrier and sent off to the run to the stove, switch off into the pantry and down cellar, and it seems to me such a device would save a great many steps in a day. Of course the carrier would have to be a dainty affair, far removed in appearance from the litter carrier used in the stables."

"What do readers think of the idea?" Of course the details have not been worked out in connection with this scheme, but possibly some of the men-folk who have lots of grey matter to tinker with, will think it worth looking into. If there are any further developments, we would like to hear of them.

### HOME CLUB

#### Responsibility Rests on Parents

"SCHOOL Ma'm" has my sympathy, and I am sure she has the sympathy of every member of the Club. At the same time, however, I have never been able to see why the average school teacher should be held responsible for the doings of her pupils. If those habits can be corrected at home the teacher need not, to a certain extent, keep her eye and ear open and be ready to correct evil in any form, but I believe parents, mothers especially, are responsible for nine-tenths of their children's wrongs. Remember, I say children, for as the twig is bent so the tree is inclined. Here is an illustration:

A friend of mine has a little daughter attending one of our country schools. She is the purest and sweetest little girl that one could imagine and has been going to school for about three years, being the only girl in the school, except her teacher. She is a "sheep" allow her to play with the boys, so long as they play nice, clean games. This little girl does not seem to have lost one bit of her sweet, innocent manner.

A few weeks ago, a little girl came to visit in the neighborhood and for the sake of company, went to school. Imagine the heart ache of my friend when one of her boys told her that the little sister had been heard saying things that were not nice. When the mother corrected her little girl, she sobbed, "Oh, I wish I had never seen that girl."

This is a case where one girl could play with the boys and instead of losing any of her sweetness, she seemed to have a good influence on the boys. The other girl was the opposite. One not. This goes to show that parents are in a large measure responsible for the character of their child. If it is allowed to run wild at home, be modest. The words "I'm living fast and I fear sometimes the parents throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the teacher more heavily than they should. The teacher's place of course, when she sees things that grieve her, is to go to the mother and tell her as kindly as possible. The wise mother will thank her.—Aunt Jane."

## Get a Full Set With Your Quaker Oats Coupons —See the Double Coupon Below

Each of these Aluminum Cooking Utensils is strongly made from the finest quality pure seamless aluminum ware that never chips—never taints. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.



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Here are Two Coupons for Quaker Oats users, to apply on our valuable premiums. Start now. They will all come quickly. See our offer in each package—dozens of things in Jewelry, Silverware and Aluminum Cooking Utensils as gifts.

Two Coupons come in each 25-cent package of Quaker Oats. The 10-cent package contains one. You may use those coupons, with the coupon below, to pay for any premium you want.

Quaker Oats is oat flakes in their most luscious form. This grade is made of queen oats only—just the big, rich grains. We get ten pounds from a bushel. We want you to know this extra quality. It makes the dish delicious. So we offer these premiums together to you to try it. It costs no extra price.

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- No. 8—Cake Pan  
Given for 28 coupons, or 5 coupons and 23 cents.
- No. 9—Windsor Kettle—6 quart  
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- No. 10—Deep Pudding Pan—2 qt.  
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- No. 11—Sheet Tea Kettle—5½ qt.  
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Cut out the coupon in this ad. It takes the place of two of the Quaker Oats coupons. Then each 25c package has two coupons—each the package has one. Buy two Quaker Oats and get them. Send them to us with the coupon we print here, and get a full set of this Silverware free. We send it by post prepaid.

#### This Coupon Good for Two

This coupon counts the same as two coupons from the Quaker Oats packages, when sent with the regular coupon. But only one of these coupons can apply on any one article. The rest must be Quaker Oats coupons.

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(1600)

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110 University Ave., Toronto, Canada.  
Calendar on application E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal.

When You Write -- Mention Farm and Dairy

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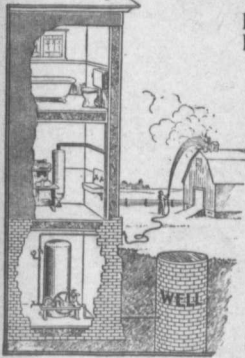
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### Something New in Labor Savers With the Household Editor

**W**HILE in conversation with a  
man who had dropped into our of-  
fice one day not long ago, the  
conversation drifted around to house-  
hold conveniences. As this man is  
interested in seeing the women-folk  
have a suggestion along a new line,  
I'll tell you what I consider a handy  
device," he remarked. "It's one of  
these dinner wagons, which are meet-  
ing with favor in a number of homes.  
But while I consider the dinner wagon  
a great convenience, I have still an-  
other idea along this line, of saving

# Empire WATER SUPPLY System



## EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE IN THE FARM HOME RUNNING WATER FOR EVERY FARM NEED

Why not provide your farm home with just as good conveniences as any city house? It can be easily done at a most moderate cost and it will not only provide greater comfort for your family and lighten burdens, but will increase the value of your property as well. Just think of a strictly modern bathroom with all fittings—running hot and cold water in the kitchen and other parts of the house, in the barn and outbuildings. Do away with the old, unhealthy, inconvenient outdoor cesspool and water-lugging methods.

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describing the Empire System. Write us your requirements and we will send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs.

Outfit includes bathroom fittings, kitchen sink and hot water boiler for range, Pneumatic Pressure plant and all piping complete. Prices \$225 or more for extra fittings. NOW is a good time to find out about it. Let us send you a free estimate.

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## USEFUL PRESERVING HINTS

### Here's the Way to Succeed in Jam or Jelly Making.

- 1o—Use ripe—but not over-ripe fruit.
- 2o—Buy St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated Sugar. It is guaranteed pure Sugar Cane Sugar, and free from foreign substances which might prevent jellies from setting and later on cause preserves to ferment.

- 3o—Cook well.
- 4o—Clean, and then by boiling at least 10 minutes, sterilize your jars perfectly before pouring in the preserves or jelly.

Success will surely follow the use of all these hints.

We advise purchasing the Red Diamond Extra Granulated in the 100 lb. bags which as a rule is the most economical way and assures absolutely correct weight.



Dealers can supply the Red Diamond in either fine, medium, or coarse grain, at your choice.

Many other handy refinery sealed packages to choose from.

**St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.**

### Another Opinion Offered

**R**EGARDING "School-Mar'm's" query, this is a question which has come to careful mothers again and again. We send our little ones to the school as pure as babes, but, alas and alack, that invariably is the last of it, and I am pleased to think that this question is to be discussed in our Fine Club.

The problem is now can the trouble be remedied? I would suggest that we begin at home. Talk plainly, in child-talk, to the children. Yes, I know, the mother is asked to ask difficult questions, but let us fortify ourselves for the work by reading and studying suitable helps for the instruction of our children. Don't leave it to all bad-minded schoolma'ts to tell them. We should warn the children and make confidants of them. If there is anything they want to know have them come to us for information. Above all things we should have the confidence of our children before starting them off to school.

Then, again, is it right for a teacher to leave her scholars for an hour alone? Would Mrs. A. ask that before they started to school? If the children can get along with a cold lunch, why not the teachers? An imposition, did you say? Why should it be so? If we take into consideration the short hours of the teacher, the salary paid, length of holidays, etc., I think we will find that it is one of the best professions there are. Then why, if the teacher has the interests of her pupils at heart, should she not stay and share their noon hour with them? I feel sure if this were carried out, there would be none of the trouble which it is impossible to eradicate from the mind of the child if once implanted there.

How anxious we are lest our children contract a contagious disease, although they will in all probability recover from it, and yet how careless we are about their morals becoming corrupted. Let us see about it, mothers, and if there is anything we can do, let us do it—"Aunt Beth."

### Threshers Coming Tomorrow

Mrs. M. Lewis, Essex Co., Ont.

**W**HEN I was a youngster, I thought that threshing day was quite a big event and I would look forward to it with a considerable amount of pleasure. It was very interesting to me to have 15 or 20 men crowd into the kitchen for meals and the heaps of good things with which our table was always laden, made me wish that my appetite and capacity were doubled for the occasion. That was before I was old enough to realize how much work threshing day meant for the women around the house. Since I have had the management of my own home though, threshing day has taken on a new aspect, as it is one of the busiest days of the year.

My methods of serving meals to the men are somewhat different to those followed when I was a girl. Then, the women of the community vied with one another to see who could set the finest meal before the men and our table would be loaded with a number of more varieties of food. It is my opinion that men who are working hard appreciate a few varieties of food well cooked and plenty of it, rather than an endless list of delicacies.

Good roast beef and gravy with mashed potatoes are always good, although I think most people serve the threshers beef, so sometimes I make a change and have veal. A couple of kinds of vegetables, (very often boiled corn if it is ready to use at that time), and probably pickles, constitute the staples for the remainder of the first course. Tea biscuits along with

(Continued on page 25.)

ALL the vegetables for table use successfully with experience, as they are prepared beyond a process of sterilization pack method is sufficient even very young girls' feet results. Under

canning on a very is advisable to use every farm and home, vide, such as a wash-tight-fitting lid for the

In the bottom of the placed a piece of board or pieces of lath nailed a piece of heavy wire to the glass jars and becoming too hot when the flame. A layer of the sterilized tops and another for blanching in knives, clean wiping of clean, fresh water placed conveniently at to the home canner. any type whatever, per and rubber fit perfectly poorest kind of economical rubber ring or a top tinest chip out of the

Use only fresh, ten which are not overripe sound vegetables are cooking. Scalding and two different terms in each has a definite form. Scalding refers shorter term of pre-sterilizing and is chiefly used to while blanching signifies a period of quick cooking boiling water or with has other important herein explained. Blanching means to pour over the product to continue to keep boiling specified for eating or dipping means to plunge into cold water and immediately. The cold lowers blanching.

Sterilizing period refers the filled jars are kept point in the boiler (or a To sterilize means to find a period to destroy spores, molds, yeasts, etc. be in the product or of the jars, and which destroyed, would cause ducts to decay. Scalding close the mouth of the feebly that no further enter the sterilized can. This can only be seen fitted with perfect rubber Canners will do well the full value of the cold-dipping process.

For blanching are:

1. To loosen skins so removed without injury
  2. To eliminate object and strong flavors in vegetable
  3. To start the flow of which is later arrested dip.
  4. To reduce the bulk ensure a full pack.
- The reasons for the cooking blanching are:
1. To separate the cooking loosened in the blanching in the pulp under them
  2. To arrest the flow-ter which blanching starts ensures the liquor in the clear and enhances the of the product (an important exhibition purposes).
  3. To make the product die while packing the jar
  4. Blanching and cold care of the work which done by intermittent c

# Canning Vegetables and Greens

By Mrs. R. J. Deachman

ALL the vegetables and greens fit for table use may be canned successfully without previous experience, as they require little preparation beyond washing, and the process of sterilization by the cold pack method is simple enough for even very young girls to obtain perfect results. Unless you are taking up canning or a very large scale, it is advisable to use only one vegetable every farm and home may easily provide, such as a wash boiler with a tight-fitting lid for a sterilizing vat. In the bottom of the boiler should be placed a piece of board full of holes, or a piece of lath nailed crosswise, or a piece of heavy wire netting to protect the glass jars from breaking by becoming too hot when standing over the flame. A large wire mesh hold the sterilized tops and rubbers, and another for blanching purposes, paring knives, clean wiping cloths, plenty of clean, fresh water, and a clock placed conveniently, are all essentials to the home canner. Jars may be of any type whatever, provided the tops and rubbers fit perfectly. It is the poorest kind of economy to use an old rubber ring or a top with even the tiniest chip out of the rim.

Use only fresh, tender vegetables, which are not over-ripened. Spoiled, unsound vegetables are not restored by cooking. Scalding and blanching are two different terms in canning, and each has a definite purpose to perform. Scalding refers to a much shorter term of preliminary heating, and is chiefly used to loosen skins, while blanching signifies a much longer period of quick cooking, either in boiling water or with live steam, and has other important functions, as herein explained. Blanching (or parboiling) means to pour boiling water over the product to be canned, and continue to keep boiling for the time specified for each vegetable. Cold dipping means to plunge the product into cold water and out again immediately. The cold dip always reduces blanching.

Sterilizing period refers to the time the filled jars are kept at boiling point in the boiler (or sterilizing vat). To sterilize means to boil for a sufficient period to destroy all bacteria, spores, molds, yeasts, etc., which may be in the product or on the outside of the jars, and which, if not destroyed, would cause canned products to decay. Sealing means to close the mouth of the jars so effectively that no further bacteria can enter the sterilized canned product. This can only be secured with jars fitted with perfect rubbers and tops. Canners will do well to understand the full value of the blanching and cold-dipping process. The reasons for blanching are:

1. To loosen skins so they may be removed without injury to the pulp.
  2. To eliminate objectionable solids and strong flavors in vegetables.
  3. To start the flow of color matter, which is later arrested in the cold dip.
  4. To reduce the bulk, in order to ensure a full pack.
- The reasons for the cold dip follow:
1. To separate the skins which have loosened in the blanching, by hardening the pulp under them.
  2. To arrest the flow of color matter which blanching started. This ensures the liquor in the jars being clear and enhances the appearance of the product (an important point for exhibition purposes).
  3. To make the product easy to handle while packing the jars.
- Blanching and cold dipping take care of the work which was formerly done by intermittent or fractional

sterilization methods of canning, and therefore has greatly shortened and simplified the work. The flavor, texture and color are improved by the blanching process, and it also destroys some of the acids which form salts of tin, and preserves through the cold dip the volatile oils and other substances which give to each its distinctive flavor. In the canning of greens this blanching is best performed by steaming instead of by hot water, as more of the volatile oils and mineral substances are thus preserved. For this reason greens are best cooked in a steamer at all times.

Preservatives and canning compounds are harmful to the health and should not be used in any form. Cold-

pack canning is adequate to produce the acute of high-class goods, and therefore it becomes unnecessary for any one to experiment with what is, to say the least, tampering with pure foods.

Vegetables canned in glass should either be stored in the dark or have jars wrapped in paper to preserve their color.

When placing jars in the sterilizer the tops must be left a little loose. The steam which collects inside the jars must have a way to escape. With screw-topped jars screw down the tops until they catch but are not absolutely tight. Do not give them a full turn. If using jars with wire springs which clamp over a glass top, leave the lower side spring up until sterilizing period is finished.

On no account must jars be opened after sterilizing period. The tiniest bubble of unsterilized air is sufficient,

to cause a whole jar to decay. If the product has shrunk or some of the water escaped in steam, it will not hurt the sterilized vacuum. If for exhibition purposes it is desirable to have full jars, they should be opened and refilled when about three-quarters done and returned to the sterilizer. Work rapidly.

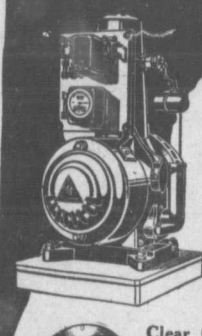
### Apparatus.

Cut the stalks off to a length that will stand upright in pint jars. If more of the stalks are tender enough to use, can them separately. Blanch in boiling water for five minutes. Drain and cold dip them. Wash sterilized pint jars closely and neatly, having all heads up. Add one teaspoon salt to each jar and pour in boiling water to completely fill the jars. Adjust rubbers and tops and

(Continued on page 25.)

# DELO-LIGHT

## Even Electricity On the Farm Now— AT SMALL COST



Electricity that seemed so wonderful to the farmer, yet so unattainable, can now be had on every farm. More wonderful still, its cost is low—averaging less than five cents a day. Most wonderful of all, this great achievement is completely efficient, absolutely reliable in every single detail. The name alone must prove to you how perfect and how simple Delco-Light is. Now through Delco-Light, you can make farm life brighter, pleasanter, easier. No more bother with old-fashioned, dim, kerosene lamps—but a brilliant, clear, convenient light or power—just at the turning of a switch.

## The Greatest City Advantage

Electricity is not a luxury any more than water; it is a necessity. It is to have such conveniences as Delco-Light gives that many farmers—especially the younger ones—desert the country for the city. Delco-Light will make your home brighter, more cheerful, more enjoyable. In the odd moments left at the end of each day's toil you can read—by the light that all can enjoy.



## Clear Convenient Light, Everywhere on the Farm

Delco-Light has made the old oil lantern around the barn as out-of-date as the horse-drawn wagon. All the light you want in any part of the barn can be had by simply turning a switch. Down at the end of your lane, up in the hay-loft, in the tool-shed—anywhere and everywhere you can have a perfect, cheerful light without fuss or trouble. Chores will go off easier half the time you now spend. Animals can be watered with Delco-Light.

## So Simple that a Child Can Operate It

The Delco-Light is a complete isolated electric plant—combining gasoline engine, dynamo, specially designed batteries, and a switchboard. Weight is 225 pounds, capable of delivering 750 watts. Low voltage—90 volts—eliminates all danger. Gasoline engine air-cooled, so no danger of freezing. Starts itself on pressing of a lever. Automatically cuts off switch when batteries are fully charged. Run once or twice a week it will supply all current needed—also will operate in without trouble. Nothing to get out of order. Batteries, specially of sealed glass jar type, come built for Delco-Light.

## A CANADIAN SUCCESS

"Electricity for EVERY Home in Canada." That is the Delco-Light ambition—to bring all the convenience, all the brilliance of electricity to every home in Canada that now is without it. This great advantage is yours as well as ideal its successful attainment is as simple as the Delco-Light plant is thoroughly reliable and efficient. Delco-Light is the wonderful organization still—Delco-Light, all of them about Delco-Light and its possibilities.

## Clean, Safe, Cheap

None of the grease and grime with which kerosene lamps. A turn of the switch and the electric bulb floods your room with brilliance—no smoke, no heat, no fumes. Delco-Light does not need to be careful and dirty—no danger of explosion. Best of all, Delco-Light is so wonderfully cheap, average cost per day is less than 2 cents.

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**\$375.** Delco-Light, with starting, lighting and ignition for automobiles.

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING COMPANY DAYTON, OHIO.

# C. H. ROKE

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168 Bay Street, TORONTO  
Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write at once for Open Territory.



## POWER

Delco-Light is low voltage, and is safe. But it delivers power that will run any motor you wish to connect with. Think of the saving of labor—Delco-Light installed in your home. Cream separator, churn, washing machine all run on Delco-Light power. Save your wife and your hard toil. Will pump all the water you need—cleaner—drive a food chopper—make your life on the farm easier, pleasanter, more enjoyable.

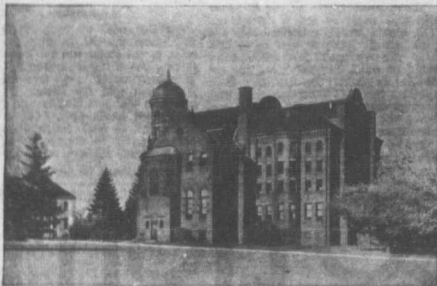
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Full descriptive folder. Write now to any Canadian office (there is one in your district) for illustrated folder describing Delco-Light. Learn how simply it is operated—how wonderful its conveniences are—how it saves time and money. Write today for the information you will be glad to get you free.

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# YOUNG MAN!

## IF YOU CAN'T GO TO WAR GO—TO COLLEGE



Massey Hall and Library, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

SEPTEMBER TO APRIL AT COLLEGE  
APRIL TO SEPTEMBER AT HOME

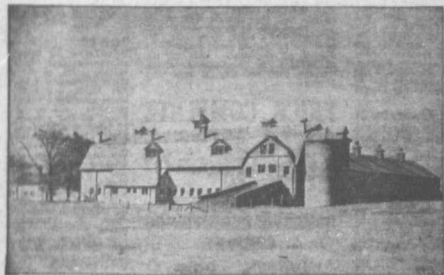
### The Farmers of To-morrow are you young men of to-day

If you say you farm only as well as your father did, then it is no credit to you. You ought to farm better, or you are not as good a man as your father. He had not the opportunities and advantages that are held out to you to-day. A course at the O. A. C. will fit you to understand and appreciate the farm. It teaches you the most scientific, up-to-date methods of farming, and shows you how to apply these methods to your individual agricultural needs and problems. Write and ask us about a course at the O. A. C. We will advise you frankly.

Public school education is sufficient for admission. Board, tuition and other expenses most reasonable. If you wish to take the Four Year Course for the degree of B.S.A., you do not require matriculation standing.

College Opens September 19th.

Write for a Calendar of the Regular Course.



Dairy Stables at Ontario Agricultural College.

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

## The Ontario Agricultural College

GUELPH, ONT.



## Household Exhibits at Fall Fairs

ARE the exhibits relating to the home really coming up to the ideal standard at our fall fairs? Do we take the interest in household exhibits that should be taken in order to keep the women of our community enthusiastic and interested from year to year? What should be the real purpose of fair exhibits? These are questions which confront us when the fall fair season comes around.

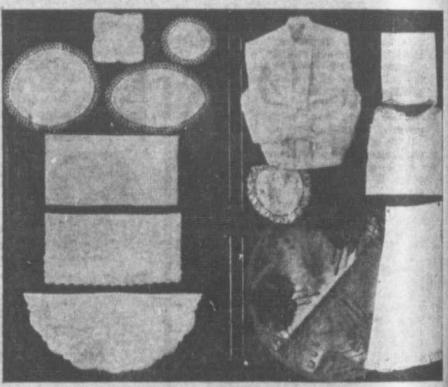
In too many communities, we fear, there has been a tendency to get into a rut in connection with the household end of our fall fairs, and the real motive of competitive exhibits is lost, the object being simply to follow an old custom. Take the needlework exhibit, for instance. Year after year the same eyelet table cover, silk cushion top, stenciled drape, drawn-thread tray cloths, embroidered centre pieces, crazy patchwork quilts, and even the crocheted bedspread, which has been handed down for generations, are exhibited with pride. As there is little competition, the same prizes are awarded from year to year. Why not make a change here and specify that those who win a prize on an article one year are debarred from entering it again. Instead of having all fancy goods, why not include good types of kitchen aprons, attractive and economical house dresses, practical clothes for small children, and so forth.

Then there are the culinary exhibits, consisting of home-made canned goods, and various kinds of cookery. These are worthy of a large

place at the fair. Another class which might well find a place in connection with our household exhibits is that of home-made conveniences and devices. There is considerable scope here for the person who has made labor savers for the home, either to display the articles they have made or to reproduce on paper the ideas they have along this line. Here, again, an article should not be entered a second time after having received a prize.

The prime factor after the exhibits have been entered, is to see that they are arranged attractively. These in charge of this work have it in their power to make or mar the effect. While the lighting should be good, neither the needlework nor culinary exhibits should be exposed to strong sunlight. The exhibits should be placed so that they can be examined to good advantage without being handled. A dark background is good for needlework, while lighter is good for culinary, especially canned goods. The accompanying illustrations will give an idea of good and bad arrangement, which may be helpful.

The industry, artistic instinct and ingenuity of our farm women should make it possible to have splendid household exhibits at our fairs every year. Let us keep in mind that the real purpose of our fair exhibits is not so much the following of a custom as to endeavor to show qualities that make for excellence, and to encourage the interest of the community in housekeeping products, as expressed through our exhibits.



Good and Poor Arrangement of Articles.

August 31, 1916.

## Threshers Coming

(Continued from page 869)

bread are very appetizing and quite commonly served and don't seem to have the reputation of making nice flaky biscuits. My husband thinks I make nice buns. If at all possible, I usually plan to have a liberal supply of fresh bread and really, they disappear like hotcakes. I don't believe in having two or three kinds of bread serve the men for dinner. I know nearing the last couple, —not two or three either, but several pies or cakes.

It has been my practice for a year or two, to serve either with the pie or after quite frequently I have had if the weather is extremely find that these cool dishes are appreciated very much and require a great deal of preparation as we always have ice in our ice house and ice cream freezer.

I mention more work than I can do, but I have found it especially good to exchange the men do on threshing and usually have a couple of

"What about supper," I remark? Well, in this line the freedom to stop work in so that the men can do their chores and it saves a great deal of work I can

## Canning Vegetables

(Continued from page 869)

partially tighten tops, fill jars in the boiler or bottom. Have water in boiler hot, and sufficient to three-quarters way up the boiler lid on tight. Bring and sterilize (boil) for one hour. Remove lid, allow to escape for a moment, then remove from boiler and invert in order to test the seal.

Blanch in boiling water 15 minutes. Drain and cold in jars, adding one level teaspoon to each quart and boiling completely fill jars. Put on tops and partially tighten. Place in boiler and boil for one and a half hours. Tighten tops and remove from boiler.

Carrots and Parsnips. Blanch five minutes in boiling water. Remove and drain with a vegetable brush. Tables are large it may be longer period on level tops. Slightly loosen the skins. Partially or in sections. Add teaspoon salt and boiling completely fill jars. Put on tops and partially tighten. Sterilize for one and a half hours. Tighten tops and remove from boiler.

Beets. Tender young beets will five to 10 minutes. Older beets require longer. Blanch them will slip. Cold dip them, skins and stems. Pack whole or in sections. Add one teaspoon salt and boiling water upon period on level tops. Completely fill jars. Put on tops and partially tighten. Sterilize one and a half hours. Tighten tops and remove from boiler.

Turnips. Slice or cut in sections and blanch 10 minutes in boiling water and cold dip them. Pack in jars, adding one level teaspoon to each quart and boiling completely fill jars. Put on tops and partially tighten. Place in boiler and steam



### Threshers Coming Tomorrow

(Continued from page 22.)

bread are very appetizing and they are quite commonly served around here. I don't seem to have the happy faculty of making nice flaky biscuits, but my husband thinks I make particularly nice buns. If at all possible, therefore, I usually plan to have a plentiful supply of fresh buns on hand, and, really, they disappear like hot cakes. I don't believe in having cookies and two or three kinds of layer cakes to serve the men for dinner, so I am now nearing the last course with a pie,—not two or three kinds of pie either, but several pies of one kind.

It has been my practice for the last year or two, to serve ice cream, either with the pie or afterwards, and quite frequently I have had tea also if the weather is extremely warm. I find that these cool dishes are appreciated very much and it does not require a great deal of time to prepare them as we always have a supply of ice in our ice house and have an ice cream freezer.

Just one more point which helps to lighten my work on threshing days considerably. A couple of my neighbors and I have found that it is a splendid idea to exchange work as the men do on threshing days, so I usually have a couple of helpers.

"What about supper," did someone remark? Well, in this locality it is the custom to stop work in good time, so that the men can go home to do their chores and it saves the women a great deal of work I can assure you.

### Canning Vegetables and Greens

(Continued from page 23.)

partially tighten tops. Place the filled jars in the boiler on the false bottom. Have water in boiler warm, not hot, and sufficient to come about three-quarters way up the jars. Put boiler lid on tight. Bring to a boil and sterilize (boil) for one and a half hours. Remove lid, allow steam to escape for a moment, tighten tops, remove from boiler and invert to cool in order to test the seal. Wrap jars in paper or store in the dark.

#### Peas, Beans, Okra.

Blanch in boiling water five to 10 minutes. Drain and cold dip. Pack in jars, adding one level teaspoon salt to each quart and boiling water to completely fill the jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Place in boiler and sterilize for one and a half hours. Tighten tops and store.

#### Carrots and Parsnips.

Blanch five minutes in boiling water and cold dip them. Remove skins with a vegetable brush. If the vegetables are large it may require a longer period of blanching to properly loosen the skins. Pack whole, sliced or in sections. Add one level teaspoon salt and boiling water to completely fill jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize for one and a half hours. Tighten tops and remove from boiler.

#### Beets.

Tender young beets will blanch in five to 10 minutes. Older beets may require longer. Blanch until skins will slip. Cold dip them. Remove skins and stems. Pack whole, sliced or in sections. Add one large teaspoon salt and boiling water to completely fill jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Sterilize one and a half hours, and be sure to store in the dark to preserve their beautiful coloring.

#### Turnips.

Slice or cut in sections. Peel, blanch 10 minutes in boiling water and cold dip them. Pack closely in jars, adding one level teaspoon salt to each quart and boiling water to completely fill jars. Put on rubbers and tops and partially tighten tops. Put jars in boiler and sterilize one

and a half hours. Tighten tops and remove from boiler.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Swiss Chard, Brussels Sprouts.  
Soak in slightly salted water for half an hour to improve the flavor. Blanch 10 minutes to reduce the bulk. Drain and cold dip. Cut as for table use and pack into jars, adding one level teaspoon salt and boiling water to completely fill. Sterilize one and a half hours. Tighten tops and remove.

### More Choice Desserts

#### Strawberry Pie.

Make a nice crust and bake and cool it. Put into it a quart well with powdered sugar. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff and sweetened a little.

Cover berries with this and brown in a hot oven.

#### Gooseberry Pudding.

Butter well a pudding dish and place in it a thick layer of green gooseberries. Sprinkle with sugar; cover with a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of fruit, sugar, bread crumbs, and so on, until dish is filled, having top layer of bread crumbs dotted with bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven. When ready to serve dot over with currant jelly.

#### Apple Sauce Pie.

Beat the yolks of two eggs with one-half cup sugar until light. Then beat in two cups sweetened apple sauce. Flavor to suit the taste and bake in one crust. With whites of two eggs and two tablespoons powdered sugar, make meringue. Brown lightly in oven.



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## What Will Fall Styles Be?

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest pattern. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of the pattern desired. Orders are filled within one week or 10 days after receipt. Prices of patterns to Our Folks, 10c. each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Cow Test  
The Results Are Pro

THE first Cow-Test in British Columbia was held under the supervision of the Dominion Department in 1906. At that time were formed in Nanaimo, Island, Cowichan, (associations), and Arns the system then following and sampling of place at the farms at val; for example, on and 20th. The weights entered on a form for purpose, and these brought with the samples, to usually the local are were tested for but supervision, about 100 around each month to At the conclusion of butterfat tests were entered the weights of milk, the said to the agricultural at Ottawa, where the calculations occurred, and the results were transmitted to members.

Old System Unsatisfactory  
This system was followed by two fair success, members fell out of the such an extent that the enough cows under test employ a man solely for department then arranged managers of the various to carry on the work, the said at the rate of one for each sample tested, of testing was carried on spasmodically for several in the year 1912, the 30 surviving associations total of 34 members and in looking back over the following may be set down reasons for the work to sure up to the anticipated members:

1. The weighing and sampling hurriedly and care in many cases was a responsible hired help.
2. Often only a few of which were believed to were submitted to the test, concerning which was needed, were ignored.
3. Cows were tested on periods, because the job became more and interest faded.
4. The samples were often taken, great variations in the tests from month to in consequence, the farms satisfied with the results.
5. In a few instances the for the sake of quickly her sale, took unfair samples at 6. Food costs were selected for consideration; consequently, the results were based on the real value of the different herd.

The member who did all work of feeding, weighing, pling, and who did his work and conscientiously, made gress, and many good herds to be traced to a careful process carried on by the

The Province Takes It  
On January 1, 1913, the Department of Agriculture, agreement, placed the on work in British under the control of the authorities.

The following copy of the back use of in this work I scriber the type of association which we now have a number essential operation: in any district offering, w

## My Treasure Book

Until Mappin & Webb opened a store of their own in Montreal, the woman who possessed a copy of their English catalogue counted herself of the elect. It was her choicest possession—a rare edition—eagerly consulted—jealously guarded—because so few of these found their way to Canada.

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## Twenty Years After

LOOK ahead twenty years; it seems a long period, but it swiftly passes when one is engaged with pressing duties.

An endowment policy in The Mutual Life of Canada, payable twenty years hence, seems at first thought a slow method of saving money.

But, should the assured die at any time during the twenty years, immediately the whole amount of the policy is available for his family.

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The Mutual is paying from \$140.00 to \$150.00 at the end of the 20-year endowment term for every \$100.00 invested; you will be satisfied while the policy lasts and also when it matures "twenty years after" if it is a policy in The Mutual Life of Canada.

Is there a Mutual Policy in your Home?

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EVEN in late summer one's wardrobe often needs replenishing. In some respects, however, one can buy to considerable advantage at this season of the year, as it is quite common to see marked-down materials and remnants of summer goods, from which one can make dainty clothes for late summer or fall wear. Although it is not quite early to be talking of fall fashions, the new models are being shown to some extent at least and it is always interesting to note the features of the coming season. Suits, if it is recorded, will be much in use, taking the place of sarfats to a certain extent. Plain fabrics are trimmed with plain materials and vice versa. Some of the suits for fall are showing a decidedly new type of coat, it reaching within a few inches of the skirt hem. Others are shorter, coming to the knee. Big collars are another striking feature of these new coats and should prove quite attractive to those who are looking for a new suit for fall.

We are told that very old-fashioned dress trimmings are new again, including frills and ruffles and silk fringe. We note, too, that in many instances, collars on dresses or blouses are cut to stand up high in the back and run off to a narrow "V" opening in the front.

1788—Girl's Dress—This little design would be suitable either for a dress made from this material for summer wear or a kid be utilized in making up dresses for autumn. If preferred the collar may be omitted as shown in the small view. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1788—Ladies' Combination—A combination suit such as the one illustrated herewith is something that meets with favor by many and this style is indeed attractive. The drawers are of the easiest design. Three sizes: small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

1797—Girl's Dress—If this dress is to be worn during the remaining hot weather, it would be well to have short sleeves, probably long sleeves are more practical. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1810—Ladies' Costume—The model should catch the eye of those who are looking for something new and unique. The blouse has a style all its own, the most portion in the front being a decided change from vests which have been shown so much. The collar, too, is trimmed with a narrow ruffle around the edge finished in front with a tiny bow. The skirt is quite suitable either for separate wear or to be made from same material as blouse. The one effect over the hips is becoming to many figures. This style calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 22 to 44 inches bust measure and the skirt from 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

1785—Middy Dress—This model does in simple style feature many commendable features. It is a change from the usual middy suit and the effect is quite the same. Four sizes: 4, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1801—Girl's Apron and Cap—One splendid way to interest the young school girl in house work is to make her a general apron—one that will keep her dress and skirt clean and the cap to match. Then she is all ready for work. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1788—House Dress—One of the latest designs in house dresses is shown here. If desired, this may be buttoned down the entire front and can then be opened for fronting. The pockets are made of contrasting material, form the trimming necessary. Seven sizes: 12 to 44 inches bust measure.

Our Fall and Winter catalogue is now ready for distribution and at extra 25 cents along with your pattern order, will entitle you to one.

# Cow Testing in British Columbia

## The Results Are Proving to be Highly Beneficial—T. A. Wiancho, Provincial Dairy Commissioner.

THE first Cow-Testing Associations in British Columbia were organized under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1906. At that time associations were formed in Nanaimo, Salt Spring Island, Cowichan, Chilliwack (two associations), and Armstrong. With the system then followed, the weighing and sampling of the milk took place at the farms at definite intervals; for example, on the 10th, 20th, and 30th. The weights obtained were entered on a form provided for the purpose, and these brought, together with the samples, to a central point, usually the local creamery, where they were tested for butterfat by the supervisor; whose duty it was to come around each month to do the testing. At the conclusion of the work the butterfat tests were entered up against the weights of milk, and these were sent to the agricultural department at Ottawa, where the necessary calculations occurred, and from whence the results were transmitted to the members.

### Old System Unsatisfactory.

This system was followed for a year or two with fair success, but gradually members fell out of the association to such an extent that there were not enough cows under test to profitably employ a man solely for testing. The department then arranged with the managers of the various creameries to carry on the work, the latter being paid at the rate of five cents a month for each sample tested. This system of testing was carried on more or less spasmodically for several years, until the year 1911, there were only three surviving associations, with a total of 34 members and 170 cows. In looking back over this work the following may be set down as the main reasons for the work falling to pieces up to the anticipations of the members:

1. The weighing and sampling was often hurriedly and carelessly done, and in many cases was left to irresponsible hired help.
2. Often only a few of the cows which were believed to be the best were submitted to the test; the poorer ones, concerning which information was needed, were ignored.
3. Cows were tested only for short periods, because the job became wearisome and interest faded.

4. The samples being often carelessly taken, great variations were shown in the tests from month to month, and in consequence, the farmer was not satisfied with the results.

5. In a few instances some farmers, for the sake of quickly building up a high-producing herd for subsequent sale, took unfair samples and weights.

6. Food costs were seldom taken into consideration; consequently little was learned about the real comparative value of the different cows in a herd.

The member who did all his own work of feeding, weighing and sampling, and who did his work carefully and conscientiously, made much progress, and many good herds to-day are to be traced to a careful weeding-out process carried on by these men.

The Province Takes Hold.  
On January 1, 1913, the federal department of agriculture, by mutual agreement, placed the cow-testing association work in British Columbia under the control of the provincial authorities.

The following copy of a circular made use of in this work briefly describes the type of association, of which we now have a number in successful operation:

In any district offering, within rea-

sonable reaching distance, a minimum of 400 cows, the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture will assist in instituting and conducting a Cow-Testing Association, to be organized and incorporated under the Agricultural Associations Act.

The plan to be followed provides that a competent tester, fully equipped shall proceed from farm to farm overnight, shall weigh, sample and test the night and morning's milk of all the cows, and enter the results obtained, with the value of butterfat computed at current rates, in a book which is left with the farmer. He will also keep accounts of the food fed the cows, valuing the same on a basis set by the directors of the association for the current period. He will call nine times each year at each farm when the weighing and recording of the milk of all the cows is carried out daily, and twelve times each year at all others.

It shall be the duty of each member of the association:

- (1) To provide board and lodging for the tester while engaged in this work at his farm.
- (2) To convey the tester to his next destination, the route being arranged for the convenience of all parties.
- (3) To pay to the secretary of the association a yearly membership fee of \$1.00, to cover cost of chemicals, breakages, etc., and also at the rate of one dollar (\$1) per cow per annum, payable at the end of that quarter in which the testing of each cow commences.

The Live Stock Branch will provide the complete testing outfit and all books, forms and sheets necessary for the carrying out of the work. It will also find a competent tester and undertake to advance his salary monthly, settling therefor with the secretary of the association quarterly.

Members must ensure to submit all their cows to the test, and to continue in the association for two years, unless they sell out or remove from the district.

### The New Order.

The first of these associations was established in the Chilliwack Valley in May, 1913. Previous to its organization the district was thoroughly canvassed by a member of the dairy division, and the subject was thoroughly discussed at a number of public meetings. The testers secured by the dairy division for this work are men with good training in official test work, and possessing, also, dairy farm experience.

In addition to the attention given to the sampling and testing which are done by the man in charge, the cost of feed per cow is worked out in close consultation with each dairyman personally, and this has awakened the interest of many men who were feeding all cows alike, regardless of individual production. These men are now endeavoring to get each cow to do her best, feeding liberally but not measuring out high-priced feeds to cows lacking in dairy tendency and in the capacity to turn feed into profitable quantities of milk and butterfat.

The distinguishing and outstanding feature of this system of cow-testing work lies in that the feed is given consideration, and that authentic records are produced, because the milk is carried out in undisturbed parties. This is of known importance in the making of official or semi-official records, or any records which are to be received by the public at face value. On the strength of these records dairy cattle may be safely

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- Hycintus**, all colors, per doz. 40c, 55c, 65c, and \$1.00. If required by mail add 15c. per doz.
- Single and Double Tulips**, all colors, per doz. 16c, required by mail add 15c. per doz.
- Narcissus and Daffodils**, all shades, per doz. 25c, 45c, and 60c. If required by mail add 15c. to 20c. per doz.

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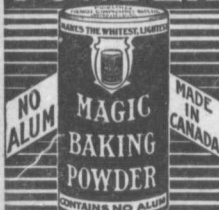
This dress is to be  
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have short sleeves,  
no more practical,  
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bought or sold, as they will come to be more and more in the future.

The records are also for the full period of lactation, which point Mr. C. F. Whitley, the Dominion official in charge of cow-testing, laments is often neglected, resulting not only in incomplete but in misleading records. The persistent milker with a relatively small yield may make a better showing for the year than another with a brilliant but brief lactation period.

In figuring out the cost of production from each cow, food costs only have been considered, no attempt having been made to charge up to the cow such items as labor, interest and depreciation. The feed values in general use among the associations are somewhat about as follows:

Pasture	.....	\$1 to \$2 per month
Hay	.....	\$8 to \$10 per ton
Oat hay	.....	\$8 to \$10 per ton
Mangels	.....	\$2.50 per ton
Turpils	.....	\$3 per ton
Corn or clover silage	.....	\$3 per ton
Green feed other than cut	.....	\$2 per ton
Grain, bought—Price per car load lots.	.....	
Grain, home grown—Price per car load lots, minus 30 per cent.	.....	

### The Results.

Some of the most noticeable results of the association work are:

Marked improvement in the feeding of dairy cattle, and especially in the greater use of supplementary green feeds, fed during the summer and early fall months, when green clover, oats and peas, kale, green corn and the like are used to great advantage.

More interest is being taken by the farmer in individual cows, and the records kept are teaching him how the much cows do produce in a lactation period, and what it costs in feed to get that production.

There has been a decided change in regard to grain feeding. Instead of the old way of feeding all cows alike, regardless of the amount of milk produced, the individual cow is receiving grain according to her need in keeping up the milk supply.

The use of pure-bred sires, and the

culling out of the poorer cows, is gradually raising the production of milk and butter fat. The better feeding and care of the calves and young stock will have a very marked improvement on the standard of the cows of the future.

The production of a cleaner milk, more regularity in milking, the building of more sanitary barns and dairies, more light, better ventilation, better water supply, early stabling in the fall, and protection from cold rains.

### On Cleanliness

It is an undoubted fact that cheese that might otherwise be good, is spoiled before it is made—the milk is sergetously contaminated before it even gets into the factory. Dirt is the arch-enemy of the cheesemaker. It is impossible to make good cheese from dirty milk. Every effort should be made to secure that the milk as it comes into the dairy should be free from contamination of every kind. Cleanliness of the cow, of the milker, and of the utensils used, must be most scrupulously attended to.

Many cheesemakers seem to think that it does not matter if a little dirt gets into the milk so long as it is well strained afterwards. This, however, is a fallacy. If dirt has once been in milk, no matter how thoroughly it may be strained, the seeds of contamination have been sown. Bacteriologically it is no longer clean milk. The organisms which will produce trouble have been introduced; therefore to imagine that the strainer is going to remove all contamination is to lean on a broken reed. Therefore cheesemakers must be warned of a sense of false security in this respect.

Cheesemaking is a highly skilled art, and he who presides at the cheese tub, must have a deft hand which needs to be guided by an intelligent head.

Milking out of doors for cleanliness will be heartily commended.

### Factory Hints

By Geo. H. Barr, Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

THERE is nothing that will save Ontario's reputation for butter except the grading of cream. The West is rapidly supplying its own demand and what they do not supply, New Zealand is beginning to. Western people believe New Zealand butter superior to ours. Ninety per cent. of the cream in Alberta is graded and probably as much in Saskatchewan.

One can of tainted, grassy milk, will spoil a whole vat and the cheese that is made from it.

At Finch last year we did not have a sale of cheese, but what we got one-sixteenth of a cent more than any other factory in the district. We had good milk. We pay by test. We had a cool curing room. Makers, however, cannot afford to install cooling rooms in their own factories at the prices they now receive for making.

We have four methods of paying for milk, any one of which is preferred to the pooling system and so far as the farmer is concerned there is not a toss of a copper between the four methods as to justice in payment. It would be better for dairy authorities to agree on any one of these four methods than to retard the whole movement by bickering on small points.

At Finch we started with our patrons opposed to paying by test. We have done experimental work to show that we can make more cheese from richer milk. The results have been placed before the patrons and they now see the advantages and favor the test. I believe similar work could be done with patrons in any factory.

Makers should realize the advancing price of dairy supplies and take factories on that basis.—Frank Herx, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.

Of 150 factories in Western Ontario, 100 turn the cheese in the hoops in the morning.

# AVONDALE FARM OFFERINGS

We want to clear within three weeks, atleast, EIGHT young bulls, from 5 to 12 months, and are offering them at bargain prices.

SIRE: KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, a son of King of the Pontiacs, the only bull in the world with three 40 lb. daughters and seventeen 30 lb. daughters. Our bull is from Pontiac Artis 31.60 in 7 days, and over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year.

Junior Sire: WOODCREST SIR CLYDE, whose dam has 33.62 in 7 days, and over 1,000 lbs. of butter in 1 year.

These youngsters are all from tested dams with creditable records. They are priced to sell, and a guarantee of satisfaction goes with every one. TWO are ready for service.

Because we have the only 41 lb. cow in Canada, do not think all our prices are based on 40 lb. records. Those offered will be sold below their value. The dams of nearly all of them are certain to increase their records next freshening, most being 2 and 3 years old.

Our great young sire, son of May Echo Sylvia (41 lbs), and the great 44 lb. bull, is not yet open for public service, but we are offering several young females bred to him, and also WOODCREST SIR CLYDE at a price that will sell them, as we want to reduce our herd.

Address,

H. Lynn, Avondale Farm, R. R. No. 3  
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

# THE H



MILDRED PIETERTJE  
ASBEKERK.

Butter in 7 days at 3 y.

38.41.  
Milk in 7 days at 3 y.

67L6.  
She has a record of over

milk every day for a month

average of 92 lbs. per day.

HET LOO CLOTHIL

Butter 7 days at 2 years

Milk 7 days at 2 years

Butter 30 days at 2 y.

90.33.  
Milk 30 days at 2 y.

1818.5.

COLANTHA 4TH JOH.

Butter 1 day, 4.59 lbs.

Milk 1 day, 106.00 lbs.

Butter 7 days, 28.18 lbs.

Milk 7 days, 253.7 lbs.

Butter 1 year, 998.26 lbs.

Milk 1 year, 27,482.5 lbs.

WOODCREST

Milk seven days at 5 years

26.63.

Her year's record at a year

and she was the world's

DE VRIES SYLVIA—Milk

seven days at 6 years old,

SIR JOHANNA BURNSIDE

cow, 27.51; milk 30 days, 2

106.

OKVALE INKA JOHANN

7 days, 6 years old, 30,112;

days at 6 years, 112.76.

FAIRVIEW KORNOYKE

old, 514; butter 7 days at 4

2314.5; butter 30 days 4 y

HET LOO BOON—A Danish

—Milk 7 days 2 years old, 4

We extend a very cordial i  
A visit will repay you. Go  
the herd. Metropolitan car

W. J. Shaw, I

# THE HET LOO HERD, NEWMARKET

## At the W. J. Shaw Stock Farm

WELL HOUSED



Our Barns.

### A GOOD DAM

#### MILDRED PIETERTJE

ABBEKERK.

Butter in 7 days at 3 years old, 98.1.

Milk in 7 days at 3 years old 67.6.

She has a record of over 100 lbs. milk every day for a month, and an average of 92 lbs. per day for 92 days.

#### HET LOO CLOTHILDE.

Butter 7 days at 2 years old 22.2.

Milk 7 days at 2 years old, 433.8.

Butter 30 days at 2 years old, 90.23.

Milk 30 days at 2 years old, 1818.3.

COLANTHA 4TH JOHANNA.

Butter 1 day, 4.59 lbs.

Milk 1 day, 106.60 lbs.

Butter 7 days, 28.18 lbs.

Milk 7 days, 63.17 lbs.

Butter 1 year, 498.26 lbs.

Milk 1 year, 27,432.5 lbs.

### WOODCREST COLANTHA PIETJE

Milk seven days at 5 years old, 651.5; butter seven days at 6 years old 26.63.

Her year's record at a year and 11 months old was 20,550 pounds of milk, which was the world's record when made.

DE VRIES SYLVIA—Milk seven days at 6 years old, 510.9; butter seven days at 6 years old, 24.46.

SIR JOHANNA BURNSIDE—Milk mature cow, 698.4; butter mature cow, 27.51; milk 30 days, 2981; butter 30 days, 114.4; best day's milk, 106.

OAKVALE INKA JOHANNA—Milk 7 days, 6 years old, 542.6; butter 7 days, 6 years old, 30.112; milk 30 days at 6 years, 2,231; butter 30 days at 6 years, 112.76.

FAIRVIEW KORNDYKE BOON JOHANNA—Milk 7 days at 4 years old, 514; butter 7 days at 4 years old, 26.31; milk 30 days, 4 years old, 2314.5; butter 30 days 4 years old, 109.37.

HET LOO BOON—A daughter of the famous Rag Apple Korndyke 8th—Milk 7 days 2 years old, 447.4; butter 7 days 2 years old, 18.28.

## The Ladder of Holstein Success

There are at least four essentials to successful Holstein breeding, and we possess the quartette.

**A GOOD SIRE** is the main one. Take a look at our illustrated herewith. Unexcelled in type and breeding.

**A GOOD DAM** is the next in importance. We have many like **OAKVALE ELSIE JOHANNA**. Look at their records. Compare them with those of any herd in Canada.

**WELL HOUSED**. No animal or group of animals can do their best unless comfortable buildings and surroundings are provided. Our barns are second to none. Visit them and judge for yourself.

**WELL FED**. We have two Silos like the one illustrated. We have other feeds in like proportions. Everything necessary for the feeding of the high class herd found upon our farm.

### OAKVALE ELSIE JOHANNA

who won in the Dairy Test at Ottawa as a 2-year old. Here is some of her work:

3 yr. old record for 7 days, 27 lbs. butter.

4 yr. old record for 7 days, 29.17 lbs. butter.

5 yr. old record for 7 days, 31.76 lbs. butter.

Best day's milk, 98.5 lbs.

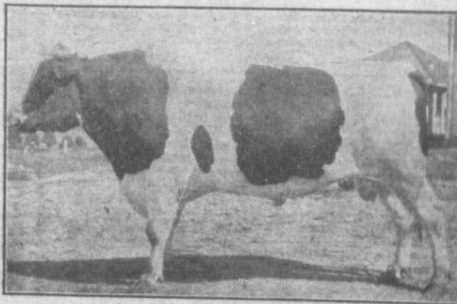
### PONTIAC KORNDYKE HET LOO.

Our senior herd sire is pronounced by the best critics of the breed to be the most outstanding individual in Canada. He has size, constitution, capacity and breeding. His pedigree is one of the richest in America. It will pay you to visit our farms to see Canada's greatest bull.



Oakvale Elsie Johanna.

### A GOOD SIRE



Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo.

## VISIT US WHEN AT THE EXHIBITION

We extend a very cordial invitation to all who are interested in Pure Breeds to visit us at Newmarket and see the Het Loo herd in their new home. A visit will repay you. Gordon Manhard will be at the cattle barns the leading days of the show, and will make arrangements for parties to visit the herd. Metropolitan car stops at the farm at Mullock.

W. J. Shaw, Prop., Newmarket, Ont.

Gordon H. Manhard, Mgr.

# BREEDERS DIRECTORY

## Herds at the Exhibitions

A chance to see the herds from which you are buying your Sires and foundation stock. Look for us at the cattle barns.

### HOLSTEINS

#### OK PARK STOCK FARM

We aim to breed for High Class Holstein-Friesians type and production.

Senior herd sire, Lakeview Dutchland Hengsveld first, three-quarter brother to Canadian senior three-year-old champion, 34.46 butter 7 days. He was first at C.N.E., 1915, as a two-year-old. Watch him this year. Junior herd sire, Pieterte the Granddy Beauty; faultless individual; three generations of over 20 lbs. cows at sire's back, and on dam's side also is of the breeding that produced the world's record of 1,122.4 lbs. butter in one year at three years old.

#### Heifers and Bulls for Sale

Pedigree and prices on application. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. BAILEY, Prop. R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

### FOREST RIDGE HOLSTEINS

Breed for type and production. Look us up at Toronto and London Exhibitions. Males and females for sale. We will sell you just what you want at prices that will suit you. We have with us heifers whose dam and sire's dams average above 29 lbs., and bulls whose dam and sire's dam average as high as 33 lbs.

L. H. LIPSIT - Straffordville, Ont.

### IS IT A HERD SIRE YOU WANT?

We are offering for sale some choice young stock. The bulls are all sired by DeKoi Mutual Count, whose two nearest dams combined yearly record is 42.87 lbs. milk and 1,907.75 lbs. butter.

We believe Count to be the best sire in Canada to-day, so don't fail to look up our ad for fuller particulars in the two succeeding issues of Farm and Dairy, and get in touch with what we are offering. Better write us a line tonight if you are in need of a herd breeder. W. A. McELROY, Hillside Farm, CHESTERVILLE.

## Holstein Heifers for Sale

I am offering four pure bred Holstein Heifer Calves, four to six months old, containing the best blood in Canada and United States. A great chance to start a herd. Full extended pedigrees sent on application. Prices reasonable. For particulars see gossip column, or write.

CLARENCE MALLORY, BLOOMFIELD, ONT.

### VILLA VIEW HIGH TESTING HOLSTEINS

At Toronto Exhibition.

Take a look at the different Holstein herds and then pay a little extra attention to the Villa View Exhibit. We believe that you will agree with us that we are breeding along the right lines for type and production. We have a few choice Bull calves for sale, guaranteed right in every way.

ARBOGAST BROS., SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

**Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.** The home of Dutchland Colantha Lad, 101 A.R.C. daughters, 1 over 22 lbs., and 7 over 20 lbs.; 2 of them world records for 365 days; and Sir Mona's 1st 3-yr.-old daughter is the new Canadian Champion 3-yr.-old, 34.46 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop.

#### 3 HOLSTEIN BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

One black dam 12.2 lbs. butter in seven days at two years, her dam 1,007 lbs. butter and 25,900 lbs. milk in one year. Three bull calves four to six months old. R. M. HOLTEBY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

#### Fairmount Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of the great King Segis Alcariza Calamity, whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter and nearly 4.50 per cent. fat. All from good record dams; one from a 25,000 lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, at prices that will sell them to King.

PETER S. ARBOGAST R.R. No. 2, Milshe, Ont.

#### Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Veal. When Age or Accident Ends Their Usefulness Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef.

W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H.-F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

#### CLARENCE MALLORY'S HEIFER CALVES.

Mr. Clarence Mallory, of Bloccelwood, writes us that the heifer calves which he is advertising in this issue of Farm and Dairy are of exceptionally good breeding, two of them being sired by King Segis Alcariza. Scourfed One is a 20.00 son of the great 550.00 bull imported by Pieterte and Leavenworth One is sired by Count Segis Walker Pieterte, the sire of Princess Segis Walker, who gave 115 lbs. milk and 25 lbs. butter in seven days. He is also the sire of several other daughters who have nearly touched the 100-lb. mark. Another one is sired by Prince Pontiac Arlis Waldorf, whose dam has a record of 105 lbs. milk and 25 lbs. butter in seven days, and whose sister, Lady Waldorf Pietrie, has a record of 110 lbs. milk in one day, and 36 lbs. butter in seven days. Three of our dams of these heifers carry a large percentage of the blood of May Echo, two of them being granddaughters of hers, and being sired by a brother of Lulu Keyes. The third one is a great-granddaughter of May Echo, and carries a double cross of her blood. One has an official record of 105 lbs. milk and 25 lbs. butter at a 1 1/2 two-year-old. Her milk tested as high as four per cent. The others will be tested at next freshening. The dam of the other calf is the daughter of a 115-lb. heifer. These calves are fat, straight and thrifty, and furnish a grand opportunity for a young breeder to lay a foundation for his herd.

M. R. D. B. THACY writes us as follows: On August 16th, King Kornelye Sadie Keyes was shipped to Mr. Gordon S. Gooderham, Manor Farm, Clarendon, Ont. Gooderham has paid a lone price for a half interest in this young bull, and we both have great faith in his future for him. King at the Exhibition; he will be there with the Manor Farm herd. King's combined quality and backing that are hard to beat. His dam, Lulu Keyes, at 2 yrs. of age held the world's champion record for milk in one year. As a mature cow she has made 31 1/2 lbs. butter and 185.4 milk in 20 days; and 114.29 butter from 3,191.8 milk in 30 days; 123.8 milk in one day. She will freshen again early in January, and then look out for world's records. King's sire is Sir Sadie Kornelye Segis, the son of King Segis DeKoi Kornelye, out of Sadie Cornucopia Mignonne, who has come back with us for three years in succession, each year going a little higher until her record now stands at 33.26 butter from 651.1 milk. We are not yet satisfied, however, and "Mignonne" will have a chance at 40 lbs. next March, when she freshens again. See our half-page ad. in this issue for photos of both Lulu Keyes and Sadie Cornucopia Mignonne. King Kornelye Sadie Keyes' calves will begin to come along in the winter and early spring. The number will be limited this year, and we are already booking orders for them.—D. H. Tracy, Cobourg, Ont.

#### HILLCREST FARM NEWS.

In this issue of Farm and Dairy appears a full page display of our herd. Our records are good, or at least worthy of some notice. The four cows photographed in this display are distinguished individuals and you will note that they nearly all hold championship records. Our bulls are distinguished on the same page is worth looking over. He is a remarkable strong individual and has splendid backing. Study this display; there are things of interest in it for every breeder of Black and Whites.

#### HOLSTEINS AT W. J. SHAW'S.

Our herd is doing well at their new home and are getting in shape for big records this winter. We have been very busy all summer finishing our building plans, but have every thing in good shape for winter during the exhibition. Our farm is only 24 miles north of Toronto and on Yonge Street. Take a Yonge Street car to the city as far as they run, then go through the subway and board a ticket to Mullocka. Our farm is right there. You will be made welcome. Do not miss this trip.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Kornelye, a grandson of Pontiac Kornelye, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Kornelye, 32.02 butter in 7 days, 164.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to King. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

**THE LAWRENCE SEEDS**  
1864 1916  
**Timothy**  
Freight paid on two or more bus. Gov't Standard No. 2, (No. 1 for purity) 44.85 per bushel.  
Write for quotations on any other seeds you might require.  
We are in the market for Alaska and Red Clover. Send samples.  
GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS 14 KING ST. E. TORONTO

**Get Frost & Wood Catalogue**  
Handsome New Catalogue just off the press. Full description of splendid, complete line of Frost & Wood and Cocksbutt farm implements. Write for a copy of our new catalogue.  
THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited Smith's Falls, Ont. (Montreal, St. John)

**Bone Spavin**  
No matter how old the animal, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried can be cured.  
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste  
It is under our guarantee—see money refunded if it doesn't make the horse good. It's the only cure for a single BONE SPAVIN, RINGBONE, GONITIS, RHEUMATISM, PERI-ARTHRITIS, AND ALL other ailments and for detailed information send for a copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser  
Illustrated pages, durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Cows, pigs, birds, horses, venereal and all other ailments, 100 veterinary prescriptions, 100 illustrations, 100 recipes, 100 questions, 100 answers.  
38 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Peerless Bag Holder**  
SAVES TIME AND MONEY  
AGENTS WANTED  
SPECIAL PRICES  
See Our Demonstrator at Toronto Fair  
The Dawson Ditch Digger  
"Do It in Canada. For The Drainage  
A Most Efficient Worker Where the drainage is needed. It will save you money.  
Write for Circular or See Our Exhibit at Toronto Fair  
CANADIAN DRILL & CHUCK CO., Limited 1800 Spadina Ave. Toronto

**BOOKS**  
Write for our catalogue of farm books. It is free sent on request. Ask us for information on any book you require.  
BOOK DEPT. OF FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.



These FOUR (3 under full age) Produced in One Year at "Hill-Crest" (Semi-officially) 92,713.6 lbs. Milk - 3,021 lbs. Fat PROFIT!!! Think it Over





**DEKOL MUTUAL COUNTERS at 3 yrs. 3 mos.**  
 Milk 1 year, R. O. F. .... 20,679  
 Fat 1 year, R. O. F. .... 694  
 Canadian champion in R. O. M. 8 mos. div., and first Jr.  
 \$ 375-old in the world to milk 20,000.

# HOLSTEINS

**HILLCREST PONTIAC VALE, AGE 4 YRS. 1 MO.**  
 Milk 1 year, R. O. F. .... 22,785  
 Fat 1 year, R. O. F. .... 789  
 Canadian R. O. F. champion 4 yr.-old class.



**These FOUR** (3 under full age)  
**Produced in One Year at "Hill-Crest" (Semi-officially)**  
**92,713.6 lbs. Milk - 3,021 lbs. Fat**  
**PROFIT!!! Think it Over**

The Four Highest Semi-Official Cows (similar age classes), in each of the four years, shown, brought forth by the combined efforts of ALL their Breeders from Coast to Coast, show a yearly production, respectively, of less than:  
 60,350 lbs. Milk-2,386.4 Fat  
 55,679 lbs. Milk-2,702. Fat

At present prices of milk or cream, where one year's earnings of 4 cows in one small herd totals \$200 to \$300 more in HARD cash than would be earned by the same herd in CANADA has produced, it looks as though it would take considerable time and very aggressive advertising to educate dairymen away from the East.  
 -THAT IT PAYS TO BREED THE HOLSTEIN COW.-



**HILLCREST ORHISBY DEKOL, 4 years. Sr. Sire at Hill-Crest.**  
 Sire of "Lawford," the 25,000 lb. cow, and Sir Admiral Ormsby, who sired Jeanie Bonanges Ormsby; R. O. F. 2 yrs. 16,359 milk, 665.6 fat.

These FIVE are fair representatives of the 40 to 50 head that comprise the Hill-Crest Herd.  
 They are ALL of this type and family.  
 They are Workers!—and LOOK!

### BEFORE BUYING

A Herd-Header, a Foundation Herd, or even a better calf, better also what we can offer you. Some splendid offerings. Right now, including young bulls from Susie and Vale, sired by Ormsby. Note their yearly backing.

**G. A. BRETHEN**  
 Norwood - Peterboro Co., Ont.



## "RAUWERD"—MATURE CLASS SEMI-OFFICIAL A.R.O.

Milk 1 year ..... 25,000.7 lbs.  
 Fat 1 year ..... 890.6 lbs.  
 Winner of the Milk over all America for year 1915-16.  
 From April 10 to 25, 1916, she has dropped 7 living calves.

# HILLCREST

**HILLCREST PONTIAC SUSIE, AGE 3 YRS. 3 MOS.**  
 Milk 256 days, R. O. F. .... 28,210  
 Fat 256 days, R. O. F. .... 648  
 Milk 1 day, R. O. F. .... 100.1



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 ONIA, ONT.

**THE COST OF LEATHER**

You can figure this up on your spring overhauling of heavy work horses. GRIFFITH'S Giant Race Traces stand between you and the big jump in leather—and they are stronger. Your complete draught at \$111. It's like finding \$19 or \$12. Giant Traces at \$41. Complete with nailable ends and electro-welded foot chains, and all charges paid (\$4.50 west of Port William).

**GRIFFITH'S GIANT TRACE**

Have your dealer show you these outfits. If he hasn't any in stock, write us. We make sure you get them. Mention this paper and we will send you a list of other money savers. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 7 Waterloo St., Stratford.

**If You do Not Know**

Who is going to fill your silo and when he can do it, it would be good business to find out about the

**Premier Silo Filler**

A small engine will run it and make the best quality of silage. The corn is cut CUP and the juice out to settle to the bottom of the silo or run out in the yard.

Each PREMIER fills from one to ten tons with the engine used for grain grinding, plowing, wood cutting, etc., involving no extra expense for power.

A PREMIER 7 h.p. engine is large enough to drive the silo (full capacity 70 tons) nearly as great as the big (Hewsons) and will do your barn work the rest of the year.

M'd. by

**Connor Machine Co., Ltd.**

EXETER, ONTARIO

**GRIFFITH'S GIANT TRACE**

Have your dealer show you these outfits. If he hasn't any in stock, write us. We make sure you get them. Mention this paper and we will send you a list of other money savers. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 7 Waterloo St., Stratford.

**BOOKS**

Make yourself more efficient. Improve your spare time by reading.—Send for our descriptive catalogue of Farm Books. A postal will bring it to your address. Write.

Book Dept. **FARM & DAIRY** Peterboro

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**

**AYRSHIRES**

**Gladden Hill Ayrshires**

Herd headed by Fairview Milkmaid, a son of Milkmaid 7th. Some choice young bulls for sale from dams with 10,000 lb. records as two-year-olds and upwards. Also a few females.

LAURIE BROS. AGINCOURT, ONT.

**LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES**

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, bred by Ayrshirian Fish Farms (Imp.) 57193 (2816). Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: **GEO. H. MONTGOMERY**, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.  
Manager: **D. MCARTHUR**, Phillipsburg, Que.

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**

Males and females, all ages, including Ottawa, prize winners. See my exhibit at Ottawa or write for particulars.

Robt. Deig, Jr., R.R. 3, Lechate, Que.

**It Will Pay You to mention Farm and Dairy when writing Advertisers.**

**KEEP THIS DATE OPEN**

for the  
**Consignment Sale of Fifty-Five Head of Registered Ayrshire Cattle**

Under the auspices of the  
**Hemmingford Ayrshire Breeders' Club**  
At Hemmingford, Que.  
**ON SEPTEMBER 28 h, 1916.**

(Fuller announcement later.)

Send for catalogue to—  
**Stewart Clelland, President, Hemmingford, Que.**  
**Fred. A. Sweet, Secretary, Hemmingford, Que.**  
**A. Philips, Auctioneer, Huntingdon, Que.**

**Ayrshire News**

**GREAT SALE OF AYRSHIRES.**

**EDTOWR** Farm and Dairy.—One of the largest sales ever made in our district has recently been transacted. The sellers were H. R. Nees, Bownick, and W. K. Kay, Phillipsburg, and the purchaser was J. C. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y.

This sale marks its pre-eminence more from the quality of the stock involved than the numbers. It included such heads for which Mr. Clark paid \$7,500. While still young, it falls outvily to represent the actual value of the animals concerned. The sale was in two classes in the other dairy breeds; as the lot included many noted home-bred animals. The most notable, perhaps, of the shipment is the celebrated Brown cow, Ayrshirian Hat 4th (Imp.) 37900—one of the best specimens of the breed, and so far undefeated in the show ring. "Hattie" has also a creditable Scotch milk record. Next of note is Barchenko Favorite Rose (Imp.)—3454—won the brass of W. F. Kay. This has been Hattie 5th's closest competitor. It has been Hattie 5th's closest competitor. It has been Hattie 5th's closest competitor. It has been Hattie 5th's closest competitor.

Another strong cow in the shipment is Broadbill Flora 2nd (Imp.)—4007—, who has won a constant winner in the unspiced class and has won several prizes. A splendidly proportioned 3-year-old was chosen in Hobland Rose 4th (Imp.)—3922—, who has won several prizes. Her first daughters to freshen, and a winner last year as a yearling, her choice pair of two-year-olds were selected. Brough Side Spotty—4061—, and Bogdale 4th (Imp.)—5141—, the latter is considered by Mr. Nees as one of the best heifers he ever bred. She is sired by "Meadowbrook" and from "Beachcom Spotty 4th," also a champion winner. Mr. Nees is to part with her. Another choice daughter of "Meadowbrook" was selected in "Dunrobin Hearty 2nd," and she will be a strong proposition in the senior calf class. To head this line of females was selected the newly imported "Netherhall Koyrone 5th"—5133—, a very promising yearling of the highest quality.

Mr. Clark is to be congratulated on his purchases, as the animals in this lot are valuable acquisition to any herd, either for breeding or for show.

**GILBERT McGILLAN**, Secretary, Ayrshires Averaging 4.6 per cent.

**AYRSHIRES AVERAGING 4.6 PER CENT.**

**M. H. C. RAMSEY**, Markham, York Co., Ont., informs us that he has just finished an R.O.P. test with a number of his Ayrshire cows. The production has been very satisfactory. Official figures have not yet been received, but the tubercle test demonstrates that Mr. Ramsey has nothing to fear from the Standardbred. An eight of his cows have an average test of 4.6 per cent. but one individual going as high as 5.3 and none registering below the four per cent.

**HUMESHAUGH AYRSHIRES.**

**THE HUMESHAUGH** Ayrshire herd will be well represented this year at the leading exhibitions. This herd is headed by Hillside Peter Pan, one of the finest Ayrshire bulls in Canada, and quite generally known by admirers of the breed. Several of his got will be on exhibition and are worthy of a visit just to see them. One very noteworthy animal is Humeshaugh Peter Pan, from the show cow, Hobland Star 4th. Class Hobland has just finished a year record of 14,500 lbs. milk, testing over four per cent. butter fat.

**Postal Card Reports**

Correspondence invited.

**PRINCE COUNTY, P.E.I.**

**KENNINGTON**, Aug. 17.—Haymaking is completed, with a good average crop, and with no hay spoiled by wet. Grass crops are looking fine and will be ready about two weeks. Turnips are a little diseased in some places, but potatoes never looked better. There were a lot of potato beetles this year, but they were not hard to kill, as usual. There was the Cattle have taken a slump in price. Many farmers have not sold their fat cattle.—T. G.

**DURHAM CO., ONT.**

**Catchellton**, Aug. 14.—Six weeks with about two hours of moderate rain; no thunder storms; a mean temperature of 50 degrees in the shade. It is what this district has experienced. Hay, wheat, 170 and 180 bushels will be an average crop. Oats, particularly the late sown, will be light. Pears that were sown early are well loaded. Roots and

potatoes are a quarter crop. Corn sown on low land has stood the drought well, but on high land, except where sown early, is very poor. There is a large quantity of truckstock. So far it looks well. Apples will not be half a crop and small at that. The high price of flour is very hard on bakers. There is very little to be had. The demand for cattle has been very quiet for the last few weeks. Live potatoes are \$2 a bushel; cabb. 25c and butter 25c.—A. S. T.

**WELLAND CO., ONT.**

**HELDREBURG**, Aug. 12.—The weather here is very warm and dry. Cows are ripening very fast with the heat, and are soon half a crop, generally not breaking. Late potatoes will be a poor crop if rain does not come soon. Garden peas, however, will be a good stuff if dry for lack of moisture. Clover hay was a good crop this summer, and commands a fair price. The late supply will be small, as flowers are drying up. Berrie "Emmabur Farm" plants will be held at Crystal Chateau on Aug. 15. Preparations are being made for a big day. Showers from a distance will be present. Both the Farmers' Club and the Women's Institute are flourishing.—G. W. C.

**GREY CO., ONT.**

**THORNHURST**, Aug. 4.—We have had about a month of dry, hot weather, which has affected the grain and small fruits considerably. Oats are going to be rather light on account of the drought. Corn comes to look better of all the crops of crops. Pastures are drying up for want of rain. Cows have milked very little. Hogs were \$11.50 this week, and some splendid ones were brought to Thornbury for a big day. Showers from a distance will be shipped.—Mrs. G. W. C.

**NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B. C.**

**MATPOW**, August 1.—Continues to weather in making haying impossible. Much is affected, but almost a total loss. There are no indications of its clearing off. Crops are good, and the demand strong, so it means a heavy loss. Grain is down flat in many cases, and will not fill. Roots, as well as weeds, are making strong growth. The price of butter fat is 5c. The weather conditions are hitting our fruit producers, set fruits being unfit to ship and, and berries are glutted. Labor will be very scarce, and an order freely. Indications are that they will be available for the harvest.

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**Book Dept. Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.**

"HAVE eight cows" is an average of 4. The average test now, but as our factory to deliver as much milk as I delivered the most the biggest milk cheques

"Henry Jamieson lives only sixth among the p Ayrshire cows that are a or a total of only 230 lbs. 4.5%. I have thought he but he liked Ayrshires

"OUR cheesemaker He tells me the sent to cheese fact and that unless I can in draw bigger milk cheque of us. This is how he fig

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**The Ayrshire**  
A good way to get a grading up your herd. B

See The Ayrshire Exhibits This Fall

**LIPPINCOTT'S FARM MANUALS**  
**PRODUCTIVE HORSE HUSBANDRY**

Ayrshires are economical time to get a start in them

**The Canadian**



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# Ayrshires

The Thrifty Breed



## The New Dairy Legislation Puts a Premium on Ayrshire Milk

### HOW! BECAUSE

Hereafter milk at cheese factories in Ontario is to be paid for on a QUALITY BASIS

Have you figured out what the new Dairy Act may mean to you? It may mean much. Let us show you how. Tom Jones has figured it out.

"I HAVE eight cows," says Tom. "This season they are giving me an average of 45 lbs. of milk a day each, or 360 lbs. a day. The average test is only .32% butter fat. That is low, I know, but as our factory pays by weight, not by test, it pays me best to deliver as much milk as I can regardless of its test. Last season I delivered the most milk of any patron to our factory and drew the biggest milk cheques.

"Henry Jamieson lives over on the next concession. He stood only sixth among the patrons at our factory. He keeps seven Ayrshire cows that are giving an average of 40 lbs. of milk a day, or a total of only 280 lbs. a day. His milk tests on the average are 4.3%. I have thought he was foolish not to keep cows like mine, but he liked Ayrshires.

"OUR cheesemaker now informs me that I am up against it. He tells me the Government says that next year all milk sent to cheese factories must be paid for according to test, and that unless I can increase my test Henry Jamieson is going to draw bigger milk cheques from the factory next season than any of us. This is how he figures it out:

360 lbs. of milk, testing 3.2% = 11.52 lbs. butter fat  
280 lbs. of milk, testing 4.3% = 12.04 lbs. butter fat

"AT 15 cents a lb. net for cheese, our cheesemaker says, my milk cheque will be \$4.50 a day, or \$31.50 a week, where Henry's will be \$4.70 a day, or \$32.90 a week. The cheesemaker says that Henry will be the top-man at the factory unless the rest of us get a move on. I don't care so much about that, but what gets me is this:

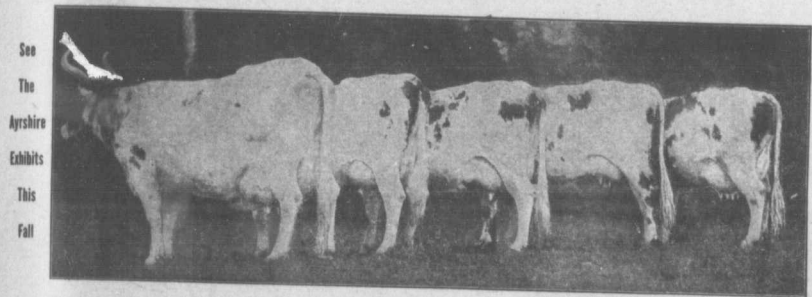
"Henry is keeping seven cows where I am keeping eight.  
"He stables seven where I stable eight.  
"He milks only seven where I have to milk eight.  
"He feeds seven where I feed eight.  
"His chance of loss from sickness or death is one-seventh less than mine.  
"And he will draw the biggest milk cheques.

"THAT means that from now on I guess I had better breed to raise the test of my milk. Ayrshire blood like Jamieson's herd. It is not good business to milk and feed more cows than you need to. Some of my neighbors are thinking the same."

**YOU SEE THE POINT?** Of course you do. So will many dairy farmers all over Ontario. That is why we are expecting that

## The Ayrshire Cow Will be Justly Popular in the Near Future

A good way to get a start in Ayrshires is to buy an Ayrshire bull from a good milking dam and by a sire with a good dam, and start grading up your herd. Better still, buy a registered Ayrshire cow or heifer and get a start in pure-breeds.



See  
The  
Ayrshire  
Exhibits  
This  
Fall

At  
Toronto  
London  
Ottawa  
and  
Other  
Fairs

Ayrshires are economical, persistent producers, hardy and thrifty and high testers. With the prospect of higher prices, now is a good time to get a start in them. You can get full information by writing

# The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec., HUNTINGDON, QUE.





"I certainly would hate to be a cow and belong to a man who has not enough brains to run a HINMAN."

—ASHLEY S. JOHNSON, Prop. Dixie Holstein Herd

A Wonderful Appreciation of HINMAN Simplicity

M<sup>R</sup>. JOHNSON hesitated a long time before buying because his cows were very high class Advanced Registry Holsteins.

He Writes April 27, 1916

Kimberley Heights, Tenn.

"The cows liked it from the start. During the first milking I think only one cow raised a foot, and likely she is ashamed of that act now!

"I have used it eight months now. It is worth twice as much as it cost me. It has been run by students with frequent changes, with absolutely no trouble.

"I certainly would hate to be a cow and belong to a man who has not enough brains to run a HINMAN.

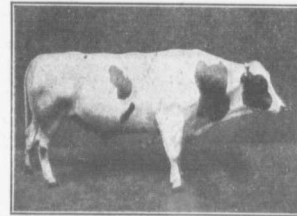
"In repairs it has cost us probably 15c. a month.

"It is always ready, always on time, always brings the milk, lots of

it! We have a cow here with an official record of over 25 lbs. of butter in seven days. We use it on her every day. We have one with an official record of close to 75 gallons of milk in seven days. We use it on her!

"I paid for my machine, and I write this not for the makers simply, but for my fellow dairy-men.

"If you cannot run a HINMAN, you do not need a milker, you need a guardian."



King Segis Pontiac Alcartra 2nd, "The \$20,000 Bull," Dixie Holstein Herd.

Signed, ASHLEY S. JOHNSON

Best Machine for Valuable Cows

because it is simplest—most gentle—cows take to it kindly. The individual pump system is most satisfactory because it applies the vacuum gradually at first with a gentle increase until full pressure is exerted. It is also the most practical and profitable. Milks regular—

always the same with practically no cost for repairs. Saves time, saves hard work and in most cases increases production. Easiest to clean—Simplest in operation. No compressed air or vacuum tank—no air pipe line—no complicated mechanism.

Some Well-Known Dairymen On Their Valuable

- D. C. Fiatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont., have more 100 lb. cows in their stable than any other stable in America.
- A. D. Foster & Son, Bloomfield, Ont., milk their 100 lb. Holsteins with a HINMAN, and state: "We are sending for another unit. She works complete."
- R. W. Walker & Son, Port Perry, Ont., use the HINMAN on official test work.
- H. Bollert, Tavistock, Ont.
- Ed. Wearing, Norwich, Ont.
- W. E. Thompson, Woodstock, Ont., sec'y-treas. of the Holstein Club there.
- G. A. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont., importer and breeder of pure-bred stock.
- E. A. Turner & Son, Carlingford, Ont., who milk their grand champion Ayrshire with a HINMAN.
- E. J. Daragh, Pendleton, Ont., importer of pure-bred Ayrshires.



The Hinman has the rapid pull-change idea

Remember! every KNOCK is a BOOST.

Investigate for Yourself

Who Use HINMAN Milkers Pure-Bred Cows are:

- W. A. Barr, Olds, Alberta, writes: "I must say the machine is more than I expected. It certainly is a great help with the milking."
  - J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie, B.C., milks about 60 pure-bred Holsteins with six HINMAN Milkers.
  - Ashton Somers, Villa Nova, Ont., milks the champion cow of Norfolk County with the HINMAN.
  - Colon Gray, Ganoquo, Ont., uses the HINMAN on his registered Holsteins.
  - D. G. Graham, Foxwarren, Manitoba, is a HINMAN user.
  - W. H. Johnstone, Moose Jaw, says the machine is working fine—better than he ever expected.
  - A. E. Willis, Chilliwack, B.C.
  - Hugh Black, Georgetown, Ont., uses the HINMAN on his Jerseys.
- And MANY OTHERS too numerous to mention. Write us and we will tell you more.



SEE "THE HINMAN" "The Valve Chamber Milker," in "The Steel Truss Model Barn," just west of the judging ring AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

H. F. BAILEY & SON, Galt, Ont. Sole Manufacturers for Canada Under "HINMAN" Patents

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# THE NEW BRANTFORD "IDEAL"

## Runs on Kerosene

THE high cost of gasoline is making even the gasoline engine a much more expensive form of farm power. Our experts have solved this fuel problem. Our newest type of "Ideal" engine is designed to use either gasoline, naphtha or common coal oil. Every man who uses an engine knows what this will mean in keeping down operating expenses. Gasoline to-day costs 30 cents; coal oil costs only 13 cents. Our experts have so perfected the "IDEAL" combination in running on coal oil or naphtha, that we can produce identically the same amount of power from a gallon of coal oil as from a gallon of gasoline AND AT HALF THE EXPENSE. This great success is due to our special Carburetor and Patent Water-Valve Mechanism, invented by us and controlled under patent.

In the "Ideal" we have the most successful and economical engine offered to the farmers of Canada. If you are in the market to buy an engine, be just to yourself and do not overlook this feature in Brantford Engines.

One  
Users  
Opinion

St. Thomas, Ont.  
Messrs. Goold Shapley & Muir Co.,  
L t d., Brantford,  
Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I am well pleased with your 3½ H.P. Engine, as it does all of its work well. I pump, run a grind stone, emery stone, corn husker, cutting box, fanning mill, corn sheller, root pulper, cider mill, buzz saw, grinder, and, best of all, I unload my hay and grain with it. I start the engine (about as much work as putting a bridle on a horse) and the rest of the time I am on the load; just have two ropes, one I pull to take the fork full into the mow, and the other to bring the fork back to the stop block. As for the amount of fuel I use, I am not prepared to say. All I know is that it takes four-fifths of a cent a day to pump the water. Everybody seems surprised, it costs so little.

Yours truly,

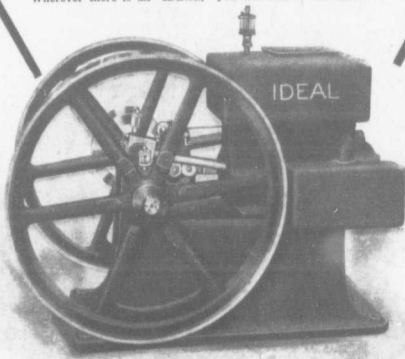
WILBER H. SMITH.

## Every "Ideal" Engine

is guaranteed to develop its rated H.P. Only the best of materials are used and every engine is thoroughly and severely tested before it leaves the factory. They are made in sizes from one and one-half to 65 horse power. Send for our engine catalogue, asking full particulars about our combination in which either gasoline, coal oil or naphtha can be used. In the "IDEAL" you are assured of an engine that you won't have to "scrap" in two or three years.

## Always on Exhibition

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GALVANIZED STEEL PUMPING WINDMILLS, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet.

GALVANIZED STEEL TOWERS, girted every five feet and double braced, three and four posts, for windmills, for windmill and tank in the same tower, or for tanks only of any capacity, for belts, hose, electric light, etc.

STEEL FLAG STAFFS, any height. GALVANIZED "NEW IDEAL" POWER WINDMILLS, in 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 feet sizes.

GRAIN GRINDERS, MAPLELEAF, with 6, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15 inch burrs.

POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS. BATCH CONCRETE MIXERS, will compete with any other mixers made.

GALVANIZED STEEL WOOD AND POLE SAWS. IRON PUMPS—lift and force for hand and windmill use for all purposes, and also lift and house cistern pumps.

WOOD TANKS—All styles and sizes. WATER BOXES. BRASS CYLINDERS, all sizes, inside and outside fittings.

We have a catalogue on any of our lines for those who want a product of QUALITY—FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS.

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More

New London, P.E.I.  
Messrs. Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.,  
L t d., Brantford,  
Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I can heartily recommend your 6 H.P. Engine for general farm work. Since installing one last season I have had no trouble at all, and would not think of going back to a treadmill to furnish power for the farm. I find the "Ideal" easy to run, economical on fuel, and consider the material and workmanship first class.

Yours truly,  
ALEXANDER H. BUNTAM,  
Merton, Ont.  
Messrs. Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.,  
L t d., Brantford,  
Ont.

Dear Sirs,—The 2½ H.P. Engine that I bought is giving the best satisfaction. I have had no bother whatever. I run my pump, pulper, wood saw, and cutting box, and will recommend any farmer friend to buy one the same. I have no bother starting it, and it is always ready.  
Yours truly,  
A. A. SPEERS.