

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 42

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

OCTOBER 17

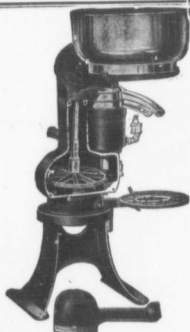
1912.



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OUR GREAT BREEDERS' NUMBER, DEC. 5th  
4TH ANNUAL

## High School Agriculture

When it comes to getting agricultural instruction right next to the farmer, the state of Minnesota in the United States can give pointers to the best of us. In addition to a splendid extension branch in connection with the state college, they have now established agricultural instruction in the high schools. Farm and Dairy was recently favored with a call by one of these Minnesota high school instructors in agriculture, Mr. W. V. Longley, a Canadian boy, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Longley gave us many interesting pointers on agriculture as it is taught in Minnesota.

"Three years ago," said he, "the state government gave a grant of \$2,000 to each of 20 schools with the understanding that they should teach agriculture and also conduct demonstration plots. The government also made provision for a \$1,000 grant to any high school in the state that would conduct an agricultural department."

"Here is how it works. A small town with a high school decides that \$1,000 is worth getting something for nothing. They pass a resolution, accept the grant, and then employ a man to teach agriculture. In addition, he must hold a three months' short course for country boys in the winter months and conduct a short course or courses of a week or so for busy farmers. In the three months' course we have gotten an average attendance of 15 to 30."

**AGRICULTURE A POPULAR COURSE**  
"The agricultural course in the high schools is mostly optional with the students, but there is always a big percentage of the pupils who take it. Seventy-five high schools started an agricultural department last year. They got teachers all the way from Washington to Massachusetts. We teach both boys and girls in our agricultural department, both from the country and city, and this work is bound to have a big influence on agriculture."

"In the first place it will tend to bring more country pupils to the high schools. A good many country pupils don't think the course worth taking, but more and more they are coming our way as we instructors get out among the farmers and show them that we understand the practical side of farming as well as the theoretical, and can give them pointers on their own business. But the biggest influence will be an indirect one. In Minnesota as in Ontario practically all of our country schools are taught by town girls or by country girls who from the very first intended to be school teachers, and paid little or no attention to farming when they were at home. These girls are now in the high schools getting a knowledge of agriculture and are taking an interest in it. They will then be able to interest their pupils along the same lines."

### WHAT INSTRUCTORS DO

"We instructors get state aid for our short courses. In addition to this work among the farmers we organize clubs, test corn and seed, organize cow testing associations and carry on other such extension work. Of course the amount of this work that is done depends altogether on the man, but I myself have found it a most valuable aid to my high school work."

"How do you think the system will work out?" he asked.

"The system has already passed the experimental stage," said Longley. "We have had 10 schools that have been operating four years and they are a success. These schools are in the \$2,500 class that conduct demonstration plots."

"Have you any suggestions as to how the Minnesota schools could be improved on?" we next asked.

"I believe a combination of the representative system as you have it in Ontario and our system of high school instruction would be almost ideal," he replied. "The representatives could carry on extension work in the country while his efforts would be greatly aided by the work of the high school instructors."

"Some are inclined to slight the importance of agriculture in the high schools," continued Mr. Longley. "The average man seems to think that the three R's and history, geography, Latin, Greek, etc., are proper subjects for the curriculum of a publicly supported school. But how many of either country boys or town boys ever go through the high school? I don't believe that in Minnesota the proportion is more than one to 10. And why don't they go? Because there is nothing there for them to go for. If we had agriculture, however, to the boys and domestic science to the girls in the schools, we will find our young people taking a greater interest in high school work because they really get something from it."

## Demonstrations at the Fair

There is no better way of making a county fair attractive to the farmers, their wives, and their children than by the use of frequent demonstrations. It may mean success, in many instances, where failure has been met before.

Illustration by actual demonstration has become one of the basic principles employed by colleges and experiment stations to disseminate information on farming to the public. A luxuriant field of alfalfa which produces three crops of excellent hay in one season will have more influence in promoting alfalfa culture in any community than scores of addresses and books. Everyone in the community is certain that alfalfa can be grown with success, for at an actual field of alfalfa has been sown successfully under local conditions.

So it is with demonstrations at a county fair. They may be of any nature, according to the needs of the locality. If dairying is one of the important industries, demonstrations may be given on testing, butter making, cheese making, and the saner handling of milk. If there are many chickens raised, the demonstration may be on killing, dressing, and packing poultry for market. Cooking schools and dressmaking and millinery school girls, whose school girls and young women do the actual work, will interest the women greatly.

## Items of Interest

A conference for the discussion of problems relating to the judging of dairy cattle will be held at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, on October 28th. All judges of dairy cattle breeders particularly, are invited to attend this conference.

The American Dairy Farmers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the Dominion Live Stock Dairy Show at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, October 31st. The meeting will be held in the hall of the Saddle and Siroin Club.

Mr. T. A. Benson has been selected by the Dominion Live Stock Branch to take charge of the poultry extension work in the province of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Benson has had a wide poultry experience both in the Old Country and in Canada. He was first assistant to Prof. Elford at Macdonald College and since leaving there has assisted Mr. Hare in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

Started Out Without  
Triumphs

A MOST notable example of a Holstein man, barely 30 years of age, is Mr. Harry Davis, a breeder in the town of

with Mr. Davis, some information as to success in so short a time in Holstein cattle.

Some years ago he went to Cornell University where he was denied the ambition because

father, being left alone and his sisters to share it.

As may be supposed a time did not come when his father for some years strong, having

Bright's disease. He kept over of order and his revenue was from milk forwarding

these factory.

On the 17th of reading in these he had a pure bred cattle, and

profitable they are sent to some Holstein what he learned a

together with what he in the farm papers, since others were

of pure bred Holstein the same for him.

His first Holstein half years ago had This was in August he did not buy his mother and sisters vesting in the experience the estate he had no money, he first cow, De Kol P

A BIG AND Shortly after he got Mr. Davis had occasion E. H. Dollard's, at

about breeding one bull. While there, that he accept a half bulls, "Pontiac Kor Mr. Davis did some

er, and he wrote Mr. half interest in the \$2,000. After arrang

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# FARM AND DAIRY

&

## RURAL HOME

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a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1912.

No. 42

### A YOUNG BREEDER WHO HAS MOUNTED TO THE TOP

Started Out Without Money—Everything to Earn and Learn—Handicapped by Natural Disadvantages, but Triumphs in a Few Years. A Human Interest Story and Invaluable Information Gathered by an Editor of Farm and Dairy from Mr. Harry Davis, of Chester, N. Y.

A MOST noteworthy success has attended Mr. Harry B. Davis, of Chester, N. Y., as a Holstein breeder. Mr. Davis is a young man, barely 30 years of age. One of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently, while visiting Holstein breeders in New York State, stayed a while with Mr. Davis, saw his cattle and gathered some information as to how he has made so great a success in so short a time by breeding the best in Holstein cattle.

Some years ago Mr. Davis had the ambition to go to Cornell University and take a college course. He was denied the opportunity of gratifying this ambition because of the untimely death of his father, being left with the farm to look after and his mother and two sisters to share the farm with him. As may be supposed, Mr. Davis for a time did not know what to do. His father for some years had not been strong, having been afflicted with Bright's disease. The cattle he had kept were of ordinary grade stock, and his revenue was made mainly from milk forwarded to the local cheese factory.

#### CREDIT ON FARM PAPERS

The son, Harry, had enjoyed the privilege of reading farm papers, and in these he had noted much about pure bred cattle, and how much more profitable they are than ordinary or scrub stock. About this time he attended some Holstein sales, and from what he learned at these sales, together with what he had been reading in the farm papers, he concluded that since others were making money out of pure bred Holsteins, they would do the same for him.

His first Holstein he bought six and a half years ago at a private sale. This was in August. The next animal he did not buy till the following April. His mother and sisters were all opposed to him investing in the expensive pure bred stock, and since the estate had not been divided, and he had no money, he gave his name of \$100 for the first cow, De Kol Paul Express.

#### A BIG AND IMPORTANT VENTURE

Shortly after he got fairly started in Holsteins, Mr. Davis had occasion to take a trip up to Mr. E. H. Dollar's, at Heuvelton, N. Y., to see him about breeding one of his females to a high class bull. While there, Mr. Dollar proposed to him that he accept a half interest in one of his herd bulls, "Pontiac Korndyke." On his way home Mr. Davis did some deep thinking on this matter, and he wrote Mr. Dollar for a price on the half interest in the bull. The price quoted was \$2,500. After arranging to meet the obligation,

since he had not the money available, Mr. Davis sent his acceptance of the offer, and purchased him, as well as for Mr. Dollar.

Needless to say Mr. Davis came in for some jocular criticism from his friends and neighbors who thought that he had been "done" in buying a half interest at so long a figure in an old bull upwards of 12 years of age. We imagine there was some grave concern over this deal on the part of his nearest relatives!

#### INVESTMENT TURNS OUT GOOD

The bull has turned out to be a remarkably good buy, and, as Mr. Davis said to us, "I'd like



Pontiac Korndyke—The Greatest Living Holstein Bull

This bull probably affords one of the best examples on record of the fact that it pays to give a good price for a bull and get a top notch good one. This illustration, made from a photograph taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy last summer while at Mr. Harry B. Davis' place in New York state, shows Pontiac Korndyke, a great bull, now nearly 17 years old. An interesting story is connected with the purchase of a half interest in this bull by Mr. Davis. Details are given on the adjoining article. Pontiac Korndyke has 15 daughters with records over 20 the butter in one week, and 17 with records of over 37 lbs. butter in 7 days. He commands a service fee of \$500.

to spend some more money that same way." The year following this purchase Mr. Davis sold three year calves from Pontiac Korndyke for \$1,900.

Mr. Davis had to buy all his first Holsteins on his note. He had hired the money at 5 per cent. One of his friends, who was instrumental in getting the money for him, chanced to figure out just what Mr. Davis had made on the deal, and it showed just 24 per cent. return. This was on a sum of \$2,000, which had been borrowed, and a friend said, "If you can keep that up you had better get out and get \$10,000."

#### A COMENDABLE RESOLVE

Speaking of his risks in this connection, Mr. Davis said, "I made up my mind at the outset that when my assets became less than my liabilities, I would call a sale. Any loss I would bear myself, and I resolved never to get anybody

else's money tied up where they could not get it. For this reason I have never involved any members of the family in my Holstein dealings, and the result is that these cattle, all of them, are mine. I have also a share in the farm. A man can soon get into debt in this business, but he can soon get out of it again if he buys the right kind, since everybody wants to buy Holsteins."

#### A GREAT MONEY MAKER

How well Mr. Davis has done with his Holsteins may be gathered from the fact that he very conservatively estimates the value of his herd at \$35,000. (Remember he has been at the business only 6½ years!) Returning again to speak of his bull, Pontiac Korndyke, Mr. Davis remarked: "Mr. Dollar thinks that if the old bull lives for three years more he will make for each of us \$50,000 apiece. Holsteins with me have proved to be the best means of making money quick."

It is only three years this coming fall since Mr. Davis acquired the half interest in Pontiac Korndyke. This bull commands a service fee of \$500. Cattle are brought to him from great distances. While we were at Mr. Davis' place a cow was brought in by express, the express charges alone being nearly \$70.

We have mentioned these facts in some detail in order that our readers may come to appreciate how important it is when making selection of a bull to get a good one, the best one available, and to get something that the other fellow wants, and will come for, and pay the price to get it.

#### GOOD STOCK OVERCOMES NATURAL

#### HANDICAPS

The country about Chester, N. Y., is extremely hilly and rough. The farm is a difficult one to work, and were it not for the pure bred Holsteins, or something equally as good in the stock-line, it would be with difficulty that a man and a family could get a satisfactory living from it. Seeing Mr. Davis and his farm, and learning of his experiences as recited in this article, we became convinced more deeply than ever before of the wisdom of having good cattle and knowing how to take care of them. Mr. Davis expressed the idea well to us in this connection. He said, "If a man is in debt on a farm and has no money, he is foolish not to get good cattle first. Never mind about the land—get the cattle and they will soon place him in a position where he can start after the land, and the buildings, if necessary. I sold an animal last week for \$1,000, and another one for \$3,000, and still another, which went to a neighbor, brought me \$1,200."

#### MAINLY ABOUT MR. DAVIS

To get all of this success with his Holsteins Mr. Davis, of course, had to work hard. He has not been able to employ the help that he should have liked to have around, and of neces-

city he has had to work extremely hard himself. Mr. Davis is not by any means a strong man. But he has that "grit" and irresistible energy, which alone could carry him over all difficulties. He has fought his battles out alone, and until recent years practically unencouraged. His best cattle he has raised and developed, and he has been phenomenally successful at record making. That he should have mastered this business in so short a time, and against such odds, and on such a rough farm, and having no money, is certainly great encouragement for others not particularly well situated, but with ambition to succeed and do something for themselves and country.

#### A NOTABLE RECORD AND A HIGH IDEAL

Mr. Davis, it is claimed, is the first man in the world to breed a bull to have a dam and sire's dam averaging 35 lbs. of butter in one week, and over 138 lbs. in 30 days. As might be gathered from this article Mr. Davis is a ciming high. He hopes some day to have 50 head in his herd, and every calf worth \$500 on its arrival. Within the last year he has taken forward steps seeking to bring this vision into reality. He considers that since he has the best bull in the world he had better have some of the very best females to which to breed him. At a sale last spring, having this in mind, he paid \$1,800 for a young heifer, a daughter of "King of the Pontiacs," and out of Segis Burke De Kol—a daughter of De Kol 2nd's Segis Butter Boy 3rd, and Segis Inka. The photo of this heifer, and Mr. Davis holding her, is reproduced in connection with this article. "I bought her," said Mr. Davis, "mainly for an advertisement. When she was knocked down to me, people said, 'Stand up, let's see who is the man with the courage to buy an animal like that!'" Mr. Davis has had ample opportunity to discover the great value of publicity, and he appeals to Canadian Holstein breeders wanting the best in Holsteins from Pontiac Korndyke to write or visit him.

#### HIGHEST SALE AVERAGE

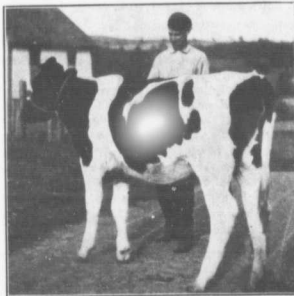
At the last winter sale of the Syracuse Holstein Consignment Sale Co., Mr. Davis had thirteen head. They brought him \$7,000, and made him the highest average at the sale. It was two of these animals that Mr. Gordon S. Gooderham, of the Manor Farm, at Bedford Park, Ontario, secured last winter at Syracuse, and about which Farm and Dairy readers have heard of late through Mr. Gooderham's advertisements.

One need not be near Mr. Davis very long to discover that he is a born cattle man. He likes cows and they like him. He has made a thorough study of cows and how to get the best out of them, and furthermore, as may be surmised, he has made a study of the demand for Holsteins

and he has found out—and has—just what people want. At record making he has worked hard, but his work (intelligent work it has been) has brought its reward. He told us that this year he had been at official work steadily since Christmas Day, through to the end of April. Holstein breeders experienced at official test work can appreciate what this means to a man like Mr. Davis with only two other men to help him on his farm and in his stables.

#### RATIONS AND OFFICIAL TEST WORK

One of the rations which Mr. Davis found to be well adapted for his work in official testing, he gives as follows: Biles YXXX 196 lbs.; (this is a by-product of breakfast food manufacture, and has a fairly high per cent. of protein); bran, 105 lbs.; ground oats, 78 lbs.; gluten, 71 lbs.; hominy, 57 lbs.; oil meal, 20 lbs. Of this mixture he feeds at the start 16 lbs. a day, giving it four lbs. at a feed, and of course feeding each time he



**\$1,800.00 Was Paid for This Young Heifer**

In this illustration may be seen Mr. Davis holding a daughter of "King of the Pontiacs"; he paid \$1,800 for her at an auction sale last spring, when she was several months younger than here shown. The details of the transaction and the breeding of this animal are given in the article adjoining.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

milks, i.e., four times a day. Of this mixture he has fed as high as 40 lbs. In addition to this mixture, Mr. Davis supplies cottonseed meal. He does not mix the cottonseed in with the other ration, since he finds it to give better results if fed by itself.

"One of the great secrets in getting good records," said Mr. Davis, "is to get your cows into good condition before freshening, and get all of the oilmeal possible into them." We questioned Mr. Davis in regard to "dope," of which we hear

considerable from time to time amongst some breeders, talked of suggestively. To our question Mr. Davis replied, "I don't know anything about it, and I am afraid to experiment. There can be no question but that some are using it."

#### "SECRETS" OF RAISING CALVES

We noticed from the stock that Mr. Davis was a masterhand in raising his calves. He said that he fed them four times a day, while their dams were on official test work, and at other times three times a day. He gives 15 lbs. of milk per calf, 3 lbs. at a feed, three times a day. As the calves got older they were given 15 lbs. of milk in two feeds a day. As a grain ration he gives them a mixture of bran, ground oats, hominy and oilmeal. He gives his calves all that they will take of this mixture,—of course seeing that they clean it up greedily at each meal.

We were pressed for time on this visit, and had not time to get from Mr. Davis all of the information we would have liked for Farm and Dairy readers. Just as we stepped on the train, parting with Mr. Davis, he said, "Yes, it is a great business. One needs to watch the game, and get what the people want. It is well also to buy stock from breeders who are doing things and letting the world know about them, so that every time they blow their horn you are taking in their breath."

#### AN EXPLANATION

In giving this information as to the story of the success made by Mr. Davis, Farm and Dairy has no desire to intoxicate anyone so that they would be led to do rash things in the matter of buying Holstein cattle, or any other stock. We set forth the facts, as we know them to be true, other than for their value in the way of a personal human interest story.

We feel that not a few Farm and Dairy readers will hereby be bolstered up in the courage of their convictions and soon launch out into better things and go after still bigger attainments and higher ideals in their chosen field of live stock breeding, along which we know many of our readers to be most happily started.

#### TAKE NOTICE OF THIS POINT

There is a big point in Mr. Davis' experience with Holsteins which should not be overlooked. Through his experience of the past six and a half years he has gained practical knowledge of its estimable value. Naturally he has attracted attention from several breeders and monied men who would like to retain his services. Incidentally we learned of one offer Mr. Davis has made of \$1,000 a year, or \$100 a month! This offer, of course, was absurd, as Mr. Davis expressed it, "Well, nit! Give me \$5,000 a year, and 25 per cent. on all sales and we will be able to talk business."

As we travelled back to Canada, and many times since, we have thought of Mr. Davis and reckoned that his success built up in the six and a half years gone by has been in real satisfaction and profit as well, far transcendent to the experiences of many we hear about, who have gone to the cities and there carved out their success.—C. C. N.

Last spring (1911) we had six feet of ensilage left in our 12-foot silo. We fed this ensilage in the period of short pastures with a little meal on it. When we started to feed, the cows went up six pounds each a day in their milk production. We fed about one pound of meal to each cow a day. Valuing the extra milk at market prices and subtracting the cost of the meal, the ensilage made us \$25. Such an experience has set us thinking in the direction of another job. We are working into more stock, and believe that a summer silo will pay even better than one filled with ensilage for winter feeding. We had seven or eight feet of ensilage left on last spring that was again used for supplementing pastures.—W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.



**The Barns and Home of a Young Man Who Has Made An Exceptional Success Under Great Handicaps**

As may be seen by the stone fence and the general rough and hilly nature of the country, this farm is not all that a good farmer would wish for, other than for its picturesque beauty. This is the farm, however, on which Harry B. Day, of Chester, N. Y., has built up the great success described in the article adjoining. His barns are small, yet are so arranged as to accommodate a big herd of cattle. Old Pontiac Korndyke, out at pasture, may be seen in the illustration to the right under the maple tree. The rear of Mr. Davis house may be seen to the left of the illustration.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

## The R. Richards

A farmer reads this: "A Carol day by our local high. Mr. Blunk average of \$275 western consignees." "Ge Whiz," money in horses." "He gets into the right kind of no use for Clyde." "Stock too heavy work."

Here is where he is considering why the other fellow's colts is ready for best he can do as a real purpose or as a horse breeder sees similar things daily papers he product of a reputation. The one thing he reads is that he letquires, not years to learn this breeding heavy dr. them, and I have glatted. I have all ideas as to the farm work were wide working imp are the only hors when we go to s kind that brings grade Clydesdales 1600 pounds each trouble. Heavy bo

## Why We

### By Ralph

Each crop that soil certain plants replaced, if crop if care is not tak putting back these been removed, it and smaller crops

The four element which oftentimes ties that they must to continue to de phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen is found vegetable matter elements are found bination. The follo of plant-food whic the different crops being measured in if purchased as a

### HOW

Twenty bushels of soil 25 pounds of phosphorus, and 7 pounds of value of \$4.91. The nitrogen, 7.5 pounds of potash, \$3.37. The entire fertility removed is the soil valued at being removed by In a similar way, move fertility work contain plant-food worth \$7.94 in the total amount removed of clover hay

### The Price of Quality

R. Richardson, Waterloo Co., Ont.

A farmer reads an item in the paper such as this: "A carload of horses was shipped west today by our local buyer, Mr. Blank. Horses are high. Mr. Blank informs us that he paid an average of \$275 each for the horses in his last western consignment."

"Gee Whiz," says the farmer, "there must be money in horses." He puts his belief into practice; he gets into horses forthwith. He has not the right kind of mares to start with. He has no use for Clydesdales or Percheron blood. "Stock too heavy," he says. "No use for farm work."

Here is where he makes his first mistake. He is considering what he wants rather than what the other fellow wants. When his first crop of colts is ready for the market, he finds that the best he can do is \$150 each. They sell as general purpose or agricultural horses. He decides that horse breeding is a "frost," and when he sees similar items to the one first quoted in the daily papers he just decides that they are the product of a reporter's imagination.

The one thing that we farmers must get into our heads is that we must produce what the market requires, not what we like. It took me many years to learn this lesson myself but now I am breeding heavy drafters, getting a good price for them, and I have never yet found the market glided. I have also found that my preconceived ideas as to the unsuitability of heavy horses to farm work were entirely wrong. With our big wide working implements to-day, heavy horses are the only horses for farm work. And then when we go to sell our colt crop we have the kind that brings the price. Matched teams of grade Clydesdales, such as I have, weighing 1600 pounds each, bring \$800 a team without any trouble. Heavy horse breeding is not a "frost."

### Why We Must Restore Fertility

By Ralph Hoopland, Chemist

Each crop that is harvested removes from the soil certain plant-food elements which must be replaced, if crop yields are to be maintained. If care is not taken to keep the soil fertile by putting back these forms of plant food that have been removed, it has been found that smaller and smaller crops will be obtained.

The four elements removed by growing crops which oftentimes exist in such limited quantities that they must be replaced, if the crops are to continue to do their best, are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium, or lime. The nitrogen is found in the humus, or decaying vegetable matter of the soil, while the other elements are found principally in mineral combination. The following figures show the amount of plant-food which is removed from the soil by the different crops, the value of this plant-food being measured in terms of what it would cost if purchased as a commercial fertilizer:

#### HOW THE SOIL SUFFERS

Twenty bushels of wheat will remove from the soil 25 pounds of nitrogen, 13.5 pounds of phosphorus, and 7 pounds of potash, with a fertilizer value of \$4.91. The straw removes 10 pounds of nitrogen, 7.5 pounds of phosphorus, and 28 pounds of potash, with a fertilizer value of \$3.30. The entire wheat crop, unless the fertility removed is replaced, takes fertility out of the soil valued at \$8.24, nearly one-half of it being removed by the straw.

In a similar way, a 50-bushel oat crop will remove fertility worth \$11.06; 65 bushels of corn contain plant-food worth \$7.96 in the grain, and worth \$7.94 in the stalks, or nearly twice the total amount removed by the wheat crop. Two tons of clover hay will remove plant-food worth

\$4.56. This is the commercial value of the potassium and phosphorus removed, for the clover plants, through the medium of tiny bacteria living in nodules on the rootlets, leave the soil richer in nitrogen.

#### CLOVER WILL NOT REPLENISH SOIL

It is an error, however, to believe that clover is the remedy for an exhausted soil if more than nitrogen is needed, for it cannot turn back the phosphorus and potassium that have been removed by preceding crops. A crop of 150 bushels of potatoes will remove plant-food worth \$11.06. The average yield of flax, which is supposed to be harder on the soil than other crops, removes plant-food worth \$10.80.

Certain general figures can be drawn from these estimates. The crop which removes the least plant-food—according to its commercial value—is the two-ton clover crop, which removes potassium and phosphorus, \$4.56. The 65-bushel corn crop and the stover removed from the soil plant-food worth \$15.90, the largest amount taken out by any of the crops mentioned. It all proves how necessary it is for the farmer to



#### Conditions Conducive to Profitable Production

Part of the dairy herd of the Milton Pressed Brick Co., Milton Co., Ont., may be here seen in winter quarters. Mr. C. F. Whitley makes special mention of this herd in his last annual report. Sixteen cows, including five heifers, had the creditable average of 3,322 lbs. of milk and 77.5 lbs. of fat. This herd, described in Farm and Dairy some months ago, consists of pure-bred and grade Holsteins.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

carefully conserve every bit of fertility on his farm, if he is to keep his soil productive.

#### FARMING THAT MUST SOON END

A system of grain farming, when not much live stock is kept, depletes the supply of fertility in the soil. It has been proved that such a system of farming cannot be continued, because the yields will eventually fail to pay expenses and the interest on the investment. When all crops are fed on the farm and only milk and live stock is sold, there will be only a small loss in fertility each year if all the manure is returned carefully to the fields. A small amount of mill-feed purchased and fed to swine, or dairy cows, will usually supply the fertility lost by selling the milk and live stock.

The farmer must learn to conserve the fertility of the soil if permanent success is to be obtained. It is as necessary for him to do this as it is for the manufacturer to keep the machinery and system of organization in his factory at its highest point of efficiency. If he does not do this, he cannot hope to succeed permanently.

A few improvements in the farm home along with a few words of appreciation from the men for whom we work so hard, would make us country women more contented, and I believe that country men would be happier also in the good that they have done.—"A Farm Woman."

### The Dairy Cow at Freshening

Wm. Retson, Herdsman, Nova Scotia Agricultural College

To bring a cow safely through the trying time of calving, and produce a strong, healthy calf, much depends on the care and attention we give her during the last few months of pregnancy. A cow should have two months' rest previous to the date of calving. This is the time necessary to prepare her for a good year's work. A mistake that too many farmers make is that of milking their cows to within a short time of freshening, and give them little feed or care while dry.

As soon as the cow is thoroughly dried we begin feeding her a liberal grain ration, according to size and condition of the cow. A mixture of bran, smashed oats, and oil cake meal makes an ideal feed. If the cow has done her duty at the milk pail, she will not be in very high flesh at this time. It will take two months' good feeding to put her in right shape before freshening. Lots of exercise and fresh air are two essential points. During the winter months the cow should be turned out in the yard an hour or so every day, except on extremely cold or stormy days. She should be given salt regularly and have good, fresh water within reach all the time.

#### DECREASE GRAIN BEFORE CALVING

A few days previous to calving, we decrease the grain ration slightly. We put the cow in a clean, roomy box stall, well bedded, shortly before, so that she may get accustomed to her new surroundings.

We never allow a cow to labor for any length of time without ascertaining if there is any displacement or other impediment to the calf being born. By a little timely aid one can sometimes relieve the mother of a great deal of unnecessary suffering, and very often save the life of a calf. After calving, a cow always desires a drink. I have found it a good plan to give her all the hot water she wants.

#### WHAT TO DO WITH AFTERBIRTH

The majority of cows expel the afterbirth within six hours after calving, although frequently some retain it from 12 to 14 hours. Should a cow retain the afterbirth more than 24 hours it is best, if one knows how, to remove it by hand. I would not advise this course, however, unless one is familiar with the practice, as it is very easy to cause some irritation which may result in the cow failing to breed for some time, or other serious trouble. A safer plan is to wash her out once a day with a bucketful of warm water, to which has been added one per cent. creoline or any good antiseptic. In a few days the afterbirth will be expelled. After this wash out every other day, and gradually discontinue.

For the first two or three days after freshening we feed mostly bran and succulent foods, as mangels, turnips, or ensilage. With this diet the cow should require no other laxative. We never milk a cow dry for at least 48 hours after calving. In our experience we have not had one case of milk fever or garget since I adopted this method.

#### ABOUT STRIPPING THE COW

If the calf is allowed to run with the cow the first two days, not much stripping will be required unless the cow is a very heavy milker. If the calf is taken away immediately after birth, the cow should be milked at least four times a day, and only small quantities taken from her at one time. On the third day she may be milked out dry.

If one has been careful with the cow's diet up to this time, there should be no further trouble. We then gradually increase the grain ration, but never feed very heavily for the first 10 days.

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

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, etc., send your inquiries, specific and general, to the I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



Dirt-arrester chamber with part of side bushes away to show — the impurities are collected.



### The Feeders' Corner

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

#### Dairy Cattle in Winter

A. D. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

In feeding our cows in winter, we aim to give them a liberal supply of silage, clover hay, and a few roots. In addition, we feed a light grain ration. We send our milk to a cheese factory and our cows are dry in the cold months.

We keep our cows in the stable most of the time, although I believe that they should be out three or four hours on fine days, especially dry cows. We use cut straw for bedding. This is a very important feature in the care of the dairy cow. Notices that when they have a fresh bed of straw the cows are soon lying down in it. We have cement floors, with which I am not altogether satisfied, but in order to have sanitary conditions they are the best that can be had.

Good light and ventilation are very essential. Our stable was built with fan lights over the doors. On these we placed hinges on the bottom part of the sash and let the window in from the top. By using a short piece of fine chain and a small hook we can fasten it open any distance desired. Then we tack a piece of thin cloth over the opening and have very serviceable ventilators. We have a thermometer in the stable and endeavor to have the temperature between 45 and 50 degrees.

The cows are improved in condition by grooming once a day. The stables should be cleaned twice a day, and should have a thorough whitewashing before the cows are let in the fall. We use the Beatty stanchion; they give good satisfaction.

#### Winter Roughage

D. D. Gray, C.E.F., Ottawa

The kinds of fodder for winter feeding are varied and numerous. Clover hay alone, or mixed with some of the grasses and roots, is perhaps the most suitable for milk production. Some of the smaller grains can be made to furnish excellent hay or fodder. When a legume such as peas or vetches makes up the larger part of such hay, it greatly improves the fodder for milk production. Fodder from corn can usually be furnished more cheaply than other fodder, and is an excellent milk producer when supplemented with suitable concentrates. Then, there is the straw from the grains. But, with the exception of oat or pea straw they have not much to commend them as feed for cows. The need of feeding more or less succulent food in winter to cows in milk is recognized by every dairyman; that is, if the best results are to be obtained. There is a diversity of opinion as to the kind of succulence that will best meet the desired ends sought for, and the quantity to be fed. It is a known fact that the same quantity of nutrients fed in the dry form will not produce as much milk as if fed in a succulent form.

#### TO PROVIDE SUCCULENCE

The different feeds that furnish succulence vary a great deal in suitability and of course in value for feeding milk cows. A good succulent feed for milk cows should be helpful to digestion as well as being easily digested, and produce no unpleasant flavors in the milk. This argument alone, however, is not enough, as favors of the succulent feeds will cost

relatively more than others, and for this reason are barred from being used as a basis for any ration. There are two succulent feeds that are used chiefly in this country, namely, corn ensilage and roots.

Viewed from the standpoint of production and suitability, coupled with cost, corn ensilage is, I think, without a rival in providing winter succulence for cows. All kinds of field roots may be fed to milk cows, if fed in limited quantities, and after milking, but the indiscriminate feeding of turnips will certainly result in producing unfavorable odors in the milk. Although roots cannot be produced as cheaply as corn ensilage, they have a beneficial effect upon the digestion; that cannot be questioned, and their milk producing qualities are recognized everywhere. If it can be so arranged as to have both corn ensilage and roots, the combination is excellent.

#### Sound Breeding Talk

By S. E. Jones

It is impossible to over-emphasize the matter of selection of sire and dam. The laws of heredity are plainly and indelibly written, and yet the beginner with dairy cattle seems to lack an understanding of the importance of their deep significance. In raising vegetables, farmers are exercising more and more intelligence in the selection of seed. The time was when the state or local best sires on our farms, leaving only the cubs to seed our fields for future crops. It is now believed to be rarely so used as seed any but the most healthy and vigorous specimens.

Yet farmers generally do not use the same discretion in the selection of seed for their live stock. For example: Dodge Co., Wisconsin is reputed to be a great dairy center, but it is not one-tenth of the best in that great county headed by a pure bred sire. Why this lack of foresight? Why this worse than negligent folly? It is believed that the discretion were used in this matter great as our reputation and prowess has become, we could show a further improvement of 80 per cent. It must bear in mind the truth that "Each tuck her price for what Earth gives us." We cannot get something for nothing in dairy breeding more than in any other phase of human endeavor.

#### Low Rates for Hunters via Grand Trunk Railway

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RETURN LIMIT—All tickets valid for return until Thursday, December 12th, except to points reached by steam lines Tuesday, November 19th.

Write to A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, for full illustrated booklet entitled "Haunts of Fish and Game containing Game Laws, Maps, etc.

### FARM M

#### Notes on

Jas. Marshall, We have no objection with deposit of tile drains, as clay. Where there should convenient places for the basin lower. These should be

The larger cost, and the result, should fully the cost of two years. Besides, and satisfaction in first class s

I may also thoroughly drain good soil will crops, while so clear water will

#### New Light Scandinavia, countries of S. Denmark, has

### HELI

In Making BIG RECORDS

F. R. MALLO, Frankford, Ontario, has the Liv Holsten Herd,

wrote "We have a record over 100 consecutive days in the past year been fed 'GAL records'."

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is far greater. Write to your record book or send for a copy as we will ship a copy of Field in Ontario, south

CANADIAN MILLING TORONTO

GASOLIN Stationary

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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Notes on Tile Drains**

Jas. Marshall, Wentworth Co., Ont. We have not been troubled much with deposit or silt getting into our tile drains, as the soil here is heavy clay. Where there is quicksand, there should be silt basins made in convenient places, with the bottom of the basin lower than the tile drains. These should be cleaned out regularly.

The larger crops on underdrained soil, and the reduced cost of working it, should fully repay any person for the cost of underdraining in three years. Besides, we have the pleasure and satisfaction of having the farm in first class shape.

I may also say that where farms are thoroughly drained, the manure and good soil will remain, to benefit the crops, while scarcely anything but clear water will run off the farm.

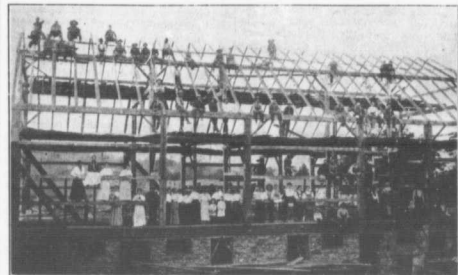
**New Light on Plant Breeding**

Scandinavia, comprising the three countries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, has a reputation for pro-

ducing and using better seed than any of the other countries of the world. Scandinavian seed experts are recognized as the most expert plant breeders to-day. In order to discover the exact truth about Scandinavian methods of plant breeding, L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, recently spent nine months in those countries, and as a result of his visit to Europe we now have a new bulletin, "Plant Breeding in Scandinavia." Mr. Newman spent the most of his

First, and above all things, look to the maintaining and increasing of the fertility. If that is done, one need not worry much about the crop, for he will have a crop if anyone does, and often when others less solicitous on this question fail, or partially so, in a crop. Every crop grown on the farm is greatly aided by such a plan of rotation.

If we cannot grow clover and can grow alfalfa, that does not change the necessity of proper rotation. We must rotate even if we have to sacrifice a



**What a Pleasing Combination of Work and Fun is a Barn-Raising**

The above illustration, taken on the farm of Mr. Ernest Fallis, Durham Co., Ont., will to many of us bring back many pleasing memories. We almost regret that the day of the barn raising, the logging bee and similar social functions is now passing away. In the past these bees held an important part in the social life of rural communities.

time at Svalof, in Sweden, the leading plant breeding station of the world.

Mr. Newman's investigations reveal the startling fact that principles of breeding that we in Canada, and in fact, in all America, have been led by certain writers to look upon as being recognized in Scandinavia, are not principles which are actually applied in plant breeding practice in that country. The great importance of these discoveries to students of plant breeding problems will easily be recognized. This new bulletin is for free distribution but is intended primarily for the scientific reader. The influence which this bulletin will have on plant breeding practice in Canada will lead to far reaching results.

**Rotation With Alfalfa**

Many writers deprecate rotating with alfalfa on the ground that the alfalfa is too valuable a crop to be devoted to any such purpose. They say it is preposterous to think of plowing a fine alfalfa meadow down when it is producing \$50 worth of hay a year.

But rotate we must or down goes fertility, and that is worth more than any single crop. We must keep up the supply of humus, for it is in the humus that nitrogen content is found. Therefore, we believe that alfalfa soil should be plowed under once in five years at least. We prefer to let the fourth crop come to at least a foot growth. This will bring it well into October. Before plowing, spread 1,000 lbs. of raw ground phosphate rock and eight to 10 loads of manure, and plow the whole under. The action of the snow and frost is beneficial in fining the soil and the native fertility has been greatly reinforced by this action.

We notice that those who make it a regular practice to turn under the alfalfa once in five years, with possibly a good top dressing of farm manure on the alfalfa while it is in the meadow, always have good crops, providing that some time in that five years' course they give the land a good lining. The principle we follow is this:

fine crop of alfalfa.—Hoard's.

Do not feed too much straw. It requires almost all the energy the animal derives from it to masticate and digest it.

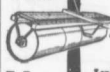
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**HELPS**

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wrote us recently as follows:

"We have just been making an official test on a cow which has produced over 100 lbs. of milk per day for 7 consecutive days, and averaged over 90 lbs. per day for 30 days. She has been fed "CALFINE" with gratifying results."  
"As a good wholesome and reasonably cheap food for calves and for testing cows, CALFINE has proved with us to be almost a necessity."  
"Kindly forward me rather 500 lbs. as my supply is about finished and we do not wish to be without it."

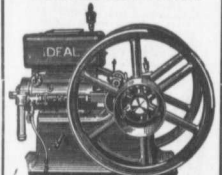
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I find there are quite a few people who know something about Holsteins, but yet do not know about the enviable world's records held by Pontiac Korndyke.

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

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

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

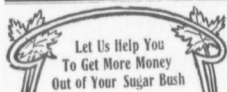
**Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs**

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

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

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

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THE MANOR FARM BEDFORD PARK, ONT.



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## POULTRY YARD

The Conservation of Vigor  
M. A. Jullé, B.S.A., Macdonald  
College, Que.

At this season of the year when farmers and poultrymen in general are about to select their laying stock for the winter, the selection should be made largely on vigor and vitality. There are very few farmers who are adopting any system in breeding; practically no selection whatever is made, and naturally there is very little improvement in egg production. One of the greatest needs in the poultry business is better methods of breeding, and along with this there should be more careful selection of the laying and breeding stock. Too many of our fowls on the farm lack size and proper development. Many of them are puny and delicate in constitution, and are not able to stand the severe strain of heavy egg production. The hen's digestive organs can only stand a certain amount of pressure as far as its functions are concerned. In the digestive and reproductive organs are not kept in the best of health, then egg production cannot possibly reach the maximum. It would be well to average farmore cockerels for vigor first and then breed for egg production.

Vigorous selection should be adopted every year and the farmers should breed from the best fowls only of his flock. Particular attention should be given to the male birds, seeing that they are well developed, fully matured, vigorous cockerels, with plenty of constitution and vigor. In the females, all weaklings, undesirable birds, and poor layers should be constantly weeded out.

The intensive system of keeping poultry has a great influence in lowering the vitality in the laying stock. Contaminated soil often accompanies the overcrowded intensive system, and thus injury results. Lice and many other parasites, some of the predominant diseases such as tuberculosis, roup, and chickenpox also lower the vitality of the laying and breeding stock. In addition, many farms the fowls are overcrowded in damp, dirty, ill-ventilated houses, with the natural result that various diseases take hold of the flock and the strength of the birds drops.

### GET VIGOR BY SELECTION

The conservation of the vigor of the flock is what a poultryman must fight for. Selection should be practiced all along, from the time the egg is laid until the birds are dressed for market. Culling out should be practiced whenever a chick shows weakness; the weak chicks should be destroyed. The chick that lacks vigor frequently requires several weeks longer to complete the first plumage. Some individuals may be kept until they reach the broiler stage, when a careful selection should be made. In many instances the largest and plumpest chickens—those that reach the broiler size first—are sold and the poorer specimen allowed to mature. This, of course, is wrong and is not practiced by the successful poultryman who always has his eyes and mind on the birds which he intends to place in the future breeding pen.

When the stock is brought in from the range in the fall, a rigid selection should be made. Usually not more than 75 or 80 per cent pullets are fit for laying pen, and of these a much smaller per cent. is suitable on the average, for the breeding pen. Only pullets and cockerels should be retained that satisfy all requirements for robust con-

stitutional vigor. The farmer cannot trap-nest his flock very well, but he can select every year from a practical standpoint. A definite egg type cannot be described, nor is it positively known that there is an egg type. On the other hand, a person who feeds and looks after the flocks should be able to tell fairly well those hens which are laying regularly and those which are the drones. It is this careful observation that is most necessary to enable the farmer to select along with improvement in breeding, improvement in egg production should result. Best results are obtained by using good cockerels one-year-old hens, and as far as the individuality of the birds themselves is concerned, the best advice that can be given is to breed together the best birds of the flock regardless of their relationship. This might seem contrary to some advice regarding breeding, but if the farmer takes average precautions in keeping up the vigor of the flock, he will obtain better results as far as increased egg production is concerned than as though he continued in his haphazard methods. No great improvement in a flock can be expected until the farmer is more than passing interest in it, and endeavorers to improve it from year to year.

### Thoughts on Feeding

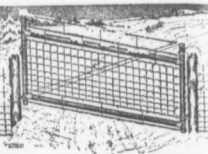
By F. C. Brown.

Feeding the moulting bird is second nature, but it is imperative if the second season's laying is to prove profitable. The most common mistake is to be depreciated: it is not only cruel, but it is unprofitable. Considering that very short rest the modern egg type of fowl takes between her laying periods she demands every care and attention during the moulting-time in order to recoup her strength after an exhausting laying period and to have her in good condition to start away well on her second season's production.

On the other hand, it is a mistake to continue the over-feeding. The bird's nature at such a time is not to demand stimulating or nitrogenous compounds. It is only necessary to feed meat (or a substitute) separately to test the truth of this. In her moulting-time a bird will seldom look at meat. Everything done should be aimed at maintaining the bird in a healthy, thriving condition. A plain mash should be fed in the morning and grain at night. It is a mistake to include meat in it for meat feed when the bird does not require it has the tendency to set up an unhealthy condition, which certainly does not conduce to a profitable laying season.

The high price of eggs is inducing many people to unduly force their birds with stimulating foods. This is having the inevitable result of bringing the ovaries to a standstill gradually. The only remedy is to place the birds on a plain diet. With pullets the diet on to lay the feeding of a forcing diet should be introduced gradually. The chief element in the nitrogenous material should be supplied with great caution. Blood-meal is a common substitute of the trouble. While this substitute is handy and effective it should never constitute more than six per cent. of the entire mixture. The ideal arrangement should be to feed the meat separately, but this of course, is not always practicable. In ordinary trough feeding, the bulk of the food that has the nitrogenous compound eliminated from the mash before one bird is thereby being overfed; but if trouble is experienced it is advisable to exercise caution and reduce the percentage of nitrogenous material in the mash is not excessive.

## This Gate



### For Next Winter

CLAY GATES can be raised (as shown in illustration) to lift over snow in winter. Always easy to work. Can't rust, won't warp, won't burn or rot; made of high carbon, tubular steel; large diameter, and heavy wire mesh fabric.

### CLAY GATES

are endorsed (by purchase and use) by almost all the leading stockmen. Every Clay Dairy Gate is a quarter section of fully guaranteed material. One or a dozen sent for 10 days' free trial. Send for illustrated Price List.

CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD.  
29 Morris St. GUELPH, ONT.

## EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressing Poultry. Fresh Eggs and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

### PROMPT RETURNS

Established 1854

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.  
Toronto, Ont.



### SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, a male homesteader or a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

One-year or six-month residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader is required to pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Must reside upon the homestead for six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$100.

A homesteader who has exhausted his Dominion land cannot obtain a pre-homestead right of entry for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$100 per acre, plus one-half of the cost of such of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$100.

N.B.—Bianchi's and other forms of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need yours. Write for weekly catalogue.

57 Front St. E., Toronto

Established 1850

## HORTICULTURE

### Changes in the

Mr. P. J. Carey, Inspector for Western appointed Packing and Contractor for the F. W. Carey. Mr. Carey has a large aptitude for his work and the demand for his services is so insistent that Agriculture has decided to give him a new position, as in

Mr. R. W. Waddell, Inspector for the L. S. is promoted to the Inspector for Western. Representations have been made to the Minister of Agriculture scrupulous packers of the fact.

## NOTICE

### WHEN GETTING

Sometimes a reference is sent us are given different sometimes two copies are sent to a new address not in this case we would both addresses and address.

If you are getting bills when you place some mistake please send us a card information as possible locate the error. Two copies will often

Thanks for this

FARM AND

Inspector at Sault Ste. Marie, that market with packed fruit, he local man, Mr. Geo. H. Bonberger, who is the reorganization section service during the reorganization enables the station which forms a section from the ins-

Orchard Dr.

By K. A. K.

There are two types of fruit that must be kept in mind. One is the one that is not so well drained and should be high to keep the lower level some first in "pockets" of the soil. If they are not so well drained, a rolling average, will usually be saved.

Sold

A new line in the have a bunch on

ABSOLUTELY

After will clean them

per bottle disp. No

OFFERING FOR SALE

W. W. Iron Pipe, Al

W. W. Iron Pipe, Al

W. W. Iron Pipe, Al

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**HORTICULTURE**

**Changes in the Fruit Division**

Mr. P. J. Carey, Chief Fruit Inspector for Western Ontario, has been appointed Packing and Orchard Demonstrator for the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Mr. Carey has shown particular aptitude for this kind of work, and the demand for his services has become so insistent that the Minister of Agriculture has decided to create a new position, as indicated above.

Mr. R. R. Waddle, Dominion Fruit Inspector for the Lake Erie Counties, is promoted to the position of Chief Inspector for Western Ontario.

Representations having been made to the Minister of Agriculture that unscrupulous packers were taking advantage of the fact of there being no

The soil-drainage also will generally be good on a high, rolling exposure. "Fruit trees can't stand wet feet." Perfect soil-drainage must be provided, if it is not already present. Tile or open drains may be called into use. If tile is used it should lie in the middle between the rows, to effect even drainage and to prevent as far as possible the filling of the drain with roots.

**Stocks for Spy Trees**

I intend getting out next spring about 400 Northern Spy apples. Do you advise top grafting to some other apple?—K. S. Peel Co. Ont.

The Northern Spy apple is successfully grown in your section of the country, I believe, without top-grafting, but when given a long time to the trees usually require a long time to come into bearing. I think if I were setting out Northern Spys in any quantity in your section, I should top-graft, using Tolman Sweet, Pearsall, or Pennsylvania White as stocks for this purpose.

Northern Spy when planted in large blocks is non-productive. You do not state whether you intend to set 400 Northern Spys in a solid block, or whether you intend to place other varieties in the same plantation. It is considered to be a much safer plan to plant a variety which blooms at the same time as the Northern Spy for the purpose of furnishing pollen for cross-fertilization of the blossoms. Baldwin is a very satisfactory variety for this purpose.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

**Canadian Record of Performance**

That the importance of an official record of production in breeding stock is each year becoming more generally recognized by dairymen in Canada is clearly indicated by the success and steady growth of the Canadian Record of Performance. The expansion of the work has now necessitated the appointment of additional inspectors. A year ago there were three men in the field. Six men are now devoting all their time to the supervision of tests in Ontario and Quebec, and a special inspector has been appointed for the Maritime Provinces.

In report No. 4, of the Canadian Record of Performance, just to hand, some notably high yields are recorded and previous Canadian records and even world's records in different classes, broken. One of the truly remarkable records is that of Briery 2nd of Springbank, a two year old heifer, owned by A. S. Turner and Son, of Ryckman's Creek, Ont., in a production of 14,131.35 lbs. of milk, and 520.49 lbs. of fat. Another notable record in the same class is that of Milkmaid 7th, with 11,673.5 lbs. of milk, and 42 lbs. of fat. Milkmaid is owned by Andrew McCrea, East Royalty, P. E. I. The most notable production recorded for a Holstein is that of May Echo with 23,707 lbs. of milk, and 830.64 lbs. of fat. Another noteworthy record is that of Lulu Keyes in the two-year-old class with 19,258 lbs. of milk, and 542.67 lbs. of fat. Jerseys and Guernseys under test also made creditable showings, but space forbids extended mention of the many good records made.

Last year, ending March 31 1912, 801 animals were tested and 160 qualified. This shows a most satisfactory increase over the year previous, when 596 animals were tested, 145 qualifying. To meet the demands of breeders for some recognition of cows that qualify in so far as yield and milk and butter fat is concerned, but which fail to calve within 15 months after the commencement of the test, it has been decided to publish these names in an appendix, but no certificates will be issued.

**Opportunity to Buy Up-to-date Dairy Farm**

**See Farm and Dairy Front Cover This Week**

I am retiring and offer you an unusual opportunity to buy my first class, improved, modern dairy farm. Were I continuing to farm any longer I would not want anything better than where I am.

See for yourself the character of my place. I show you my buildings on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week.

**350 Acres—250 Acres under Cultivation**

**Clay Loam Soil**

The farm contains 350 acres, more or less, 200 acres under cultivation, the remainder in pasture and woodland. The soil is a rich clay loam. Three living springs on the farm. Water is placed in all of the stables and buildings.

Has been run as a dairy farm for over 30 years. The home of 70 head of registered Holstein cattle. It is conveniently situated and with good shipping facilities. The G. T. E. crosses the farm; trains stop within 10 rods of the house.

Situated in the township of Leeds, two and a half miles from Gananoque, on the main road. Farm is in first-class state of cultivation.

The buildings are in first-class condition. Barn, 86 x 46; drive house and horse stable, 34 x 60; sheep pen; pig pen; two silos; open shed; implement buildings; hen-

house; blacksmith shop; and windmill.

The house is brick, also has frame kitchen and wood shed; all metal roofed; seven bedrooms; two halls; parlor; drawing room; dining room; kitchen; pantry; closets; telephone—in fact, every convenience.

There is a beautiful terraced lawn, with cement walk up to house.

Also house and garden for hired man. Also two tenant houses, and cheese factory on farm.

All near to school and church. Reason for selling, I am retiring. Were I to farm any longer I could not want anything better than where I am.

I have been breeding registered Holstein cattle for the last 12 years, but have never advertised very largely as I have made good sales for my cattle near at home.

I offer you this farm as a good concern. The land is fertile and rich. It will make you money. I will sell it reasonable, and well worth the money.

Write me now for particulars. Come and inspect the farm. This place will do well by you as it has done well by me.

**HOLLAND CONNOR, Gananoque Jct., Ont.**

**NOTICE**

**WHEN GETTING TWO COPIES**

Sometimes a renewal subscription is sent us but the initials are given differently. In this way sometimes two copies are being forwarded to the same person.

Sometimes a subscription is renewed at a new address and the former address not mentioned. In this case we would send copies to both addresses and bills to the old address.

If you are getting 2 copies, or 3 bills when you have paid up, there is some mistake. In this case please send us a card giving as much information as possible, so we can locate the error. Labels from the two copies will often help. Many Thanks for This!

**FARM AND DAIRY**

Inspector at Sault Ste. Marie to supply that market with inferior and badly packed fruit, he has appointed a local man, Mr. George Honsberger, as fruit inspector for that district. Mr. Honsberger will probably visit Sudbury and North Bay occasionally. The reorganization of the fruit inspection service during the present season enables the staff to cover many points which formerly received no attention from the inspectors.

**Orchard Drainage**

By K. A. Kirkpatrick

There are two types of drainage that must be kept in mind in locating and planting an orchard; air-drainage and soil-drainage. The selected spot should be high; for cold air seeks the lower levels, and frosts come first in "pockets" and low-lying places. If a valley or coulee is chosen, there should be a wide opening at its lower end. A rolling site, somewhat elevated, will usually afford good air-drainage.

**Seldom See**

A skin that does not your horse may have a touch of skin disease. Write for Skin Ointment, with full directions.

**ABSORBINE**

It will clean them out without laying the skin up. No blister, no hair growth, no sore, no pain. It is the only skin ointment that does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the cheap ointments. It is the only skin ointment that is made in Canada. Write for Skin Ointment, with full directions. Manufactured only by W. S. WALKER, P. O. Box 123, Lyons Mass., Montreal, Canada.

**FOR SALE AND ADVERTISING**

PRICE SINGLE COMB BLACK NORWICH ROCKERS of best strains. One dollar each.—Arthur Gibson, Newcastle, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Chains, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. Also, very cheap, best for ironing, what you want.—The Imperial Wire and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Quebec, Montreal.

**\$2500 PRIZE CONTEST**

Farm and Dairy offers \$2,500 in prizes or cash in a great contest to secure new subscriptions. This is the opportunity to earn in a few weeks spare time work more than you can save in years.

Thousands of our readers who want fine horses, pianos, motor cycles, victrolas, cameras and other things, feel that they can not spare the money. Here is the great opportunity to get them at no expense.

Hundreds have earned fine premiums for getting subscriptions and found it easy. Let us tell you what they say and how they work. It will be easier still in this contest when your friends know you are working in competition with others.

**Choice of Cash or Prizes**

**A Prize for Every Contestant**

**GRAND PRIZE**  
**\$350 Horse and Buggy**

- \$50 Victor Victrola
- \$35 Diamond Ring
- \$35 Fur Overcoat
- Shot Gun, Gold Watch, Fur Boob, Camera, Clock, Carving Set, Fur Mittens, Skates, Safety Razor, Pocket Book.

**SECOND PRIZE**  
**\$250 Driving Horse**

**\$10 CASH**  
To the person who enters the name of the person who wins the contest. Enter your own name or a friend's.

**THIRD PRIZE**  
**\$300 Piano or Organ**

**Can you earn \$10 easier?**

**FOURTH PRIZE**  
**\$200 Motor Cycle**

**FARM AND DAIRY.**  
Enter this name in your \$2,500 prize contest. Send all information, samples, circulars and help.

**SPECIAL LADY'S PRIZE**  
**\$25 Pearl Pendant**

Name .....

**SPECIAL BOY'S PRIZE**  
**\$45 Cleveland Bicycle**

Address .....

**SUNDAY SCHOOL PRIZE**  
**Organ or Piano**

Sent by .....

**SOME OTHER PRIZES**  
**\$100 Grandfather Clock**  
**\$75 High Range Dairy Cow**

(May an outside party name when writing contestants?)

## FARM AND DAIRY

### AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



**FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford Districts, Canadian Dairy Farmers Association and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders Association. **DESCRIPTION.**—PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

**REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$5.00. On checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

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

**WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural subject. We will always pleased to receive practical articles.

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT.**—The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but not named in arrears, and multiple copies, varies from 15,675 to 17,300. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

#### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with the assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser be found to be dissatisfied with the treatment we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that an advertiser's goods are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of our readers, but our reputable advertising as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "I am an advertiser in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to mediate trifling disputes between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

#### CLEAN UP FALL FAIRS

Of what should a county or township fair consist? We should say that it should be designed to be of the greatest educational value to the district that it serves. Programs and expenditures should be arranged in such a manner as to draw the chief attention of visitors to the agricultural and educational exhibits. The directors of many of our fairs, however, seem to have forgotten that they are conducting an educational institution and in its place have substituted something that is more akin to a circus or an amusement park. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for Ontario, states that this year sideshows and mid-way attractions at the small fairs throughout the country were of a more demoralizing character than ever before.

It would be difficult with the most

rigid inspection to entirely eliminate these fairs from our fairs. The Provincial constable complaints that even when he does secure a conviction, the chances are that the magistrate does not even impose a fine, but allows the culprits to go on suspended sentence. These fairs are thus able, at comparatively little expense, to follow the shows throughout the entire fair season. And yet it should be comparatively easy to clean our fairs of such features.

The only reason that these fairs are allowed on the grounds at all is that fair directors, in order to make a good financial showing, set great value on the money that fairs pay for their concessions. Of vastly more importance to the directors, however, than the money thus secured, is the grant that they secure from the Provincial government. There is a clause in the Act governing this grant that makes it possible to withhold the grant altogether to fairs that permit undesirable on the grounds.

It is time that this clause of the Act was put into force. Those fair directors who will not obey the law should be brought to time. This clause of the Act providing for the withholding of fair grants would not need to be enforced many times before there would be the greatest clean out of demoralizing features that our fairs have ever experienced.

#### ABOUT BIG PRODUCERS

How often when the merits of well bred, high producing cows are being told some one will advance this time-worn objection, "Yes, they produce a lot, but they eat their heads off just the same." Many of us have so often excused our tardiness in starting to breed for higher producing cows with this objection that we have really come to believe that these record making cows that we hear about really do "eat their heads off." But is our conclusion borne out by well substantiated facts?

The inspectors in connection with the Record of Performance test work have collected some very valuable data this year as to the cost of producing milk. This data "knocks on the head" the theory that small producers are just as economical producers as are heavier milking individuals. The inspectors have been determining in so far as possible the exact weight of each kind of feed fed during their visits to the dairy herds that they are testing, and while the work has not yet been in practice long enough to justify the making of extensive deductions, we may safely conclude that they have proven beyond a doubt the greater profitability of a high producing cow. The average of all results obtained shows that cows giving thirty to forty pounds of milk a day make milk at a cost of seventy-seven cents a hundredweight, forty to fifty pounds a day, sixty-six cents a hundredweight, fifty to sixty pounds a day, fifty-seven cents a hundredweight, and cows giving sixty pounds a day and upwards produced milk for the low average price of fifty-one cents a hundredweight.

Here is the strongest proof possible that big producing cows not only make more hundredweights of milk on which to make profit but that there is more actual profit in each of the many more hundredweights that they produce. Those of us who have always claimed that big producing cows are not the economical producers, should stop and ask ourselves whether or not our conclusion is founded on prejudice or on such authenticated tests as those made by the R.O.P. inspectors. If we have only prejudice to back our conclusion, would it not be well to face the situation and start out resolutely to breed for higher producing cows?

The purchase of a well bred, dairy bred bull to head our grade herd would be an excellent start on the road to a higher producing and more profitable dairy herd.

Most foreigners and a good many Canadians regard the agricultural section of Canada as being a comparatively narrow strip of

**The Great country** along the North-Country northern border.

The vast areas of our country lying in the far north have formerly been considered as of little or no value agriculturally. We are just beginning to realize what a great heritage is ours in that northern country. When it was first announced that No. 1 Northern wheat grew to perfection in the Peace River Valley, the report was regarded as fiction. But the wheat is now being grown there in ever increasing quantities. Now comes word that the potato crop in the Yukon is a bumper one. In the Klondyke District alone, the crop is valued at \$30,000. We are told that along the Yukon River are many splendid farms. Many tons of cabbages, carrots, turnips, celery, parsnips and such crops were produced in that country this year, and marketed at Dawson. We will soon cease to talk of the "waste areas of the north." Who knows but that some day there may be in that unknown country the greatest farming districts of Canada. If social conditions in Canada were as favorable to the farmer as are the natural conditions of soil and climate, the development of this great north country would be one of the world's great wonders.

The success that has attended the introduction of the Record of Performance test in Canada, and the increasing prominence that is being given these yearly tests in dairy cattle advertisements and in sale catalogues shows the trend of public opinion; it is in the direction of the semi-official yearly test, in preference to the short time test of seven or thirty days that formerly held sway. Short time official tests have been of untold value to dairy breeders and have played a most important part in the development of our dairy breeds. But it would seem that public opinion now favours the longer test. In 1908, the first year in which R.O.P. tests were made in

#### R. of P. Tests.

Canada, five hundred and sixty-one animals were entered in the test, of which forty-four qualified. For the year ending March 31, 1912, eight hundred and one animals were entered, and one hundred and sixty qualified. The more favorable attitude that the Holstein men are taking towards the twelve month test is shown by the increase from one hundred and ninety-four Holstein cows tested in 1908 to three hundred and ninety-nine cows of that breed tested in the last year ending March 31st. Could we have any better proof of the greater favor that the long time test is now meeting with among dairy cattle breeders? It is the long time test that purchasers are demanding, and our breeders are wise in adopting the semi-official test.

**GOOD roads, good in all seasons, are second only in importance to railroads, and are even more necessary in the social life and local intercommunication in rural communities.**

Farmers complain about freight rates and railroad transportation when the worst roads and the highest freight rates and the poorest opportunities and the highest indirect taxes are on the average country dirt road, past our own doors.

Good roads are an economic necessity and there is no occasion to labor the argument. The roads are an index of the character of any community, determining its importance and limiting or aiding its advance, and a country that isn't worth a good road, isn't worth what it sells for and soon won't be worth living in.—B. F. Harris.

Canada, five hundred and sixty-one animals were entered in the test, of which forty-four qualified. For the year ending March 31, 1912, eight hundred and one animals were entered, and one hundred and sixty qualified. The more favorable attitude that the Holstein men are taking towards the twelve month test is shown by the increase from one hundred and ninety-four Holstein cows tested in 1908 to three hundred and ninety-nine cows of that breed tested in the last year ending March 31st. Could we have any better proof of the greater favor that the long time test is now meeting with among dairy cattle breeders? It is the long time test that purchasers are demanding, and our breeders are wise in adopting the semi-official test.

The last report of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle will be studied with interest by pure bred dairy cattle breeders to Dairymen, who are directly interested in the test work.

A Guide dairy cattle breeders to Dairymen, who are directly interested in the test work.

We especially desire, however, to call the attention of those of our readers who have only grade herds to this report, which can be secured on application to the Stock Bank at Ottawa. We believe that most Farm and Dairy readers will admit the desirability of having a pure bred sire at the head of the herd. The question is where to get a sire of desirable breeding. A careful study of the records for the different breeds in this last report of the R.O.P. tests will give one an idea of what families of the different breeds are the best producers and where animals from stock of known producing ability can be secured. This report is published as much for the benefit of the thousands of dairymen with grade herds as for the few hundred breeders of pure bred stock. Let us all make good use of this report.

Farm and Dairy is indebted to Mr. A. J. Emmett of South End, Ont., for one of the finest baskets of peaches that has ever reached our office. The peaches were large and well formed and members of the staff are prepared to bear grateful testimony that in flavor and texture these peaches were "all to the good."

One of the pie implement manuf... departed this life... it was Mr. J. President of the in Peterboro, be...

When his business in 1848 know anything we have then their manufacture. These beam and cast iron

As the years Hamilton, who s founding of the charge of it from James Hamilton, towards inventing and bringing up-to-ern, highly efficient and farm machiner

Mr. Hamilton, arfacturers like him, possible our presen- ture. Their faith made it possible for more from our fam

Mr. Peter Hami the first in Canada self-binder. His frame binder gave satisfactory service Hamilton's inventi has since been im year and kept in front of up-to-date

Mr. Hamilton wa dozens of farm im- facturers who were field until recent times and mergers many of these from the Peter Hamilton to its now departed the high standard he times to the front very few outside of gantic institutions machinery and tend- ize the farm imple

Although for son the business of the tion Co., has been father by his son, J. fest his interest. Du the office and at the death overtook him suddenness at the was conversing with

In earlier years it not developed as we day. The Peter Hami did not recognize the modern form in bur the son, Jas. Hamil- it up. While he left out, beginning wh left off, he is build- foundation that his f

It was not until F moved its offices to P this company sought Farm paper publici- advertising in a loca- Farm and Dairy. So profitable. So profit- that the firm has sin- but is and now using farm papers. Of continue to use Farm

A Paper Farmers

One of the pioneers in the farm implement manufacturing business departed this life two weeks ago.

It was Mr. Peter Hamilton, President of the large industry in Peterboro, bearing his name.

When his father started this business in 1848, people did not know anything of implements as we have them to-day. Plows were then their main line of manufacture. These were of wooden beam and cast iron mold board.

As the years went by, Peter Hamilton, who shortly after the founding of the business took charge of it from his father, Mr. James Hamilton, did his big part towards inventing and improving and bringing up-to-date, the modern, highly efficient implements and farm machinery. It has been Mr. Hamilton, and other manufacturers like him, who have made possible our present day agriculture. Their faithful work has made it possible for us to produce more from our farms.

Mr. Peter Hamilton was one of the first in Canada to make the self-binder. His old wooden frame binder gave many years of satisfactory service. Under Mr. Hamilton's inventive direction it has since been improved year by year and kept to the very forefront of up-to-date efficiency.

Mr. Hamilton was one of many dozens of farm implement manufacturers who were actively in the field until recent years. Combines and mergers have driven many of these from activity. But the Peter Hamilton Co., thanks to its now departed President, and the high standard he set, still continues to the front,—one of the very few outside of the larger gigantic institutions making farm machinery and tending to monopolize the farm implement business.

Although for some years now the business of the Peter Hamilton Co., has been actively managed by his son, Jas. Hamilton, the father has continued to manifest his interest. Daily he was at the office and at the works until death overtook him with terrible suddenness at the office, while he was conversing with a friend.

In earlier years advertising had not developed as we have it to-day. The Peter Hamilton Co. then did not recognize the need of this modern force in business. Now the son, Jas. Hamilton, has taken it up. While he is branching out, beginning where his father left off, he is building on the solid foundation that his father laid.

It was not until Farm and Dairy moved its offices to Peterboro that this company sought trade through Farm paper publicity. It started advertising in a local edition of Farm and Dairy. This proved profitable. So profitable was that the firm has since branched out and is now using other leading farm papers. Of course they continue to use Farm and Dairy,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

### Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address: Editors, Creamery Department.

### Shall We Neutralize Acid?

We all know if acids and alkalis are mixed in proper proportions a substance will be obtained as a result of the chemical action that takes place that is neither acid or alkali, but neutral. For several years creamery men have been considering the advisability of neutralizing the acidity of cream by adding to it such alkaline substances as lime or soda. Experiment stations have investigated the process, including our own station at Guelph, and results have not been at all unfavorable to the process. The Dairy Record, published at St. Paul, Minn., takes strong exception to the idea, however, and their stand is backed by Prof. Martinson of the Iowa State College, who writes the Record as follows:

"We have not been much enthused over the use of neutralizers for buttermaking. It is an old and well-established rule that prevention is better than cure, and that is particularly true in this respect.

"As long as creameries continue to accept cream which has to be neutralized just so long will the producers continue to deliver it. We have not taught neutralization to creameries located in territories where other creameries are buying, for it is true that neutralization does improve the quality of overripe cream.

"We do not want to make the claim that the small amount of lime which is actually retained in the butter is injurious to the health, but we do claim that neutralization deceives the consumer, and that it delays such improvements on the farm as would tend to improve the quality of cream delivered by the producer. Furthermore, neutralization tends to lower the reputation of the American butter on the foreign markets."

This sounds like pretty straight logic. What do our Canadian creamery men think about it?

### Difficulty with Cream

Our cream is kept in a cool cement cellar for three days and then churned; it seems to churn for 20 minutes alright, then as it goes to be strained into a foam and swells up. We churn perhaps for three hours and then do not get all the butter. Cows get plenty of salt and clover pasture, cream always churned when sour and thick; temperature at 62 degree. What is the cause, and what will prevent same.—J. A. L. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Possibly the thermometer is not correct, as the cream should churn at that temperature all right. If the thermometer is correct raise the temperature a little more. Possibly you are filling the churn too full; a churn should not be filled more than half full to churn properly. The wet weather might possibly have some effect on the cream, as it takes us somewhat longer to churn this fall at the same temperature than it has done previous falls. In view of the wet season, hence soft grass, butter would churn soft. Dry weather has a tendency to make butter hard.

### A Thing of the Past

We sometimes hear a patron say that he would like to still be paid by the "old oil test." It would look as sensible to take the binder off the self-binder, put on a platform and tie the grain by hand.

For an equal and fair way to divide the net receipts of the creamery among the patrons, the Babcock test was a godsend.

Selling cream by measure and not by weight was a crude system that went with the old oil test. A dent in the old pail counted against the creamery. There has been only one other dent equal to that, and the fellow who still insists on the old oil method and what he calls a "hold-out," has the dent.

For the good of all concerned in the dairy work, the old oil test and buying cream by measure has gone to the "happy hunting grounds," and will never return. A patron having a Babcock testing outfit and using it is always a satisfied patron—he knows what the cream tests before he receives his check.—Creamery Journal.

### "Roll" Butter

A quartette of market men had gathered in the Faneuil Hall Market, and were discussing the probable famine in butter, when a pretty young woman, whom they adjudged to be a new housewife, interrupted the conversation by a statement that she had come "to buy some butter."

"I wish to get three pounds," she said.

"Roll butter, ma'am?" the individual in charge of the butter and cheese stall asked politely.

"No," answered the shopper promptly, "we wish to eat it on toast; we seldom have rolls." Boston Journal.

## CREAMERY FOR SALE

First Class Creamery for sale, located only a little over 50 miles from Toronto. Creamery runs year around and is doing a prosperous business.

WILL SELL CHEAP for quick sale. For full particulars apply to

**BOX 894, FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.**

## \$4.25 For \$2.75

Our fine clubbing arrangements with Youth's Companion enable us to make a great offer with that world famous Boston family weekly. Children and older folks who do not know Youth's Companion are missing one of the greatest pleasures. The splendid stories, timely educational articles and laughable anecdotes are never forgotten.

### FOR ALL OF THE FAMILY

FARM AND DAIRY (2 new subs) . . . . . \$2.00

(If renewal, only one subscription)

YOUTH'S COMPANION (new) to Jan., 1914 . . . \$2.25

Beautiful Companion Calendar and Window Transparency

Free with every order.

Send all orders to Farm and Dairy

**ALL for \$2.75**

### THIRD ANNUAL

## TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

and Second Annual Exhibit

Union Stock Yards Poultry Breeders Association

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 10th and 11th

1912

**GRADE PURE BRED CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POULTRY**

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For Premium List and Entry Blanks, address

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## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

**ARE IN A CLASS ALL BY THEMSELVES**

As much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems.

DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. Montreal Winnipeg

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR GUELPH, ONT. DECEMBER 9th to 15th, 1912 Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry \$17,000.00 IN PRIZES

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

GET THE BEST! IT PAYS!

ELLIOTT

*Business College*

Cor. York and Alexander Sts., TORONTO, Ont. Is well known as the right place for superior business and shorthand education. Positions worth \$1000 and \$1500 were recently filled by us. Write for Catalogue

### GOOD RELIABLE GUNS

at Wholesale Prices. Send for free 300 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Goods. T. W. ROYD & SON, 27 Hunt Club St. West, MONTREAL.

# Well DRILLING MACHINES

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

### CREAM WANTED.

We furnish free cans and pay expresscharges. Our cheques are issued every fifteen days and are cashed at the post office. If you live in Ontario and milk cows who will ship your cream to the best market? Write for fuller particulars. TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

### FOR SALE

A Success Churn, used but a few times. Also 20 gallonation Cream Churn, practically new. Will sell cheap. Have no use for them. H. B. MOORE, GAIT, ONT.

### CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK

Booklet Free. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## Cheese Factory FOR SALE

Output about 125 tons yearly. Also a comfortable dwelling and stable. Reasons for selling, going out of business. For further particulars, apply to ALEX. F. CLARR, Poole, Perth Co., Ont.

## Write Quickly--"Monarchs" Make Light Work

Out into the hard work with "Monarchs," best made of all farm engines. Own one this winter. You can move it around easily. It will cut wood, grind chop, pulp roots, pump water or do scores of other breaking chores. Write quickly for easy terms and full particulars. Made in 1 1/2 to 35 horse power. By act. now in 14 to 35 horse power wonderfully.

Send a postal for our two-color circular and price list, giving interesting details.

### CANADIAN ENGINES LIMITED, Dunnville, Ontario

Frost & Wood, Limited, Smiths Falls, Ont., Selling Agents from Peterboro East to Maritime Provinces.

We will mail you a copy of

## THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN

(CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL WEEKLY)

### Every Week from Now until March 1st, 1913 FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS - HALF-PRICE

Canada's national rural weekly commenced publication September 7th, 1912. In less than a month more than 6,000 farmers subscribed for it, and letters are crowding into the office every day, with further orders. We want you to find out why 6,000 farmers did this. This is why we offer it to you on trial for six months for twenty-five cents-half price.

THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN is a national weekly devoted to agriculture as a great business industry. It is the answer to a demand. These are days of rapid change—in cultivation, in marketing, in farm management, in government agricultural policies, in rural life. Many a farmer gets little more than thirty cents out of every dollar his produce brings. The middlemen get a lot of it. More goes because of wrongful taxation, too great overhead expense and failure of the farm to yield all it can.

To help our readers solve these problems, both national and local, we spare no expense. We get and print up to the minute information and advice. Our experts are men in the field, and they write it clearly. We believe you will want the benefit of all this. You can try it for twenty-four weeks for only twenty-five cents. This is a really a trial offer—it never will be repeated.

### BE SURE TO READ IN THE OCTOBER 15TH ISSUE OF THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN:

The Biggest Farm in Saskatchewan—story of profitable farming told by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

Fishery, Road Monkey—one of the most humorous stories ever written of the Northern lumber camps. You will laugh for hours if you read this.

A Review of Canadian Fairs—the best report on Western Canadian fairs that has ever been written.

A Market Gardener and His Market—a very instructive and thoroughly written article on market gardening. Tells you how to make money from celery, cabbage, potatoes, raspberries, etc. Read it carefully.

Archie P. McKibbin, Canada's Famous Writer has been specially engaged to deal with education and nature study and to supply the best fiction available. THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN. Don't fail to read all of Mr. McKibbin's articles. They are interesting and instructive.

OFFER—We want you to judge our paper on its merits, and to offer to give you a fair chance to

see with your own eyes that it is everything we claim, we will send it to your home until March 1st, 1913, for twenty-five cents. This one-half reduction in price is solely a trial offer for new subscribers. It never will be repeated. Fill in and send the coupon opposite, or if you wish to save the weekly in which this is printed, write us a letter, giving clearly your name and address, enclosing twenty-five cents.

THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. CUT OUT—MAIL TO-DAY

THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN, 8 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find twenty-five cents, stamps or coin. Please send THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN to the address below until March 1st, 1913.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_

## Cheese Department

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

### Dairy Conditions Improving

Geo. Benady, Dairy Instr., Napanee, Ont.

Dairy conditions in my territory are improving every year; not as fast possibly as we would like to see them, but still they are on the upward move. The cheese have never been better than this year. The manufacturers and owners have done their part in the way of improving surrounding factory conditions.

The majority of patrons have made great improvements both in cleanliness of the milk and in the surroundings in which milk is kept. The majority of them, however, still neglect the most important operation of all, and that is the cooling. I have been in several other syndicates this season, and have found that the same conditions prevail.

We never can expect to get the most and best out of this milk until it is delivered to the maker in a proper condition; that is, at a temperature of not higher than 70 degrees. I do not consider the patron entirely to blame. I think the cheesemaker must come in for a share of the blame in not being more particular on the weight stand. A great many makers will accept any milk that will run through the strainer regardless of acidity or flavor. We cannot expect to get ideal raw material until this milk is cooled to a proper temperature and the maker is more particular in the selection of his milk.

### Patrons Prosecuted

During September there was a considerable increase in the number of patrons of cheese factories in Eastern Ontario detected adulterating their milk. Up to the first of September Chief Dairy Inspector G. G. Publow, of Kingston, had reported only 17 cases to the official prosecutor. During September he turned over 14 more cases to the prosecutor, making a total of 31. This number is less than the number reported up to the same date last year.

In a considerable number of these cases the patrons had been willing to settle the proceedings out of court. Heavy fines have been paid by some.

### Six Years of Satisfaction

F. N. Dilworth, Carleton Co., Ont.

The system most in vogue in this section for paying for milk in cheese factories is the pooling method. Occasionally we hear of a very old one paying by test. In 1906, however, we adopted the test method for dividing the proceeds six years ago. At our annual meeting this year it was again adopted by a unanimous vote. Personally I think it is the only fair way to divide the proceeds.

I have also found that my patrons take a great deal more interest in the test since it has started. They are more anxious to feed out their cows and keep a better class of cattle, and consequently we get a better quality of milk. When a man becomes interested in the test he does not stop there but is anxious to supply a large, and better quality of milk.

Occasionally we find a man dissatisfied with this method, but when the test is properly explained to him he understands its good qualities, and stops kicking.

We have generally been able to make a pound of cheese out of less milk than the surrounding factories.

Whether this is due to the test or the richness of the milk, I do not know. There is only one way in which testing can be made general, that is to make it compulsory for every factory to divide the proceeds by the butter fat test.



## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

### Is The Cheapest You Can Use

not alone, because it is the purest and best salt for salting butter. But because it will salt more butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use.

The big creameries will tell you this—and show you tests to prove it.

The Agricultural Colleges demonstrate this every day.

Every farmer and dairyman—who is getting good prices for butter—is using Windsor Dairy Salt.

It is pure—it makes beautiful butter—it works in quickly—and it is the cheapest in the end. Just try it yourself.

## FOR SALE

First Class Ontario and Butter Factory in Western Ontario. This is one of the best natural adapted sections for dairying. Export 50 tons of cheese and 50 tons of butter in 1912.

Boiler in good condition, almost new. 1 I.P. Leonard Engine; Success Combined Churn, 2 large cream vats, new this season.

Basement curing-room and refrigerator, good dwelling-house, all buildings on stone and cement walls. Large ice house. All buildings painted and in good repair, never-failing well, good stable, 30 x 40 with basement and cement floor.

One acre of land, some fruit trees; 2 miles from church, half mile from school. Snap if taken at once. Proprietor wants to go west. For further enquiry apply to

BOX 606, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO ONT.

## Factory For Sale

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, November 23rd, for the purchase of the Wyandotte Cheese and Butter Factory consisting of Two Acres of Land, a splendid Brick Building with modern equipment, Frame Dwelling and Stable. Further particulars upon request. An accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank of Canada, payable to the Treasurer of the Wyandotte Cheese and Butter Co. for the sum of \$20,000 in full payment of all tenders. This amount will be returned to the successful bidder the parties fail to carry out their agreement when asked to do so. Cheques of unsuccessful tenders will be returned promptly. Highest and only tender not necessarily accepted.

GEORGE A. AGUR, Secy.-Treas. B. R. 2 HOLLEN, ONT.

If you have not before put the found

The

FATHER, said morning, while were at the b. I noticed an advertisement in cultural college in. Get I go this fall. 100.5 277

“O,” said Mr. Dunn. He needs a college education. Here is the land and horses, just make and that is all there is to be added. “I haven’t care. The mortgage on this year, or the

“But, father, I could myself. You told me I three acre patch this year. I don’t see in potatoes, or the money may I go?”

“I thought you intended with the money you earned,” said his father. “I know, but I’ve chattered and with your consent I go to school.”

His father finished as an silence, giving no sign that he had answered the subject. Evening, after the work he was reading the farm journal, the pages soon were written which had so much.

“Let’s have a look at his father, and Frank paper to him, pointing out announcement he had made. Mr. Dunn read it handed it back, saying loudly, but I think you are just as well at paying someone in a white shirt for telling me already know.”

“Yes, but they teach me to go to the farm right, and make more money out. Let me go this one term. I am not satisfied that I have gone back again.”

“If you are bound to father rising to get ready, you may try it one term. You earn your own money, and I am fully agreed.”

It was decided that when opened he should go. Spring work was in full the putting in over 2000 lbs of crop and it left very little for Frank to spend on his patch. He cut potatoes planting, at night. His father, who had become a planter, were kind enough, and after a number study work, he had en the plot of ground his father. He was all in could that.

Frank was so impatient



**3**F you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.—*Thoreau.*

## The "Proof of the Pudding"

By Vera Roberts  
(Country Life in Canada)

"FATHER," said Frank, one morning, while the family were at the breakfast table. "I noticed an advertisement of the agricultural college in our farm paper. Could I go this fall for a few months?"

"No," said Mr. Dunn, shortly. "No one needs a college education to farm with. Here is the land, implements, and horses, just make use of them, and that is all there is to it. Besides," he added, "I haven't the money to spare. The mortgage must be cut down this year, or they will foreclose."

"But, father, I could earn the cash myself. You told me I could have that acre patch this year, and I can plant it in potatoes. If I can earn the money may I go?"

"I thought you intended to buy hogs with the money you earned on the land," said his father.

"I know, but I've changed my mind and with your consent I would like to go to school."

His father finished eating breakfast in silence, giving no further heed to what Frank had said, so Frank wisely let the subject drop. That evening, after the work was finished, he was reading the farm paper, and among the pages soon found the advertisement which had interested him so much.

"Let's have a look at that ad.," said his father, and Frank handed the paper to him, pointing out the college announcement he had been reading.

Mr. Dunn read it through, and handed it back, saying, "It may be hard, but I think you can learn to work just as well at home, without paying someone else your land, and a silly shirt for telling you things you already know."

"Yes, but they teach you how to grow and farm right, and how to make more money out of your land. Let me go this one term, and if you are not satisfied that I have spent my time and money wisely, I will not ask you to go back again."

"If you are bound to go," said his father, rising to get ready for bed, "you may try it one term, providing you earn your own money."

Mr. Dunn joyfully agreed to this and it was decided that when the fall term opened he should go.

Spring work was in full swing. They were putting in over two hundred acres of crop, and it left very little time for Frank to spend on his three acre patch. He cut potatoes, ready for planting, at night. His mother and father, who had become interested in his plans, were kind enough to help him, and after a number of evenings' steady work, he had enough cut for the plot of ground his father had given him. Not until after the wheat was in, and all in could the potatoes be planted.

Frank was so impatient to see the

first sprouts\* coming out of the hills that he could hardly wait for them to put in an appearance. Every new shoot seemed to the ambitious boy a dollar towards the college fund. The work at home was pretty well finished, when one morning one of the neighbors offered Frank a job of hauling coal, at four dollars per day.

He wanted him just a few weeks, and Frank's father gave him the team and wagon to haul with, as they would



Who Would Long for a House on a City Square

If they could have an attractive, comfortable home out in the open country, right next the beauties of Nature. The Dundas Homestead, Peterboro Co. Ont. is one of the kind that many a city man would like to have if he could. What a lot we who live in the open country have to be thankful for after all.

not be needed until the crop was ready to harvest, and the potatoes were to be dug.

Working away from home was a new experience for Frank, but he got along very well, and at the end of three weeks returned home with fifty dollars in his pocket to show for his work. He offered his father half of the money, but this he refused to take telling Frank, with a twinkle in his eye, that he supposed he could make use of it.

"Thank you," said Frank, and the next time he went to town he deposited the first instalment of his tuition money in the bank. How those potatoes did grow, and Frank took care of them with such zeal that not a weed was allowed to grow in the patch. He helped his father with his potatoes as he also had a large patch planted.

Digging time came and it seemed (as Frank expressed it) as if each hill had tried to see how many potatoes it could grow to help his college fund along. And when the potatoes

were shipped they netted Frank a neat sum.

The opening days of the college found Frank there, shy and embarrassed but very much in earnest. He worked hard from the start and threw his whole heart and mind into his studies, with the result that his standing was far above the average.

The study of agriculture was even more interesting than he had imagined it to be, and each day he learned something more about the homely profession of farming. When the term was nearly over, he received a letter from his mother, which read:

Dear Frank,

You will be sorry to learn that your father has slipped on the icy walk, and broken his leg, and I am afraid you will have to come home, as there is so much stock on the farm to attend to. If your next examinations come soon take them and then come home.—Affectionately,

Mother.

"Well," said Frank to himself, "those last examinations will not be given for nearly three weeks, and I can't afford to lose them. I guess I will go and see the professor, and perhaps he would let me take them last of the week, and then I could go."

He put on his hat and walked over to the main building where the fac-

train the next morning, there were quite a few of the boys from the college waiting there to shake hands with him, and wave good-byes from the platform. Full of concern for his father and determined to put into practice what he had learned, Frank stepped into a neighbor's rig, that was waiting for him at the little station, and soon the poplar windbreak of the home place could be seen, way up the main road.

"Glad to have you back, son," was the greeting he received from his father when Frank was seated alongside of the invalid's couch that evening. His mother and sister Jennie were just as glad, for they had each missed him sorely.

"I am sorry to find you in such shape, father, but I can take care of things now, if you will trust me with them," said Frank.

"I guess I will have to," reluctantly acknowledged his father, "for the doctor said to-day that I would be laid up for some time yet. I would not mind so much if the spring work were not so close at hand."

"Never mind about that," replied Frank, cheerfully. "I will try my hand at this spring farming."

"You will have to lay aside that high collar and them patent leather shoes if you want to make a success of it."

"Now, papa," said Jennie, "don't hang him without judge or jury."

"Of course," rejoined their father, "you would stand by him but they say 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating,' so we will wait and see what Master Frank will do."

The next morning when Frank came down stairs, clad in a pair of big overalls, blue working shirt and heavy shoes, his father had to admit that he did look something like a farmer after all. Frank laughed, for he knew his father's bark was worse than his bite.

The second week Frank was home his Uncle Robert drove up from his farm and insisted that Mr. Dunn go back with him on a visit, while he was unable to work.

At first the invalid would not consent to go, but they finally persuaded him that the trip would do him good.

He gave Frank many instructions for managing while he was away. He told him to hire a man to help him until after the crop was in. With many protests and prophecies that the whole place would go to ruin without him around to look after things, he went home with his brother for a long promised visit.

Frank now turned his attention to the farm. His mother told him the crop had not been nearly as good as it should have been last year, which made Frank decide to change the crops on each piece of ground, telling his mother that the soil got sick, and needed a change of the same as folks. He explained why this was so, and said if she thought best he would like to try the experiment of changing to see if the crop would not do better.

She gave her consent, and when the ground was ready for sowing, went to the field to look it over.

Frank had borrowed some new farming implements from a neighbor, and spent considerable time in preparing the land, which his mother had thought at first was a waste of time, and would make the seeding later. But when she saw the condition of the soil, she admitted it was time well spent, for the whole field was as perfect as a garden. The hired man was drilling and as Frank saw he had some extra time, he put the barn, lots, and yards in condition, and order and neatness soon prevailed. A few weeks later Mr. Dunn arrived home.

He wished to surprise them by coming unexpectedly. He thought he would find things needing his attention pretty badly.

(Continued on page 15)



## The Upward Look

### What is God's Will?

In the parable of the Good Samaritan Jesus has set forth very clearly and simply our relationship and duty to our fellow men. In the Gospel according to Matthew, the twenty-second chapter, Jesus, preceding the giving of this parable, as related in the tenth chapter of Luke, said that if we will but love God with all our heart and with all our soul, and with all our mind, and our neighbor as ourselves we will fulfill all the teachings of the Bible and of the prophets.

It is beginning to appear as if Christians to-day are only now awakening to the true meaning of this parable, and of the teachings which immediately preceded it. In our study of this parable we should notice that the Good Samaritan did not merely give sympathy to the sufferer, as so many Christians do to suffering people in the slums; he did not content himself with giving alms, which would have helped him but little without more tangible assistance, nor did he offer to remain by him and sympathize with him, but he went on his way, as so many of our noble Christian workers are doing in the poor districts of our great cities. Instead, he did something much better. He treated him as a brother. He took him away from his dangerous surroundings, and thus made it impossible for the robbers to again rob him of any money that might be given him for his aid. He left him among friends where his complete recovery might be assured.

This sets forth clearly what our attitude should be to the poor. We are not to content ourselves with giving them charity, nor are we to be satisfied with establishing social settlements in the poor districts. Instead, we are to discover and remove the great primal cause of poverty in order that every man, woman and child, may have an equal opportunity to make the highest and best out of their lives. To neglect this is to fall short of doing our full duty.

Only a few years ago doctors were content to prescribe for each case of typhoid, or small pox, or yellow fever, or consumption, the same medicine before or after the case, without any case that had to be dealt with. In time, however, they came to see that, especially when epidemics raged, new cases of sickness were created faster than they could be cured. And so they set to work to ascertain the causes. Soon it became apparent that small pox was due to filth, that typhoid was caused by impure water, that yellow fever was brought on by the sting of a certain mosquito, and that consumption was due to a lack of plain nourishing food, fresh air and sunshine. These discoveries have led to serious outbreaks of small pox becoming almost unknown on this continent, to the speedy discovery and removal of the causes that lead to outbreaks of typhoid, to the draining of hundreds of thousands of acres of swamp lands, where mosquitoes propagate, as has been done on the Isthmus of Panama, until the yellow fever has been driven from whole sections of country, and to the tearing down of unsanitary tenements, and to the removal of other causes of consumption until now it is declared that 85 per cent. of the cases of consumption can be prevented.

It is only a few years since Christians believed that outbreaks of diseases were sent by God, and we heard much about being "stricken by the will of God. To-day we see that serious outbreaks of disease, such as those described, are due to man's ignorance of God's laws, and that God has placed at our disposal means of overcoming them, if we will but use

them. And thus we have obtained a truer and more inspiring vision of God's will towards us.

This new conception of God's will is leading men now to ask if God desires that millions of people should practically live on the edge of poverty, or, as many do, in dire want. And as we raise this question, we cannot help but wonder if Christ when he told us to pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven," intended us to pray for something which could not be realized? It is true that we are told that the poor are to be with us always, but may we not believe that that was intended to apply only until Christ's kingdom shall come?

To-day new prophets are arising among the leaders of our churches who are proclaiming that the main causes of poverty, which are due to monopoly in one form or another, can be removed just as have been the causes of our great outbreaks of disease. And thus new visions of God's love and of our brotherhood and duty to one another are coming home to us. These are wonderful times in which we live. Well may we pray that Christians everywhere when the call comes, to cast aside old preconceived notions and views in order that like the Israelites of old, they may be permitted to walk into the promised land of God's kingdom on earth, when He leads the way.—J. H. N.

### The women build the home.

Every housewife dreads cleaning a kettle in which oatmeal or hominy has been cooked. She will, no doubt, welcome this information. First, grease the pan generously with lard and fill it with cold water. Then add the cereal. Lard prevents the cereal from adhering to the bottom and sides. The cereal forms a thin scale, which may easily be removed.

**Take A Scoopful Of Each—Side By Side**

Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop—and any other sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence" Sugar — its perfect crystals — its pure, white sparkle — its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

**Absolutely Best Sugar Absolutely Pure**

is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home.

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.95/100 to 100% pure Cane Sugar" with no impurities whatever!

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

**ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, - MONTREAL.**

**CHALLENGE**

**Save you money**

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

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand write us enclosing money, 25c. for collars, 30¢. per pair for cuffs. We will supply you. Send for new style book.

**THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA Limited**  
54-64 Front Ave., Toronto, Can.  
1912

← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →





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

**\$41<sup>00</sup> TO \$49<sup>00</sup>**

**AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

### You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price

Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

**"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"**

**T**HE evolution of the cook stove from the time the Cave Dweller dropped hot stones into the pot to boil his food, to the modern "Evolution of the Cook Stove" is a long and interesting story. It also tells about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional front fire-box lining, with 14 numbers—and double-milled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

#### WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with highest shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41,—or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

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

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

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
**SINGLE FARE FOR HUNTERS**  
 Oct. 7 to Nov. 9  
 to all stations Chalk River to Schreiber inclusive, and to best hunting points in Quebec and New Brunswick.  
 Oct. 17 to Nov. 9  
 to all stations Sudbury to the Sea, Harlock to Stabos Lake, Coldwater to Sudbury, and on the Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Branch.  
 Return Limit Dec. 12th, 1912  
 Ask for free copies of "Sportsman's Map" and "Open Seasons for Game and Fish."

**Have City Conveniences**  
 REPLACE the pestilent, draughting, dangerous and offensive out-of-doors closets with an indoor closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing, and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a



**"Tweed" Closets**  
 Sanitary and Odorless

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

**STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LIMITED**  
 Dept. 101 Tweed, Ont.

Send us \$1.00, receive Four Pretty Shirt Waists, two white lawn, lace trimmed, and two light print with sky dots, all sizes.  
**STANDARD GARMENT CO.**  
 12 Standard Building, London, Ont.

**Humidity in the Living Rooms**  
 (Continued from last week)

My husband felt that a humidity of 50 per cent in our living rooms was the correct standard to be striven for, so when, two years later, we built a modern eight-room house, he had that in mind in planning the heating apparatus. A regular hot air furnace, but when it was being set up he had one large galvanized iron pan and one smaller cast-iron pan fitted around the furnace, inside of the jacket of the furnace and under the radiator, so that the moisture evaporated went directly into the hot air pipes and then into the living rooms. These are in addition to the one furnished by the furnace maker, and the three pans, all told, hold 72 quarts of water.

In severe winter weather, when there is a hot fire in the furnace, we evaporate from 20 to 24 quarts of water in 24 hours. Ordinarily, when the thermometer is from 20 to 30 degrees outdoors, we evaporate from 12 to 15 quarts a day, and raise the humidity in the house up to 35 or 40 per cent. If we evaporated more than 20 quarts of moisture in the air would condense on the windows, forming steam or frost, and would be a nuisance in many ways.

In a laundry, with the washing going on, the humidity is probably over 90 per cent, and we know how wet and steamy the walls and ceilings are, as well as the windows. If, however, all the windows in the house were equipped with storm windows, we could keep the humidity at 50 per cent, without any inconvenience, as the air space between the double windows act as a non-conductor of cold keeping the humidity in the house, and thus the moisture would not condense upon it.

To summarize, we find that evaporating 12 to 15 quarts of water daily during average winter weather, is about the right amount for a house like ours, only partially equipped with storm windows. This keeps the humidity at 35 to 40 per cent, which is certainly a big improvement over the humidity in the average home, which is probably below 25 per cent. In steam or hot water heated houses, some definite plan could be arranged by which to evaporate water into the living rooms.

I wish I might say that the raising of the humidity in living rooms is a saving to feel. One naturally thinks that since one feels the warmth more in a moist atmosphere, it would not be necessary to keep the temperature so high and therefore less coal would be required. But it requires coal to evaporate water; to evaporate 20 quarts of water requires 43,000 thermal units, or approximately three and one-half pounds of anthracite coal.

This number of thermal units is sufficient to raise the actual temperature in a dwelling-house, containing 14,000 cubic feet, two degrees; thus it takes as much fuel to keep a house at 60 degrees Fahrenheit as it does to keep it at 70 degrees temperature and 30 per cent humidity. However, the lower temperature as well as the higher humidity increase our comfort and health because the change to outside conditions is not quite so great.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HIGH HUMIDITY  
 We find the results well worth all the trouble and effort they cost. Our furniture does not become cracked, split, or checked; the boards in the floors do not shrink and leave unsightly cracks; the woodwork keeps its form and position. Everyone remains in tune much longer; our ferns and palms grow luxuriantly; we do not have flowering plants, because they are so delicate. Everyone knows that it is more comfortable, though sometimes if my husband forgets to fill the pans and get they nearly empty. I am in great distress with a feeling of dryness in the palms of my hands, lips and nostrils. I hasten to apply glycerine, cold cream, or something of the sort till the pans are in working order again. I think we all have better complexions. Everyone knows how the moist air of Ireland and England tends to make their women have lovely complexions. I know the condition of our hair is better than it has ever been; our hair is much thicker, and our "nerves" are practically unknown with us, and we are all remarkably good sleepers. Our friends notice the difference in our home when they come to visit us, and speak of "the mildness of our climate," the "soft, gentle heat," the "restful and soothing atmosphere," the "pleasant feel to the

air," the "sense of comfort and well-being," etc. Many of them have been inspired to make their own homes less like deserts because of our example.

**The Child's Toys**

Cloaked under a pretence of making the children happy, our sins have been many.

In the first place, we have been giving them too many toys and have made the recipients blasé and unappreciative. One at a time is enough. In our secret souls most of us have been conscious of that mistake.

In the second place, in our desire to produce something novel and wonderful at frequent intervals, something that would do us credit in the eyes of our young admirers, we have been getting the wrong kinds. The imported mechanical toys upon which we have fallen with gusto and played happily ourselves until obliged to hand them over are far better for us, it seems, than for them. They do the work for the child instead of making him do it.

Here we have in a nutshell the main principle underlying the selection of toys. The child's toys should stimulate his imagination and make him work. If he has too many he has nothing left to imagine; if they respond to the magic of a key, he can only stand by and watch.—Martha Cutler in Harper's Bazaar.

**The "Proof of the Pudding"**

(Continued from page 13)

"Well!" he exclaimed in astonishment as they drove into the lane, "somehow the wind got busy with the gate," and a new upright gate swung easily into place.

The lane was perfectly clean, the little trees on either side were trimmed and growing, and new ones replacing the ones that had failed to grow the previous summer. The barnyard looked like it had been swept with a broom.

When they put the team in the barn, Mr. Dunn looked around him, nodding his head everything looked.

"Could this be the barn?" Such cleanliness he hadn't supposed could be possible with all the other work.

They then went to the house. One of them had heard the carriage drive in as it was just dinner time.

When greetings were over they sat down to dinner.

As they sat hardly wait until the dinner was over, so anxious was he to show his father and Uncle Robert the staid fields.

"Frank you have done well," said his Uncle when looking at the grain. "I think your grain is far ahead of any we saw on our drive up this morning."

His father thought the same and Frank explained that he had changed the grain to different fields, but his father found no fault with him.

"It looks as though we would have the best crop we have ever had, and I think you have proved yourself a good farmer."

Frank was secretly pleased with his father's approval.

Uncle Robert left the next day, and as he was saying good-bye he said that if college education held all boys as much as it had Frank, he rather thought he could afford to send his boys to school that fall, too.

"Well!" said his father, "I think it was money well spent, though I must say I had my doubts," and the following term found Frank back again to school.

**Capable Old Country DOMESTICS**

Scott, English and Irish. Party arriving about Oct. 12th and fortnightly after.

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

Send us \$1, receive by return mail TWO pretty dresses of soft warm material suitable for fall and winter wear for little girls, age 1 to 10. Ask for catalogue.

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**\$3 a Day Sure**  
 Send us your address and we will send you a copy of our new book "How to get rich in 30 days." It is a sure thing. No risk, no expense. Write to us at once. **BOOK PUBLISHERS, LTD.**  
 100 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

**"King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner**  
 Keep your Home Scrupulously Clean all the Year Round



You can do it with ease if you have this wonderful little machine in your home, and there is no reason why you cannot have it. Use it in place of your broom. Go over your carpets, hangings, mattresses, upholstered furniture, with it every sweeping day...it is a mistake to neglect your vacuum cleaner. The "King Edward" is the only Vacuum Cleaner with the correct "S" most effective system—double pressure. It requires a shorter stroke than any other vacuum cleaner, and is therefore easier to operate—a child can use it and do more work with it than with any other machine selling at \$100. The only reason for the low price of the "King Edward" is the fact that we sell direct to you—no middleman's profits, no store expenses—just actual manufacturer's cost and a small profit.

**10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**  
 You can try it and find for the "King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner. Fill in and mail the coupon today, and the Vacuum Cleaner is at our expense. If you don't satisfy you, return it at our expense. If you are satisfied, the price to you is only **\$16.00**

The Geo. H. King Co., Ltd. WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
 Gentlemen—Please send me a "King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner on ten days' free trial, without obligation to me.  
 Name.....  
 Address.....

**OUR GUARANTEE**

WE HEREBY GUARANTEE THIS VACUUM CLEANER, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. We fully warrant it, under no circumstances, against any defects of workmanship or material for the term of FIVE YEARS from date.  
 Should any defect occur, not the result of neglect or improper use, we agree to satisfactorily repair the same at our factory, or replace with a new one. Furthermore, we guarantee that it will do satisfactorily the work for which it has been sold, and in the event of failure to do as represented, said machine is returnable at our expense.

**The Geo. H. King Co., Limited**  
 Woodstock, Ont.

Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Vacuum and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners.

**OUR FARM**  
 Correspondence  
 PRINCE EDWARD

**RICHMOND, ONT.**  
 weather here man... is very backw... ing done. Wheat... amount of rain... filed. Potatoes a... The milk supply a... up well as the pa... egg selling for 40... eggs, 35c—J. D. Mel...

**KING'S**  
**LOWER MONTGOMERY**  
 just outside has been the grain... report grain a... hibition will be held... Potatoes are... held in King's cou... scarior owing to n... in going up, 40... bush—cash, 30c—J. D. M...

**ONTARIO**  
**HASTINGS**  
**SIDNEY CROSSING**  
 fine Stock are com... are not complete... 3 yet to get in... are very light; o... is a very good cro... egg, 30c—J. D. M... Price remains h... food—J. K.

**WELLINGTON**  
**PERDUE, Oct. 5—A**  
 stris in this coun... are only finishing... who have buckwhea... are willing to get... put a mower on the... ends it. The fine... two days has help... quite a number of... toes and mangels... complaining of their... to wash their... good. Prices are... 30c; peas, 30c; hog... 20c; eggs, 35c; hogs... 30c—J. D. Mel...

**BRUCE**  
**BEFORTH, Oct. 5—**  
 of the worst grain... used to get grain... grain but fall wheat... damp. The root crop... complaining of rot... as a good crop. A... near. Nearly all live... as there is a... Young cattle are ver... price. A person man... call now as they co... few years ago. The... farms are being... as they used to. Wh... you could find eight... there is no... labor is too high to... quite sure the only... due a farmer to k... lower the price of a... high—J. K. L.

**MIDDLESEX**  
**BOWENVILLE, Oct. 11**  
 been very fine for so... the writer visited th... were just in the m... but fall wheat... directions. The bind... appeared to be a gr... some places still hi... but the grain was... rather poor. The fa... in getting their fall... on which farms no... One farmer told me... lived on his farm fo... was too high to... sowing fall wheat... noted for its good... in August and Sep... to do... The wheat that is up... The potatoes are poor... about 100 bushels... mill rice comes th... the corner, where D... is situated, never... 30c—J. E. O.



OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The continued wet weather leaves many of the farmers with their grain in a sorry state. Fall work is very backward. Some threshing is being done. Wheat is below the average on all of the farm. Oats are good and well filled. Potatoes and turnips are fair. The milk supply at the factories keeps up well as the pastures are good. Oats are selling for 42c and 42c; butter, 25c; eggs, 22c. J. D. McL.

KING'S CO., P. E. I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, Sept. 27.—The week just ended has been very fine. Most of the grain is harvested. Those that threshed report grain a heavy yield. Our exhibition will be held Oct. 1st, and if the field is good will be far ahead of any held in King's county. Milk is getting scarce owing to no after grass. Butter is going up; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 25c a bush; oats, 42c.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Oct. 7.—Pasture in the stock are looking well. Harvesting is well completed. Some few pieces of corn yet to get in. Crops on some farms are very light; others, fairly good. Corn is a very good crop, but late. Potatoes are going up. Prices remain high for all kinds of feed.—J. K.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERRIS, Oct. 5.—A number of the farmers in this district have had that farm are only finishing their harvest. Some who have buckwheat had to cut it with their hands, while others could not put it to a mower on the land, and had to grade it. The fine weather of the past two days has helped to dry the land, and the mowing and grading with their potatoes and mangle. A great many are complaining of their potatoes being from the soil. Prices are: Oats, 40c; barley, 35c; peas, 80c; buckwheat, 55c; butter, 36c; eggs, 25c; hogs, 85c; lambs, 85c; potatoes, 50c a bag.—W. B.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

HEPWORTH, Oct. 4.—This has been one of the worst years we have ever experienced to get grain dry in the field. All grain but fall wheat has been heavy in damp. The root crop is good. A few are complaining of rot in potatoes. Plums are a good crop. Apples almost a failure. All live stock is in good condition. Nearly all live stock is in good condition. Young cattle are very scarce and high in price. A person can get as much for a calf now as they could for a yearling a few years ago. The trouble is that the farms are not kept so many cows as they used to. Where, a few years ago you could find eight and 10 cows on each farm, it is now only four or five. Labor is too high to keep more, and it is quite sure the only thing that will induce a farmer to keep more will be cheaper labor. The price of labor is lower the price of cattle is going to be high.—J. K. L.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

HOWLETT, Oct. 11.—The weather has been very nice for some days lately. When the writer visited this place the farmers were just in the midst of their corn harvest. The hindlers were going in all directions, and the corn for the silos appeared to be a grand crop; 12 feet, and in some places still higher. The husking crop was not so good as in places where the weather was rather poor. The farmers had difficulty in getting their fall seeding done, and many farms no wheat will be sown, and while some are waiting it on October 2. One farmer told the writer that he had lived on his farm for 60 years, and this was the first year they had ever missed a rowing fall wheat. This farm has been noted for its good crops of wheat, but August and September was too wet to do any work in preparing the land. The wheat that is up looks rather patchy. The potatoes are poor; the root and grubs has about finished the tubers. The rural mail route comes through here, and at the corner, where Delaware Cheese Factory is situated, seven boxes are in evidence.—E. G.

TEMPO, Oct. 12.—Silos filling, cutting corn, threshing, attending the fair and sales are principally before the farmers at present. A great many sales are going on. A number of changes will be made in the occupants of the farms this fall and winter. Not as much wheat was sown as usual, as the ground was too wet for seeding. The grubs have done much damage to clover, potatoes, corn, and now they are thinning the wheat. We used to hear that the grubs were not doing much work in wet seasons, especially when it was cold. This theory will not stand good after this experience. As one person says: "They will do more work in wet seasons this year." The bean harvest is down on, and the weather is ideal for its success. The output is about half of what it was, with prices very high. Pastures are good, and all kinds of stock look well.—E. G.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARNER, Oct. 5.—The threshing season is over and farmers' bins are well filled. Oats were an abundant crop; barley was also good, but was practically a failure. The tobacco crop is all harvested and corn cutting is general. Fall work is looking well; about usual acreage has been sown. Hogs have been scarce, but are picking up some now. The price has dropped from \$5.00 to \$3.25 a cwt. Wheat, 90c; corn, 45c; barley, 50c.—A. L. A.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON DIST., ALTA.

EDMONTON, Oct. 15.—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, has gone east to purchase live stock for the demonstration farms at Medicine Hat, near Glendon, A.C., Stony Plain, Vermilion and Sedgwick. Since last March the department has brought into the province 150 cows, of which 150 have since been sold to farmers at cost landed, the price running from \$45 for grades to \$175 for registered animals. On average a higher price was placed on each animal, and the first application at the price took the cows. One car of cows was sold to the town of Macleod in the province at a higher price. The department is especially interested in the milking strains. At Medicine Hat farm is a herd of 12 registered Jersey Cows, and registered bull. At Claresholm is a herd of 15 Ayrshire cows, 14 of which are registered. At Oids there are 21 Holsteins, of which eight are registered. At Vermilion 21 Holsteins, of which 19 are registered. The cows are milked and a record kept of the milk, so that from time to time the better ones can be selected. On his present visit, Mr. Marshall will, if possible, secure registered Shorthorns of milking strains, as being most suitable for farm use. Of these 23 will be placed on the Sedgwick farm, and 12 at Claresholm. He will also bring a car of Shorthorn, beef strain, for a farmer at Killam, and a car of grade Shorthorn heifers and registered bull for Colonel Newcomen, of Agriculture, who recently purchased the Hugh Irwin farm there.

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL TESTS FOR SEPTEMBER

Five official tests were reported during the month of September. The most creditable of these is the junior three-year-old record of De Kol Mutual Countess, 34.31 lbs. of butter. The mature cow, Cherryvale Winner, also makes a good showing with 25.18 lbs. in seven days and 94.12 lbs. in 30 days.

Full Age Form

- 1. Cherryvale Winner, 7776, at 7y. 4m. 24; milk, 63.5 lbs.; fat, 18.65 lbs., equal to 21.2 lbs. butter.
- 2. Thirty-day record: Milk, 2,605.5 lbs.; fat, 75.29 lbs., equal to 94.12 lbs. butter. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.
- 3. Rawsonville De Kol, 12412, Pauline, 12,462, at 5y. 5m. 21d.; milk, 421.42 lbs.; fat, 19.14 lbs., equal to 22.6 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.
- 4. Junior Three-Year-Old Form:
  - 1. De Kol Mutual Countess, 12,664, at 3y. 3m. 22d.; milk, 590.35 lbs.; fat, 19.45 lbs., equal to 24.31 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.
  - 2. De Kol Pieterje, 13,966, at 3y. 1m. 14d.; milk, 382.02 lb.; fat, 12.35 lbs., equal to 15.44 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.
- 5. Junior Two-Year-Old Form:
  - 1. Aggie Poach Herma, 15,480, at 2y. 5m.; milk, 550.70 lbs.; fat, 8.94 lbs., equal to 11.7 lbs. butter. Owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.

G. W. GLEMONS, Secretary.



DISEASE CANNOT SPREAD IF YOU INSTALL WOODWAY WATER BASINS

They do away entirely with all the evils of the common trough or tank and provide plenty of water at a proper temperature, in automatically regulated quantities.

Save yourself an enormous amount of winter labor, trouble, and expense by installing the Woodway Water Basin System now. Get estimates and full particulars, free for the asking, from our office nearest to you. THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 8th November, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six routes, respectively, over Lakefield Rural Mail Route No. 4, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposals, Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lakefield and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Kingston.

H. MERRICK, Post Office Inspector, Office, 26th September, 1912.

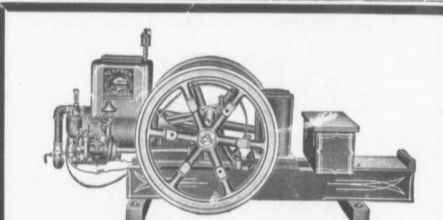
Edward Charles Ryott AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR.

Pedigre Stock Sales are my speciality. Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.—178 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

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Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 15 insertions during twelve months.

- YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig.—H. G. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario.
- HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd under. Sows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros, Crosshill, Ont.
- FOR SALE—2 Sons of King Payne Regis (Clothide), from R. O. P. cows. Also three Clyde Filling J. Stations, Yearlings.—R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.
- CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal.—J. & J. Mervin, Milverton, Ont. and Laverne, Minn., U.S.A.



Sizes: 2 1/2 to 60 h. p. Semi-Portable, as illustrated, Stationary and Portable Smooth, Steady - Running is a strong feature of this engine. The parts are as perfectly balanced as a clock, so that even under a heavy load, the

Renfrew-Standard

gasoline engine does not jump or crawl around. It needs no fastening down. This perfection of balance also reduces wear to the minimum. You will get many years of long, hard service out of the Renfrew-Standard. And you'll like it, too, because it is so very easy to start. No cranking required. A little push on the wheel and away she goes. But to learn full particulars send for our Bulletin. This is the latest and best type of gasoline engine for sale in Canada.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Ltd. Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT. Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

Southern Farm Facts

Land at \$10 an acre up Allama makes a ton on crop up to 120 bu. All hay crops yield heavily. Beef and Pork produced 13 to 4 cents per lb. -

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY will help you find a home in this land of opportunity. Book-lets and other facts—free. N. Y. P. C. Agent and Industrial Agent



write us for price of this machine. We have in fact, got line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C., London, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 14.—The most serious report that has reached us during the last week is the prevalence of potato rot. In some sections as much as one-third to one-half of the crop is reported rotten and there are few sections where the blight will not have caused more or less rot. If this serious condition of the potato crop is found to be general, we may look for a repetition of last winter's high prices. Other branches of farm produce continue steady in price. An advance in eggs and butter is expected soon. Dressed poultry are down, due to the unusually large quantities being marketed.

WHEAT Manitoba wheat is strong on local market. There is very little to be had for immediate delivery in Ontario. Quotations are the same as last week in this

West the new crop is already on its way to market, and quotations have declined since No. 2, 3 and 4 have averaged \$1. No. 2, 98c; feed wheat, 67c. There is very little fall wheat being delivered and quotations are firm at 95c for good grades and 75c for inferior.

COARSE GRAINS The most noticeable change in quotations this week has been the decline of 5c on buckwheat. Owing to the cold late spring an unusually large area was seeded to this crop and decreased quotations are inevitable. Corn also is down as the new crop starts to come on the market. Dealers quote as follows: Buckwheat, 65c; barley, 65c; No. 3, 65c; oats, C-W, No. 2, 65c; Ontario No. 2, 56c to 57c; corn, 72 to 74 1/2c; peas, 90c and rye 72c to 73c.

Quotations at Montreal are as follows: Corn, 72 to 73c; oats, C-W, No. 2, 54 1/2c to 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 51 1/2c to 53c; local, 50c to 52c; peas, 81 1/2c; barley, including 72c to 80c; feed, 61c to 62c; buckwheat, 74c to 75c and rye, 72c to 73c.

MILK STUFFS There is no change in milk feeds. Local quotations are: Manitoba bran, 82c to 83c a ton; shorts, 82c to 83c a ton in bags; Toronto; Ontario bran, 82c to 83c; Ontario shorts, 82c to 83c a ton in bags. Montreal the market is active and bran is quoted at 82 1/2c shorts, 82 1/2c a ton in bags.

HIDES AND WOOL Quotations for hides are as follows on country markets: Cured, 15c to 14c; green, 12c to 13c; horse hides, 8c to 9c; horse hair, 10c to 11c; sheepskins, 10c to 11c. Prices paid on the market here are: No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 12c; calf skins, 12c.

POULTRY AND EGGS This week has seen a marked increase in the fall quotations on eggs. Quotations are now only one cent higher than last week, but receipts are steadily decreasing and further sales are not expected this week. Wholesale dealers quote fresh eggs at 25c to 27c and new laid, 25c in case lots. Dealers at Montreal quote 21c to 23c, according to quality.

Quotations on dressed poultry are weaker. Too much of the poultry is marketed at one time. Farmers are just now seen as cleaning off their surplus stock before winter sets in, and they must take a lower price as it is prevalent as we now believe high prices may continue. Wholesalers are offering 50c a bag in car lots. The price out of store is 8c. On the retail market potatoes are 7c to 8c a bush. Beans are quoted at 83 for primes and 83.10 for hand picked.

DAIRY PRODUCE What will be the price of butter this coming winter? If the demand from the West continues good, we may expect prices on over a higher level than in winter. There has been some talk of importations from the United States as the butter market here is not so steady. We do not expect this to materialize. Values there at present are on practically the same level as in Canada. Quotations are: Dairy prints, 25c to 26c; creamery, 25c to 26c; creamery solids, 27c to 28c; bakers' butter, 25c to 26c. The

MUST BE SOLD 20 Sheep and 12 Lambs, also one two-year-old Ram bought last year to serve said flock. PURE BREED COTSWOLDS Name over three years-old, white, CHS. I. ZEHNER, R.R., No. 5, TAVISTOCK, Ont. Director of Jas. I. Zehr Estate.

Registered Oxford Down Also for sale. Large flock to select from. Splendid bunch of Ram Lambs, cheap. Also Hotstein Cattle, rich in Pontiac blood. Ormsby's Butter Boy at head of herd. JACOB LAUGHEID, WOODHOUSE, ONT.

AYRSHIRES Tanglewyld Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High-testing Record of Performance Cow. Royal Waverley Bred No. 6074—60c and 55.68 lbs. fat, at the head of 1st herd. Some choice young calves, both sexes, and a few mature cows for sale. WOODDISS BROS., - ROTHSAY, ONT. Long Distance 'Phone.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "Hutch Sheriff" (Imp.) No. 5277. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, with the dams of a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.

LAKESIDE FARM PHILIPSBURG, ONT. GEO. H. MCCORMACK, Proprietor. 164 St. James St., Montreal.

BUNNYBIDE AYRSHIRES. Imported and home-bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for breeding purposes. Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Mother Hall Goodtime"—55.60 (Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, ROTHSAY, ONT. ('Phone in house.) 161

Burnbrae Farm offers two grand bull calves, one of them a full-blooded bull, one of 10 months R. O. P. test, another 3 months old, one of 10 days. B.M.I. a grand strong cow of 6 years. From a grandson of Princess of Guelph. For particulars apply to JON. HUDSON & SON - L.V.N. Ont. Main Line G. T. R.

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE One Ayrshire Bull, 15 months old. Six (Sarah Bird's) Scottish bred by J. McKenzie (Maggie Brown of River Springs) bred by N. Dymott. Both G. and S. are in one G. and in yearling record. All white with brown cheeks and small brown spots. Also a March Bull Calves by same sire. Write T. C. TREVERTON, - LAYTIA, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and in pairs test. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long distance 'phone in house. R. R. NESS, - HOWICK, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS OXFORD DOWN SHEEP For Sale, 1 Two Shear Ram, Imported, Showing Lambs. Also Rams, Lambs and Wethers of all ages. The Champion Rock a Sawn and Sherbrooke, 3911. WYLL BROS., - MALVERN, ONT.

Jerseys Have Been Proved Best Buy a good Jersey and you don't have to experiment. There is no speculating as to her performances. There is no doubt but that she eats less and gives better milk, richer in butter fat, than the milk of any other breed. All of the experimenting has been done already. Jersey history is made up of facts—not theories. Whether you use milk or butter, or both, you get a higher percentage of profit out of Jerseys than you can get out of any other breed for the same feeding cost.

Look into the matter. The more you investigate, the more Jerseys you'll buy. Booklet of facts on request. CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB R. REID, Secy., Berlin, Ont.

HOLS WILCO

A Daughter and out of Import 15th. 1909. Large, marked. In calf to Imported Fawn 1. Also a number of other good cows for sale. Also a number of Jersey cows for sale. J. T. Abbecker's Price low.

COLLIVER V. ROBBIE Fenwick St.

Forest Rid A few sons of King from tested dam, sired by a daughter of a few Heifers. Write us for what you want and see them for sale. L. H. LIPSITT, ST. ELDON.

HOLSTEINS AN From E. P. and by Sir Lyons Hengwood record 30% lbs. Milk. J. McKenzie, V.

'LES CREMAY VAUDREY HOLSTEINS—WINNER at the past Gold Show Fair. They combine Co. Bull and Heifer—new for sale. DR. L. DE L. HARW.

LYNDALE A Few females to sell. We are now offering monthly one from Jewel Hengwood first season dams, including 1 yearling, average over 7 days. The other daughters of the same sire. Also 13 season dams each. We also offer

ELMWOOD DAIRY A few females to sell. One of the best of cows. 20 months of the young variety 1755. Best from Ormsby and Highland. FRED CARR, BOX 11

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Spring Brook For Sale or Exchange straight, well-bred H. Ormsby Bull, of rich G. daughter of De J. Boy 1st. Ramworth Figs, new imported blood, desirable for \$150 a-piece, etc. order early. First cow Satisfaction

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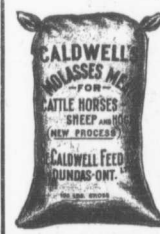
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HOLSTEINS

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Herms (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 1909. Large, straight and nicely marked. In calf to a good son of Count Hengerveld, by De Kol (7077).

Also a number of Young Bulls, including a pair for the 2nd and 3rd grand sire are Johanna Rue 4th (2102), 2nd Jew Abbecker's Mercena Poach (4391). Prices low.

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Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Segla Pieterste for from tested dams. Priced right considering quality. Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want, or better, come and see them. Anything we own is for sale.

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From E. of P. and R. of M. Dams, sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segla. His dam's record 30 1/2 lbs. His sire King Segla.

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VAUDREUIL QUE HOLSTEINS—Winners in the ring and at the stall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair.

They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. DR. L. DE L. HARWOOD, D. BODEN, Prop. Man.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering 2 Bulls, nine months old, one from a daughter of Sir King Hengerveld 3rd, A. R. O. 30.39. His 4 nearest dams, including his dam at 2 years average over 12 lbs. butter each in 7 days. The other is from a grand-daughter of the 2nd and 3rd grand sire and his 3 nearest dams average over 27 1/2 lbs. each. We also offer females of any age.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

1 female for sale. Calves, Yearlings & Cows 50 head to select from. Most of the young stuff sired by Paladine (7053), Service bulls, Paladine (7054) and Highland Calamity Calantha (7055).

W. P. ALLISON, CHESTVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

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

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect

T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by KORNDYKE VEEMAN PONTIAC. He is a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. And his dam the great young cow, Beatrice Korndyke Pontiac Vroman. Record at a year's month, 30 1/2 lbs. of milk in 30 days and 8 1/2 lbs. the butter. Her 2nd dam, extra cow, daughter of Sir Gomer Hengerveld. Orders booked now for October and November. All calves are good young males and cows who have good records and good official backing. R. J. KELLY, Campbelltown Farm

Spring Brook HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH SWINE

For sale or Exchange for a good straight, well-bred Heifer, a choice and Orany Bull, of first breeding, out of a daughter of De Kol 2nd and Harry Bay Bull.

Tamworth Pigs, ready to wean, of best imported blood, delivered Old Ontario for \$3.00 a piece, either sex. Send your order early. First come first served.

Satisfaction Guaranteed A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont.

tall price, 15c to 40c. Cheese are quoted at 15c to 15 1/4c for twins and 15 1/2c for large. LIVE STOCK.

Quotations are steady. Last week's levels. Good butchers' cattle have been in especially strong demand, and those that were sold finished were taken up briskly at prices ranging around \$2.40 as high as \$6.35 and \$6.40 have been paid for especially good lots but butchers' heifers are not so plentiful. The figure for Brisk demand is limited to quality cattle. A large proportion of the offerings have been sold and were taken up slowly. Business was quiet for the week. Medium to good butchers' cattle run from \$5 to \$6; choice cows, \$4.75 to \$5.50 and down to \$3 for cheaper grades. A few choice expert cattle sold at \$6 to \$6.25 for local consumption. Feeders and stock-owners are high, \$3.50 to \$5.75 for the former and \$3.50 to \$5.50 for the latter. Milch cows are quoted as follows: Choice, \$40 to \$75; cow to med., \$30 to \$45; springers, \$40 to \$70; calves, \$3.75 to \$9.

Lambs are firm at last week's level, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Are quoted at \$4 to \$4.40 for light and \$3 to \$3.50 for heavy; bucks and kids, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs are meeting with stronger demand and a considerable advance will be expected. Packers are paying \$7.50 to \$8 f.o.b. country points.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Monday, Saturday, October 12. The market opened quiet and declining. Owing to the smaller offerings and prices as compared with a week ago there was an advance of 1c to 2c. Light, selected lots selling at \$8.75 to 9c, well weighed lots, \$8.50 to 8 1/2c. Toward the middle of the week, there was a weaker feeling developed, and there was a reaction to 8c. Toward the end of the week, however, there was a more liberal supplies coming forward, and the market closed with selected lots quoted at \$8.50 to 8 1/2c, well weighed lots, \$8.25 to 8 1/2c. There was also a weaker feeling in the market for dressed hogs on this account, and packers reduced their prices 25c a cwt. and another for heavy stock is quoted at \$12.25 to \$12.50 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, October 12.—The decline in cheese was arrested this week by an increase in demand for the month for the last of the September cheese; and, coupled with the anxiety of those who were short, the effect of carrying prices up again, and as high as 13 1/2c was paid at some of the country markets for colored cheese. This is a reaction from the 12c to 12 1/2c, which the price current last week. It is doubtful if this price will be maintained much longer. It is evidently due to the demand for September cheese, and there is a general opinion current here that prices must still lower if the balance of this season's make is to be moved at all freely. Stocks are steadily increasing on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is quite evident that the cheese are not going into consumption. If it is continued, sooner or later, there will be a very serious break in prices. The make is keeping up, and the price is owing to the favorable weather conditions, and the quality of the receipts is very fine, although from some sections the quality is showing more of a decline. There is a tendency to openness which makes should get their best to overcome.

The market for butter is very strong and prices are steadily advancing. Fine Eastern Townships creamery being quoted at 26c on this market to-day, with every prospect of still further advance. The demand is largely for speculative purposes, the bulk of the receipts of finest quality going to cold storage to supply the winter trade.

CHEESE MARKETS

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—1177 boxes cheese boarded and sold at 13 1/2c. Kingston, Oct. 10.—279 boxes colored and 268 boxes white boarded and sold, colored at 13 1/2c, white at 12 7/8c. Brockville, Oct. 10.—970 boxes white and 1283 boxes colored. The following were sold: white, 200 colored at 13 1/2c; 25 white, 185 colored at 13 1/2c and 735 white and 1140 colored at 13 1/2c. Vankeek Hill, Oct. 10.—1177 boxes cheese boarded and sold at 13 1/2c. Montreal, Oct. 11.—Sales of the Co-operative Society of Montreal, 120 boxes cheese as follows: White cheese, 1241 boxes choice at 13 1/2c; 835 No. 1, 12 1/2c; 263 No. 2, 12 1/2c; 528 choice at 13 1/2c; 209 No. 1, 13 1/2c; 160 No. 2, 12 1/2c; 22 1/2c; 128 fine, 23 1/2c; 69 pasteurized, 23 7/8c.

STOCK MARKS. Metal ear tags for cattle, sheep and hogs. A splendid safeguard against theft and loss, and circular free, write for them. F.G. James, Howmansville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three nearest sires have sired May Echo, Sir Spira, over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, R.O.M. at 1 year's age, 11 months record, Lulu Keyes, 19.04 lbs. in R.O.P. as a senior, 1 year's record, 12 months record, Jewel Pet Poach De Kol, 35.50 lbs. butter at 4 years (world's record). Prices ranging upward.

WM. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES

Grandsons of King Segs' Champion Sweepstake at Brockville Fair. Price \$75.00 for quick sale. Write for particulars.

GEO. E. SHERWOOD, BROCKVILLE, ONT. Box 825

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calif. dam 15.90 lbs. herd 3-year-old; her dam a 27 lb. cow and 0 dam a 23 lb. cow. Sire, King Isabella Walker, whose dam and her daughter, dam and dam of his sire average for the four 30.17 each. Also a few 10.0 cows.

P. J. SALLEY - LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

SIR HOMEWOOD FAYNE, born Mar 11th, 1911.

Sir Grace Payne of Sir Colanah, 1 offer for sale. Dam Hengerveld Aggie De Kol, record 10.42 butter at 10 months of age. World's Record, Dam's Sister Aggie Corneilus Poach 31.60 butter. Dam's Sister Aggie De Kol sold for \$1,000 at Toronto Fair to Colony Farm, B. C. Grand Dam Lady Aggie De Kol, record 22.02 butter, Winner of Sweepstakes two years in succession at Guelph.

JAMES C. HAGELL, BOX 82 - SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO

Going at \$50.00

Registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, various ages. Come and inspect them. Send for photos and tabulated pedigrees.

GEO. J. NORTHCOTT, "Clarus Brae," Solina, Ont. C.N.R. Station Solina on the farm, a few minutes' walk from buildings.

May Echo Has Made 31.34 lbs.

Registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, various ages. Come and inspect them. Send for photos and tabulated pedigrees. GEO. J. NORTHCOTT, "Clarus Brae," Solina, Ont. C.N.R. Station Solina on the farm, a few minutes' walk from buildings. Also excellent individuals of popular breeding. Also Hackneys, two stallions, 3 years old and one 4 years old, and two mares, 3 years old, and one mare, 4 years old. We will be pleased to answer your enquiry as to breeding, description and price.

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W. P. Allison, Chesterville, Ont.

LILAC HOLSTEIN FARM

Offers young stock, One or a Car Lot.

W. FRED STURGEON, Glen Buell, Ont.

Bellamy's Sta., C. P. R., Brockville, G. T. R.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers a splendid son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the young bull we recently sold for \$5,000.00, and out of a 34-pound daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. The record made at 4 years.

Calif is five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and I will sell him, with the money.

WRITE ME FOR PRICE, ETC.

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HOLSTEINS

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dams; also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT. Ottawa Hill Phone.

Helbon DeKol's Prince

The Only Son of Helbon DeKol the Champion Cow of Canada

FOR SALE

Her records are 31.54 lbs. butter from 553.29 lbs. milk in 7 days and 128.57 lbs. butter from 2,992.57 lbs. milk in 30 days. Our reason for selling is that we have over 20 of his daughters in the herd.

Tuberculin tested. For particulars and prices address SAMUEL DICKIE, CENTRAL OSLOW, Col. Co., N.S.

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The first 31 lb. cow in Canada was developed here. The only herd in Canada that contains a 125 1/2 lb. 30-day cow. The only herd in Canada where 12 two-year-olds first averaged 17.10 lbs. butter in 7 days have been developed, also the only herd in Canada containing 6 Junior two-year-olds averaging 12.0 lb. 11.17 lbs. milk, 647 lbs. butter.

If you want to raise some of this kind secure a bull ready for service or bull calf, all sired by our bull whose two nearest dams average 31.33 lbs. butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offer Bull born Feb. 1911, sired by our son of Colantha Johanna Lad, sire of a heifer that made over 13 lbs. butter in 7 days at under two years of age. She is a daughter of Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, and her dam and dam's dam both have official records over 13 lbs. in 7 days. The 7 nearest dams of this young bull have official records that average 32.32 lbs. each.

Write for extended pedigree and price.

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed REGISTERED IN CANADA. A POSITIVE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS. Holstein Friesian Assoc., Box 148, Baraboreo, Vt.

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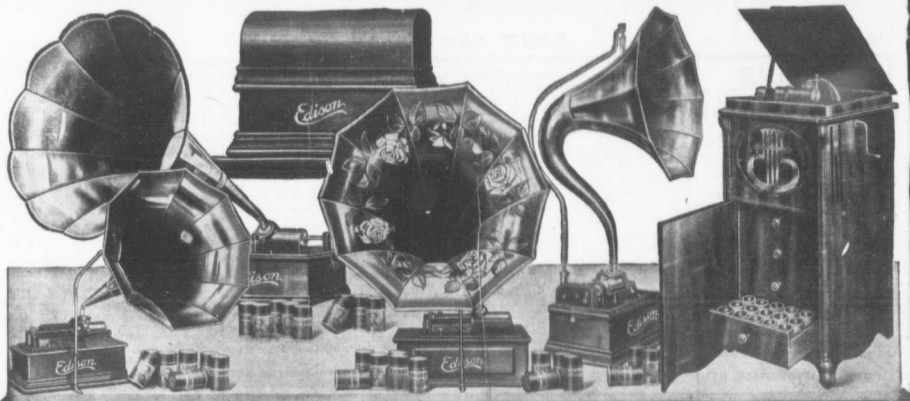
KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA.—Sire, King of the Pontiacs; dam, Pontiac Artis 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1.077 lbs. butter in 365 days.

PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE.—Sire, Prince of the Pontiacs; dam, Princess Hengerveld De Kol 35.64 lbs. butter in 7 days. Her mother, record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

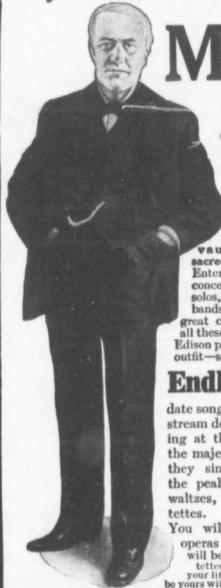
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Gordon H. Manhard - Vaudreuil, P. Q.



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