

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUGUST 31

1911.



WELL APPOINTED FARM BUILDINGS INDICATIVE OF PROSPERITY

In the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition started by Farm and Dairy this year, Mr. J. D. Bales, York Co., Ont., whose barns are here shown, captured the third prize for his district. As in connection with our former Prize Farms Competitions a great advantage will again accrue to the readers of Farm and Dairy in that the competing farms will be described by photographs and in detail by our editors who visited the farms; then, too, each competitor will write, as required of him by the rules governing the competition, two special essays on some phases of his farm work with which he has been particularly successful. These descriptive articles and essays will be published in Farm and Dairy during the next few months.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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### Roosevelt on Rural Progress

As a people we have made much greater progress in the amassing of wealth than its proper distribution. We cannot afford to lose the power of individual initiative which is so distinctly American, but with it we must combine a far more efficient power of collective action for collective betterment than has been the case in the past.

Our ideal must be the attainment of economic conditions in which each man shall have a living wage and in which each child shall be so trained that he or she can start in life on equal terms unhelped by special privilege himself and unhampered by special privilege in others.

I am a great believer in the conservation of our natural resources and the best of all our natural resources is our citizenship. We must not permit industrial development to go on at the expense of the welfare of the individual. It is our important duty to see that the average man and the average woman engaged in industrial or agricultural pursuits shall live and work under conditions that tell for self-respecting citizenship.

VERMONT TYPICAL OF U.S. CONDITIONS  
It is much easier to devise methods for remedying conditions in the city than in the country, but we cannot longer afford not to turn our attention to the country. Vermont is typical of the union in the way in which it has allowed its country districts to lag behind. If the process continues to a sufficient extent it will work literally irreparable harm.

The farmers themselves must take the lead in meeting changed conditions and overcoming the new difficulties, but all other citizens must join in helping them, for the welfare of the wageworker is vital to the community as a whole.

COOPERATION IS NEEDED  
Not only must the farmer have the best practical application of scientific knowledge in the management of his farm, but he must be able to combine with his fellows in marketing, his goods, and moreover, in addition to putting the farm on a paying basis, there must be a steady effort to increase the social opportunity of those who dwell in the open country, and both the churches and organizations like the Y.M.C.A. have an abounding field for usefulness in working along these lines.

The foregoing is in part a talk given by Ex-Pres. Roosevelt recently in Vermont. More than 500 were present, and the subject under discussion was, "How Vermonters Can Best Get Together."

### New Ontario for Seed Producing

T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The recent trip I took into New Ontario with the District Representatives in Agriculture convinced me that this New Ontario land would be a splendid place to grow seeds for Old Ontario and other parts of the world as well. The country gave every evidence of producing legumes of the best quality and in abundance. Seed is produced there, and in abundance, in the first growth of red clover.

Alsike is looked upon as a weed, while some of the prospects for peas were better than in any other part of Old Ontario. I believe that New Ontario is a splendid district in which to grow alfalfa seed in paying quantities in the first crop. The friable clay soil which abounds everywhere, but especially along the deep ravines, should be sown with alfalfa for both seed and hay purposes.

I know of no other district where

alsike could be grown with better success for seed. In a few years I believe many farmers there will be paying for their land every year growing alsike seed if the farmers are only careful to keep out the noxious weeds, which have got a foothold only in a comparatively few settlements as yet.

Timothy flourishes everywhere, and three tons of hay to the acre are frequently harvested in New Ontario. It was yielding five bushels more of seed per acre this year.

### A CLOVER HULLER INTRODUCED

With the introduction of a clover huller in the Liskeard district the fall, an impetus will be given to small seed production, which will mean that in time Old Ontario will need to look to her laurels to keep pace with the land of promise.

Some of the New Ontario soils will grow the very best of potatoes. The crop this year is not a good stand by any means as much of the seed rotted, but the crop which came on was doing well, and an early potato seed should prove very useful for Old Ontario.

It need not be reiterated that the farther north any seed can be matured the safer it will be for seeding purposes, not only for north lands, but for the more southerly lands as well.

### Reciprocity and the Jersey Interests

Thompson Porter, York Co., Ont.

I believe if reciprocity will help any industry it will be the Jersey breeders and cream and butter production in Canada. The Americans know a Jersey and they value her, and I believe the knowledge would spread amongst our people. Note the price the Americans pay for Jerseys and note how popular Jerseys are with them.

It is said that there are more pure bred Jerseys than there are of all other breeds of cattle combined in the United States. Now the American knows a good thing when he sees it, and I do not know that we Canadians always do.

### Herd Makes Commendable Test

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have the only pure bred herd of Holstein cattle from which milk is sent to our cheese factory. The milk as it is taken into the factory is sampled every morning and is tested once a month. In July, by Government officials, the milk from my herd tested 3.7. The highest test in the factory was 3.7.

I notice in Farm and Dairy some discussion on the relative value of breeds. The foregoing is a correct statement of actual test, and it will give your readers something to think about.—Jas. R. Esger, Grenville Co., Ont.

A bunch of dairymen were together a few days ago, spinning yarns about the cow, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer, when one of them spring this: "We had a cow once that one of the boys by mistake left a pail of gasoline stand where she could get at it. She tasted the fuel and liked it, so lapped it all up. Some time later we heard an awful commotion in the cowyard. I ran down and saw the cow galloping around, rolling, kicking, and bawling. When I thought the empty bucket I knew that the cow was suffering 'auto-intoxication.' We couldn't get the animal into the barn, so I painted a sign into the garage and hung it out. In she steered. We had to cut a hole in her hoof to keep her quiet until the effects of the gas wore off. You see, she thought she had blown up a tire when the hoof was punctured."

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

Canadian-Bred  
learned from

SOME few months  
notable success  
vincial win



Prof. H. S. S.

have come to Canada which they have Time and again been secured for some-bred sheep, forget, it has at classes also.

teams of Clydesdale, part, been selected. The victories of International competition many pages in bred. Finally words which are made to year, by the different provinces, which has grown by Canada amidst the varying market is deterring and permanent record.

THE MERITS

It would be a imported stock, slocks of Great B. Individuals, through been founded and excellence of characteristic of some, nevertheless five misfortune trade, upon the merits to aiming to effect in our home bred indiscriminate address and the value "Imp." indicates breeding system.

It is time we re-assertedly to the soil, and (shading out a policy of our live stock been enamoured

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

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## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1911.

No. 35

### BRED IN CANADA--A WATCHWORD FOR CANADIAN BREEDERS

Prof. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa

Canadian-Bred Stock is worthy of greater recognition than it ordinarily receives. Lessons to be learned from the Policy of the British Stockmen. A Cue taken from our Manufacturers

SOME few months ago a Canadian filly won a notable success at one of our important provincial winter fairs. "A great mare that" remarked a prominent horseman standing at the ringside, himself a rival breeder. Her achievement could not but suggest to the minds of the onlookers a few of the many other instances where laurels

is commonly attributed to any imported individual that it is difficult for us to allow that any Canadian bred animal can equal, not to say surpass, in breeding usefulness, such as is brought from across the water.

#### TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION

The truth is that because of our credulity in accepting almost without question anything imported as the standard very many animals are landed at our ports which are a credit neither to the country that bred them nor to the men who brought them out. From the standpoint of practical utility we could have made much better selections at home. Every breeder acknowledges the truth of this statement. We are beginning, for instance, to find out that we have cows in

accord, in any general and practical way, to Canadian bred animals the recognition which is their due. What may be the reason? I think it lies in our consistent disregard of the evil which results to trade, both directly and indirectly, through the sale for breeding purposes of inferior individuals. The animal that is advertised and offered, upon inquiry to the farmer neighbor, is too frequently a sorry looking object. Hitherto it has been too generally the custom to regard anything as good enough for the home trade, and it is unnecessary to refer to the host of "undesirables" that are still allowed to be distributed throughout the country. These non-descripts are the sort upon which, possibly to a larger extent than is appreciated, we are building our reputation.

#### A POINTER FROM THE BRITISH STOCKMAN

The British stockman has learned that in conscientiously catering to the trade of his own neighborhood he has stimulated the demand for a good animal and has thereby encouraged the ability and willingness to pay generous prices for sires for use even upon grade herds. Whatever else he may include in his code, he knows and has taught the value of a good sire, and, so freely is the knife used upon inferior males, that his stables are kept reasonably clear of worthless individuals. Due to this fact the support which he receives from the ever-growing constituency of local breeders, which he has built up around him, amply repays him for any apparent sacrifice which he has made. Without such support a pure bred live stock trade rests upon very insecure foundations, and Canadian breeders have not yet adequately attained this end.

#### THE LEGEND OF OUR MANUFACTURERS

The Canadian manufacturer, in contrast to the policy of our stockmen, aims to sell his goods in this country, and, not until he has a surplus does he attempt to develop a foreign trade. "Made in Canada" is the legend he has used to most advantage in advertising his business. "Bred in Canada" should likewise express the aim and ambition of our live stock breeders in offering to the country the produce of their farms. The stuff that is useless must go. That pride foresight and skill which has succeeded in producing many a grand championship has need to descend into every day commerce and dominate the policy in connection with the sale of every animal that is offered as pure bred. The speculative element that is creeping into our live stock trade is doing that trade no good. It is spectacular but not progressive. What we need is a quiet, steady concentration of effort in building up the reputation of our home bred stock, not only of such as is offered in the competition of the show ring but of such as is sold to the most modest bidder in the country. The market will be strengthened as the quality is improved. "Bred in Canada," with all that that phrase implies, may very well be the watchword for many years to come.



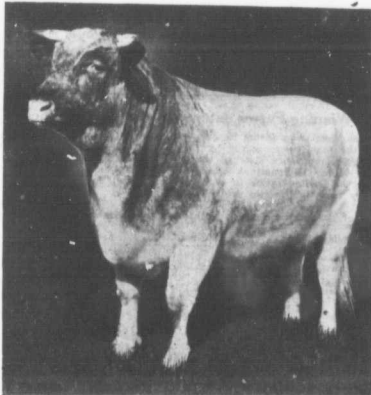
Prof. H. S. Arkell

have come to Canadian breeders with stock which they have bred and reared themselves. Time and again a grand championship has been secured for Canada at Chicago, by a home-bred sheep, and, as we are not likely to forget, it has at last been won in the steer classes also. The great six-horse draft teams of Clydesdales have, for the most part, been selected upon Canadian farms. The victories of Canadian Shorthorns in international competition have already filled many pages in the history of that great breed. Finally we are reminded of the records which are now being made, from year to year, by the splendid dairy cows of the different provinces. The monument of success which has gradually and patiently been reared by Canadian breeders of live stock amidst the varying fortunes of show ring and market is deserving of some more fitting and permanent recognition than it has yet received.

#### THE MERITS OF IMPORTED STOCK

It would be a pity to decry the merits of imported stock, since the studs, herds and flocks of Great Britain have furnished the individuals, through the use of which has been founded and maintained the quality and excellences which we now contend is characteristic of our own. The time may come, nevertheless, when it becomes a positive misfortune to depend, much less to trade, upon the merits of imported blood, in aiming to effect a further general improvement in our home bred herds. It may be that our indiscriminate adherence to the use of imported sires and the value we attach to the still magic "Imp." indicates a growing weakness in our breeding system.

It is time we began to pin our faith more unreservedly to the resources of our own climate and soil, and (shall we add?) experience in working out a policy for the further development of our live stock industry. We have as long been enmeshed of the peculiar excellence that



Bred in Canada

Princess Imperial—72.511—the noted Canadian Shorthorn, sold to a United States breeder for \$10,000. This model of beef type is a roan, calved January 2, 1907; breeder, J. McKenzie & Son; sire, Princess Gloster—49.998—Exhibited at the Toronto Exhibition, 1909, by Jno. Dryden & Son, who later sold him. On being sold again he brought the great price of \$10,000.

Canada with records of milk and butter fat which it would be difficult enough to duplicate in Great Britain. Our best judges now acknowledge that capacity for milk production, latent or actual, is after all the most important standard by which is to be judged the ultimate utility of any individual which is to be retained for breeding purposes.

#### SLOW TO ACCORD RECOGNITION WHERE DUE

It would be easy to extend the argument. The fact remains, however, that we are slow to ac-

Where We Farmers Need More Strength

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.
"Is there any money in allowing that calf to suck the cow and then to sell it for veal? What is it worth anyhow?" These questions were recently asked by a friend when he noticed a calf that I was vealing by allowing nature to have her way and relieving me of unnecessary labor.

HE LEARNED A NEW LESSON

My friend looked as if he had learned a lesson in the game of selling. He had not been used to selling his veal calves by the pound. I used to sell my calves by the lump until I discovered that it was a most unbusinesslike way of realizing on such produce. My butcher did not welcome the change when I started asking him so much a pound, but he wanted the veal, and my new way of selling has made a wonderful difference in the returns I have got ever since for veal calves.

Our economists who seem to have our welfare at heart have in the last few years been telling us farmers that we have stayed too closely to the producing end of our business. Most business men and those men we allow to do our talking and thinking for us do not over emphasize, if they mention the fact at all, that we need to give more study to the selling end of our farming. Only yesterday I was reading in a paper about this business of selling as applied to us farmers, and I thought all Farm and Dairy readers should know about it, so here it is:

"You don't want to sell that two-year-old colt, do you?"
"No."

"You have not got some cows for sale, and you don't want to sell three or four calves?" were further questions that I heard a farmer ask another farmer, who had the colts, the cows and the calves for sale, but the peculiar way of putting the questions changed the farmer's mind, and made it easy for him to turn down the prospective buyer who had cash to pay and who was really anxious to buy this particular stock.

The average farmer may think it a trivial matter to call his attention to the manner of framing up questions when out to buy live stock, ma-

"You have two colts out in the pasture, and you want to sell one of them. They are not broken, and it will be to your advantage to sell them now, and it will not pay you to keep them until next year if we can get together now at a fair price."

A line of talk like this, although it must be modified to fit various cases, carries with it the suggestion that it will pay to sell now, break away all objections, and the only thing necessary to clear away is the matter of price.

I know of another instance where in my own hearing a farmer approached a calf buyer, saying: "You don't want to buy any calves, do you?" The buyer said, "No, I am not buying calves now; I find that it does not pay me to buy, but I would take several of you to accommodate you."

The outcome was he bought the man's calves, paying half a cent less than he was paying that day, although at this time he was anxious to secure all the calves possible in the community.

Nine out of every 10 farmers, in nine out of every 10 business transactions, go after the subject with a "You don't want to buy," or "You can't use," which either thwarts a sale or lowers the price he might otherwise secure.

POINTS ABOUT THE BUSINESS SALESMAN

The salesman who visits the little country grocery store has to go through a course in selling talks either on the field, or at the home office, or in some training school, and he is taught just how deep to bore to tap these little streams of human sentiment to secure the desired result in the way of business. The farm is a factory, the farmer a producer, and why is he not a business man? Even the smallest factory has to avail itself of salesmanship, which has become a science in the past few years, and by a little study of one's self, a little study of the good points of his horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or produce the farmer has to sell, he can by business methods secure prestige and better prices and attract respect to the farm.

Farm and Dairy's Circulation Campaign

August 21 the circulation of Farm and Dairy was 9,203 August 28 it was 9,267

Are you helping us to increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy to 10,500 by October 15? Have you sent us one new subscription yet? Read the Publisher's Desk in this issue. Watch our circulation. Help us to beat it.

chinery, or to do any other kind of business with fellow farmers. You give the city man credit for his smoothness, and say that he is hard to beat in a deal. As a rule this is not true; as a general thing he is simply trained in the use of playing up his words to their best advantage. Our business friends have read such books as "The Psychology of Salesmanship," "The Psychology of Letter Writing," and psychology applied to a dozen different lines in the business world; and to every deal on the farm, even to dealing with the cows and horses, for, after all, the big word means only applied common sense.

MORE EFFECTIVE BUYING LANGUAGE

I have been wondering all day how much more effective the interrogations would have been had the buyer stated his business in language something like this:

Pointers J. O. In choosing a moderate in our very earliest or we will quickly something quite by taking a me will maintain years we early adapted of our own neigh

WHAT IS YOUR... (Small advertisement or notice with a list of items and prices)

How to Select If all the hills in this belt bearing their fat blue of shelled 2 1/2 bushels of best red corn that will ripen.

In making our ears we can find matter how good inferior stock, or broken by the from a stock that hills that contain the ear is on the ground; 30 varieties. When than this it is apt than this makes machinery. We from a stock bear illustration prodage of three also an average sized would consider, a worth your care

The average yield of Ontario or 37 1/2 bushels of an easy matter

The Extended Scores of the Prize-Winning Farms entered in our Interprovincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition

Farm and Dairy readers will keep in mind, when comparing farms in Quebec Province (District No. 1) with those of Eastern Ontario (Districts Nos. II and III), and Western Ontario (District No. IV.), that the farms were scored by three separate sets of judges, each set working in its respective district independent of the other judges. As some judges unquestionably scored more sharply than others, it would manifestly be unfair to make comparison of farms in one district with those of another district as given in this table. Comparisons may quite properly be made between the scores as allotted to any of the farms in any one district covered by the same judges. Next year the leading farms in each district will all be judged and scored by one deputation of judges and then comparisons may be made as to which is the best dairy farm in the two provinces.

DISTRICT NO. ONE—The District of Beauharnois, Que., Including the Counties of Beauharnois, Chateaugay and Huntingdon

Table with columns: NAMES, House 155, Buildings 175, Live Stock 210, Crops 215, Management 140, Mach'ry 75, Per. Improv. 80, 189. Rows list various farms and their scores.

DISTRICT NO. TWO—That Portion of Eastern Ontario Lying East of a Line Running North of Kingston

Table with columns: NAMES, House 155, Buildings 175, Live Stock 210, Crops 215, Management 140, Mach'ry 75, Per. Improv. 80, 189. Rows list various farms and their scores.

DISTRICT NO. THREE—The Counties in Eastern Ontario between Kingston and East of York County

Table with columns: NAMES, House 155, Buildings 175, Live Stock 210, Crops 215, Management 140, Mach'ry 75, Per. Improv. 80, 189. Rows list various farms and their scores.

DISTRICT NO. FOUR—All of Western Ontario Including All of York County

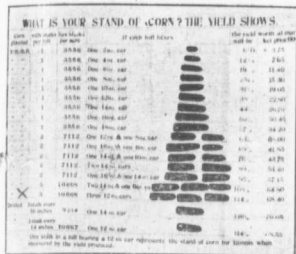
Table with columns: NAMES, House 155, Buildings 175, Live Stock 210, Crops 215, Management 140, Mach'ry 75, Per. Improv. 80, 189. Rows list various farms and their scores.

The average yield of Ontario or 37 1/2 bushels of an easy matter... This illustration shows a poor Eng...

**Pointers on Selecting Seed Corn**

J. O. Duke, Essex Co., Ont.

In choosing a seed ear of corn it is well to be moderate in our requirements, not taking the very earliest or the very latest types we see, or we will quickly change the type of our corn to something quite different from the original. But by taking a medium course the variety can be well maintained, and in the course of a very few years we can have a type of the variety particularly adapted to the conditions of soil and climate of our own neighborhood.



**How to Select Seed Corn for Big Yields**

If all the hills in an acre of corn consisted of three stalks bearing three 12-oz. ears the acre would yield 14 bu. of shelled corn. In the adjoining article Mr. J. O. Duke of Essex Co., Ont., tells us how to select seed corn that will give us a crop approaching this yield.

In making our selections we get the very best ears we can find, but never take an ear, no matter how good it is, that was produced on an inferior stock, or one that had been blown over or broken by the winds. We never take an ear from a stock that grows alone, but rather from hills that contain two or three stocks. We see that the ear is borne at a reasonable height from the ground; 30 inches is about right for Dent varieties. When we get corn produced higher than this it is apt to be late in maturing. Lower than this makes the crop hard to cut by machinery. We never take an ear of Dent corn from a stock bearing more than one cob. The illustration produced herewith shows the advantage of three stocks to the hill, each producing an average sized, or what most corn growers would consider, an undersized ear. This chart is worth your careful study.

**DOUBLE THE YIELD**

The average yield in the corn producing counties of Ontario is not more than 75 bushels of ears or 37½ bushels of shelled corn an acre. It would be an easy matter to double the amount by grow-

ing two average cobs on a stalk. Many of our best growers do so year after year. The selection of the seed is then a very important factor and one, the neglect of which, no amount of cultivation can overcome.

As soon as we have selected the corn it is husked and placed in a dry, well-ventilated building. Each ear should be hung separately, and

dried out as quickly as possible, but with a temperature of not more than 30 degrees. Growers who grow good corn and care for it in this way have no trouble in getting fancy prices for it. I know of one man who sold all he put up, some 30 or 40 bushels, at \$3 a bushel, right among his own neighbors, who found it to be the cheapest seed corn they ever planted.

**A MONEY-MAKING PRIZE FARM IN FAR-FAMED OXFORD**

Facts of Interest as gathered at first hand by an Editor of Farm and Dairy about a Prize-Winning Farm in Oxford Co., Ont., whose owner started in Canada 35 years ago under Tremendous Handicaps.

A GREAT deal of encouragement one may derive from the record as a successful farmer made by Mr. Isaac Holland, a dairy farmer of Oxford Co., Ont. An English boy, he came to this country at 13 years of age with his mother, his father having died some time previously. He hired to a farmer in Oxford County for \$3 a month, and after working for a year received poor pay at that, having gotten, all told other than his board, a suit of clothes, a cap, and a pair of boots, these being provided by his employer in early winter in order that the lad might attend Sabbath school. That was 35 years ago. Now Mr. Holland possesses a 200-acre farm with extraordinary fine buildings, and his farm is well stocked. During this past summer he has been milking 50 head of cows, and for his district in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition in which he was entered he has captured the second prize.

Such a record Farm and Dairy readers will agree is truly remarkable. That it is possible for others to attain a correspondingly good record even at this date, who would care to deny?

Speaking of his early experiences in this country, Mr. Holland, in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy, who was at his place recently, said: "After putting in some years of working for others I got a little capital together and rented a farm, which I worked for some time. Later on what is now my farm came into the market through its owner having suicided. The place was in a very dilapidated condition, and through buying it right in regard to price and inconveniencing myself considerably I was able to make the purchase.

**TEMPTED TO LEAVE THE FARM**

"I have always farmed, but for a number of years I had a great notion for railroading. This desire was so strong within me that I went and made an endeavour to get on the railroad. There was no opening available just then, so I went back and have stayed with the farm. I always had in view the time when I would own and work my own farm."

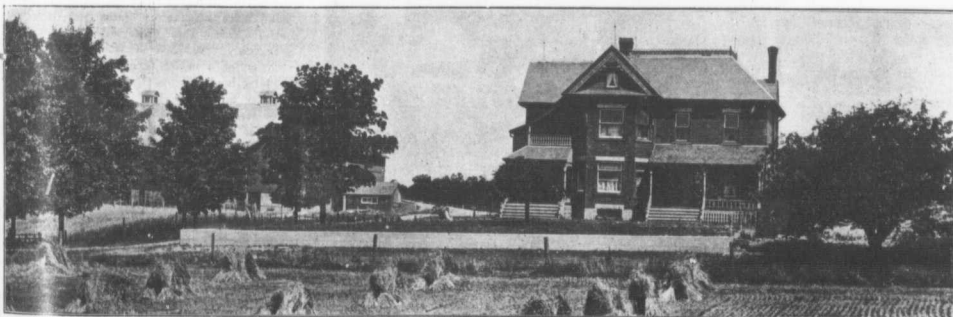
The illustration published in connection with this article conveys perhaps a better impression than is possible by words of the prosperity that reigns upon Mr. Holland's farm to-day. The buildings—the barns and house—are practically complete in all particulars. Mr. Holland values his place at \$26,000.

Mr. Holland is directing his energies towards winter dairying. Located as he is but two miles from the Brownsville Powdered Milk factory, he has an excellent market for milk. The price in the winter time runs as high as \$1.55 a cwt. for a period of three months; in summer it dips below \$1 a cwt. In this connection Mr. Holland remarked: "One of my cows averaged over 60 lbs. a day last year during the winter period. With such cows and a good price, that's where the money comes in."

At the time of our visit during the second week in July, Mr. Holland had pastured for the season 65 head of cattle, besides his horses, on 36 acres of pasture. He accomplished this by feeding his cattle supplementary to the pastures. He has studied the question thoroughly, and he said: "It is the cheapest way to feed. I feed the cows in the stable twice a day right along. I do not believe in feeding any one thing all the time. The cows need variety. I can feed the cows in the stable and they will go out to the pasture and will shortly lie down and be satisfied, and will do with one-quarter of the pasture land that would otherwise be required."

Mr. Holland was then feeding oats and peas, these being run through the cutting box in order that the cows would better relish them and waste would be avoided. The other soiling crops, or recording them as they appear in their range throughout the summer season as used by Mr. Holland are: Alfalfa, followed by red clover, then peas and oats, and millet (these two going through the cutting box.) Then follows the second cutting of alfalfa, and by that time the corn has matured enough to feed. All these

(Concluded on page 13)



**An Altogether Attractive and Substantial Farm Steading—The Reward of Patient and Intelligent Industry**

This illustration shows the house and barns on the second prize farm owned by Mr. Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. Holland came to Canada 55 years ago, a poor English boy. In the article adjoining you may learn some things of interest about this great dairy farm and its owner.



The First Prize and Queen's Medal Holstein-Friesian Cows at the Great Exhibition at Hoorn (The Netherlands) September, 1910

Farm and Dairy is indebted to Mr. D. Schoenmaker, its special correspondent in The Netherlands, for the photograph of these cattle. He has sent a table of interesting information concerning those individual cows, which was crowded out of this issue, but will be given next week.

### Calf Raising in the Netherlands

D. Schoenmaker, Hoogkarspel

To tell your Farm and Dairy readers how we feed our calves in this country is not so easy; because there are different methods. But commonly, as soon as the calf is dropped, it is parted from the cow, and gets a little of its dam's milk. We think that of great value for the newly born calf.

In some provinces the farmers milk the cow immediately after she has dropped her calf; in other parts they wait 12-24 hours; others take the half way course and milk the cow half out the first few days. We milk the newly freshened cow three times at least; after that only twice, because the more pounds of milk we get with three times milking above twice a day milking is not enough to pay for the extra labor.

#### RATION VARIES FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS

Soon after we have a young calf, we have to know for what purpose we shall rear it. A little bull calf, which we may keep to use on our herd, must have a more intensive ration, and a heifer from which we desire much milk in after years, gets a more voluminous feeding ration.

The young animal gets soon, if it is a spring bull, one-sixth or one-fifth of his body weight in milk, and a heifer gets one-eighth or one-seventh of its body weight. They get their milk body warm, of course. If the calf gets the right quantity of milk it will grow 2.2 lbs. for every 22 lbs. of milk it gets.

#### GROW FAST BUT NOT FAT

We like to feed our calves very good that they may grow fast, but not so that they become fat. Soon they get a bundle of hay on a string to protect from foulness, to have something to nibble.

After some weeks the ration fed is different; they then get less milk and more skimmed milk or sweet whey, which is made up with some other food, as broken linseed. Generally they soon get no more milk but only a mixture of whey or skimmed milk with linseed cake meal or bruised oats, or rice meal, or barley meal, etc., or a mixture of them.

But always we like vigorous food for our calves, because from unsubstantial food we get weak calves. If they get too unsubstantial food they get a big paunch belly, and flat ribs, and in consequence of that the hocks (or heels?) are growing to one another, etc.

During the summer time they all have their residence in the pasture, for the greater part, without any protection against bad weather. It may be that protection is a good thing during the first time they go to pasture, but soon they are allowed to be out there, be it sunshine or rain. They get a protection if they remain outside during late into the autumn, but that is not common.

### Summer Feeding of Dairy Cattle

Otto Suchring, Perth Co., Ont.

Our cows are fed supplementary feeds during the early summer, the feed being given in the stable at milking time. We have half an acre of alfalfa that comes on early, and this constitutes the first feeding to our nine cows. An acre of green feed, peas, oats and barley mixed, is sown near the barn where it is easy to get at, and this succeeds the alfalfa. By the time this area is fed off, the first of the alfalfa is sufficiently advanced to be cut again, and in the fall green corn is ready to be fed.

Grain feeding is also practised, bran being fed to individual cows in proportion to their milk flow. When chop and oil cake meal are not scarce they are fed also.

**Spoiled Dogs.**—A great many good dogs are spoiled by getting the notion of running out and barking at everybody who goes along. You can break a dog of this by shutting him up every time immediately after he does the wrong thing. Don't let one single time go by. A pup that has the habit of jumping up and wiping his paws on you can be cured by treading on his hind feet when he does it.—N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.



1st Prize Bull Calf at Hoorn (The Netherlands) Exhibition, September, 1910

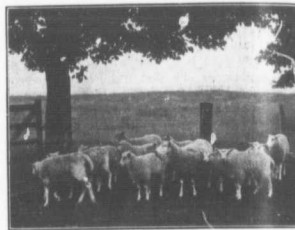
This calf was born March 21, 1910. He is considered a great show animal, and in selecting the sires for the herd book cows he was awarded in July the highest points over all other bulls in his district. Mr. Schoenmaker, who owns this calf, and who contributes an article on this issue, writing to Farm and Dairy under date of July 19, states that foot and mouth disease is prevalent in his district and that his cattle, though free from the disease for a long time, at last took it, but they were quite recovered and are again in good shape. A brief article telling how this calf was raised is published on page eight.

### Fall Work With Lambs

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

We prefer to wean our lambs at about five months of age. The ewes are removed from the lambs and put on dry pasture far enough away that they will not hear the lambs bleating. It is important at this time that the pasture be the ewes be not too good, since good pasture would induce milk flow and we would have trouble with their mammary glands. Even on dry pasture it is sometimes necessary to milk the best ewes to prevent inflammation. Scent and dry feed should be fed them until there is no further danger of inflammation—a period of three to four weeks.

We feed the lambs, particularly those to be retained for the winter market, a grain mixture



An Average Farm Flock of "Golden Hoofs"

Five triplet ewes with some of their lambs are to be seen in this illustration. One of these ewes has produced 10 lambs in four seasons.

—Photo furnished by W. Luxon, Oak, Ont.

of crushed oats, middlings and cracked corn, both before and after weaning. Before weaning the grain is fed in a creep to which the ewes are not admitted. After weaning, the grain feed necessarily will be increased, even when the lambs are on good pasture. As the time for marketing approaches we increase the proportion of corn in the grain ration. Lambs fed on grain, we find, make more satisfactory gains and dress out a better carcass than those subsisting on pasture grass only. No class of stock will give better returns for a moderate grain ration than last year's growing lambs.

Later on, before the frosty nights, when the ewes are again to be bred, we always make it a practice to have them pasture for 10 days or two weeks on good grass, so as to have them increasing in flesh, in which condition they prove to be the most prolific.

**After Effects of Alfalfa.**—Last fall I plowed down an acre of old alfalfa sod. An oat field adjoining was plowed and a dressing of nine loads of manure to the acre applied. The whole was sowed with fall wheat. The fall wheat of the alfalfa wheat was of a much deeper green of a ranker growth, and will, I believe, produce a larger yield of wheat. You can tell on a lot where the alfalfa sod ends and the oat land begins.—John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.

**Horse M**  
**Dr. H. G.**  
Many exhibitors do not realize the importance of properly training their horses. It is a sad sight to see a young foal deaving to be a member of the whip in a



**A Four-Year**  
"Snap," the horse of the General's of May. He is now out.

The judge was and very often quality of the induced to trot.

Before being taught to stand squarely under looking. He is brisk, prompt, appear at its should start of vigorous man will often take pace with it. a colt trained as compared with man to pull to get the cre

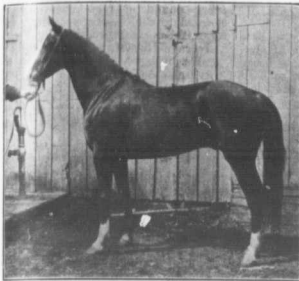
While many of good conformation are able to satisfy cause of lack the value of g any of the bre the action to see it and guess work ab

Bad as it is the show ring comes to the h in the training with an altoq stitutes a goo think that in a vanlog he m bearing very l tent of drawi which he can against the fro lines for all he had form in d to the carriage

The finished with a light be-used which to bear heavy schooling to tr such a bit, and it to practice c will take consi look as showy,

**Horse Manners in the Show Ring**Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., *Halton Co., Ont.*

Many exhibitors, especially farmers' sons, do not realize the importance of having their horses properly trained before taking them into the show ring. It is a pitiful sight—all too common—to see a young farmer running ahead of a colt, endeavoring to pull it along, while often another member of the family will follow on behind with a whip in an effort to make the creature trot.

**A Four-Year-Old of Thoroughbred Breeding**

"Soap," the horse here illustrated, won the Governor General's Prize at the Ottawa Horse Show last May. He is owned by Mr. James Irving, Dundas Co., Ont.

The judge wants to see the gait of the animal, and very often he is not much the wiser as to the quality of the gait after the creature has been induced to trot under such conditions.

Before being taken to the show a colt should be taught to stand properly, with all four feet squarely under it, head up, alert and wide-awake looking. He should also be trained to walk in a brisk, prompt, energetic manner, and it should appear at its very best at the trotting gait, should start off at the word from its owner in a vigorous manner, with a free open gait, which will often tax the speed of the owner to keep pace with it. Imagine the favorable impression a colt trained in this way will make on a judge as compared with the case in which it took one man to pull and another behind with a whip to get the creature to trot at all.

While many judges are loth to turn down a colt of good conformation, even though they may not be able to satisfy themselves as to the action because of lack of training, yet when we consider the value of good action in the modern horse of any of the breeds, no judge is justified in assuming that the action is all right; he ought to be able to see it and judge for himself, and make no guess work about it.

Bad as it is to have green, untrained horses in the show ring on the line, it is far worse when it comes to the harness horse. Many people engage in the training of horses for exhibition purposes with an altogether erroneous idea of what constitutes a good driving horse. They seem to think that in order to make a horse show to advantage he must be excited to the extent of bearing very heavily on the bit even to the extent of drawing the driver forward on his seat, which he can retain only by bracing his feet against the front of the box while he pulls on the lines for all he is worth. Now this is exceedingly bad form in driving, more especially as applied to the carriage horse.

The finished carriage horse is always driven with a light hand. Curb bits are—or ought to be—used which renders it impossible for the horse to bear heavily against it. It requires a lot of schooling to train a horse to drive properly with such a bit, and the grand requisite for the driver is to practice driving with a very light hand. It will take considerable training to make a horse look as showy, or flashy, as when driven on a very

light line; the driver, as well as his horse, requires practice, but the time and trouble are well repaid by the improved manners of the horse and the better chance of winning in the show ring.

Probably the most lamentable lack of manners seen in any class of horse will be found in the case of the saddle horse at he is shown at the average country fair. In many cases it would almost seem as though the animal had never had a saddle on his back before, and what makes matters still worse, it too often happens that the man who rides needs training quite as badly as his horse. The finished saddle horse must be taught three gaits, viz., the walk, the trot, and the gallop. The trained horse will assume any of those gaits at the wish of his rider. He should always be ridden with a curb, which is generally associated with a snaffle bit. He should hold his head well up, with his nose slightly turned in towards his chest, and while he may be controlled mainly by the snaffle bit, the curb should always be in position against the jaw to enforce subjection in case any unruly symptoms may be shown.

**VALUABLE TRAINING FOR A MAN**

It requires considerable training to finish a saddle horse. The rider must exercise patience and self-control, and while he is engaged in training his horse he is also acquiring valuable training for himself. The training of the horse and its rider goes on together, and in the end, when the horse is properly trained, the man has a valuable asset added to his own.

It is a pity the average farmer's son is so blind to the advantages of becoming a proficient saddle horseman. It is a splendid health-giving, manly exercise, and the young man who has trained a good saddle horse and is competent to ride across country, taking any ordinary fence which comes in his way, has developed qualities he could not obtain in any other way, which makes him—other things being equal—a better man than his neighbor who cannot do it.

**Remedial Measures Against Hessian Fly**C. Gordon Heritt, D. Sc., *Dominion Entomologist*

When fall wheat is attacked by the Hessian Fly sowing should be postponed as late as possible, that is to the end of September. By this means the young plants will escape the second or summer generation of flies and their eggs will not be deposited on the young wheat, as it will come up after the flies have disappeared. If care is taken in the preparation of the land and a little fertilizer used any loss which might be experienced owing to the late sowing will be made up, apart from the fact that the increase in yield incident to the young plants escaping the Hessian Fly will be considerable. This procedure has proved successful in Ontario and also in the United States, and from its results appears to be the best remedial measure that can be adopted.

In localities where the insect is very abundant trap or bait crops such as strips of wheat may be sown. These trap crops should be sown in August as the summer generation of flies deposit their eggs on the young plants; if this crop is plowed under about the middle of September the contained larvae will be destroyed and the fall wheat may then be sown.

**Beef Cattle on the Farm**R. L. Moorhouse, *Lambton Co., Ont.*

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I am going to make an appeal for the beef animal through your valuable farm and dairy paper. It may be poor policy to mention such a thing as a "beef animal" in a paper that reaches so many people who are breeding the opposite breeds, yet at the same time the question ought to bear discussion. Those of us in the beef business believe

**"Til Eat What You Set Before Me"**

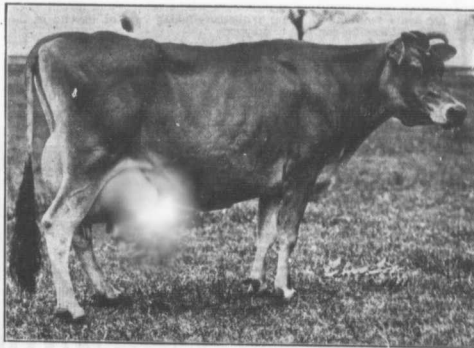
—Photo furnished by R. L. Moorhouse.

we have good reasons for carrying on the trade along this line.

The one great factor entering into either branch of farming and affecting the profit end of the business is that of labor. It is in this respect that we believe we have a decided advantage over the dairyman. In the raising of beef cattle the proprietor can utilize the extra men required for harvesting the crop, (when little extra labor is required on the stock) for the winter's care of the herd, whereas the dairy herd requires almost as much labor during summer as winter. Thus the beef man can secure his men when hiring for a whole year at less money per month than can the dairyman who has to have his extras for harvesting the season's crops. Thus you see that the beef man has his labor distributed throughout the whole year, and does not have to pay the exceptionally high wages during the growing season.

Generally speaking, the dairy cow requires more concentrated foods, consequently the higher priced foods, and consumes less of the roughage and on a smaller ration of concentrates, and can surely be carried through the winter months more cheaply. We know that there is a tendency

(Continued on page 22)

**A World-famous Cow—A Model of Jersey Type**

Lady Viola, the cow here shown, sold at the great Cooper sale at Coopersburg, Pa., a few months ago for \$7,000; she is the dam of Noble of Oaklands, the great bull which sold at the same sale for \$15,000. Farm and Dairy readers are afforded a great study in Jersey type as here placed before them.

## EXPENSE VS. EXPERIMENT

How many wooden gates have you made in the last fifteen years?

How many cheap four to six dollar gas pipe gates have you bought in the same time?

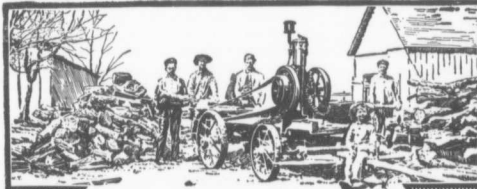
One CLAY GATE would easily last you that length of time.



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of just the right size and style to do your special work to the best advantage. Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-H. P.; horizontal—1 to 25-H. P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H. P.; portable—1 to 25-H. P.; traction—12 to 45-H. P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, and grinding outfits, etc.—built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air cooled or water cooled. See the IHC local agent, or write today to nearest branch house for catalogue, or any information desired.

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(Incorporated)  
Chicago USA

### IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



## 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.

### To Winter 100 Ewes in Quebec

What would you consider the best and cheapest way to winter 100 ewes in Quebec province? How many tons of hay would 100 ewes require to winter?—G. H. Montreal.

The best and cheapest way to handle 100 ewes in the province of Quebec would be to build a single board shed on some high, dry spot, so built that the sheep would be protected from the wind at night. Feed chiefly outside, at some little distance from the shed, giving them one feed of pea straw, one feed of fine oat straw and one good feed of clover hay, a day, allowing each sheep about 11-2 lbs. of clover hay and what they will eat up of pea and oat straw. In addition to this each ewe should be allowed between two and four lbs. a day, and about one-half lb. of the mixture of Bran and oats.

If it is not desired to feed the grain or meal, then the clover hay had better be increased. If roots are lacking, then it would be necessary to again give somewhat more clover.

Roots should be gradually diminished as the lambing period advances. The best roots to feed are strips, in fact mangolds should be fed, but sparingly if at all to ewes in lamb or to rams; to dry ewes, it does not matter.

To winter 100 ewes would require about 20 tons of clover hay and as much straw.—J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

### Calf Raising in the Netherlands

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The bull calf "Jan" (as pictured on Page 6) is a very nice calf, and, above that, his father is a very good one—he was sold to go to Japan—and his mother is one of my nicest cows; a type of very nice, fine proportionately built cattle. From his birth in March, he got till the first days of May only milk and hay. Then he got less and less milk and more and more a mixture of water, milk (4.4 lbs. a day) and "kalvervoer" ("kalvervoer" comes from a milk sugar factory), broken linseed and ground rice; which tests fat 16.5 per cent, fecula 36 per cent, gliar 25.5 per cent.

This kalvervoer is made to mix with whey, but I don't like the whey of the factory for my young cattle. I am a little afraid for infection. Why should I not be so?

In the latter part of August, as I looked to the exhibition, he got a little more milk, to get, if possible, a nice color. After the exhibition he got broken linseed with water, and after that, by graduation, linseed cake.

Of course he has his subsistence day and night on the pasture. From the first days of May till the first days of November. After November, in the stable, he got plenty of good hay, linseed cake, and parsnips.—D. Schoemaker, Hoogkarspel.

### Mr. Flatt Submits Some Figures

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Mr. McKee, in Farm and Dairy, August 15, makes another attempt to defend the Ayrshire bossie, but if I were in Mr. McKee's position and had nothing but blank cartridges to fire, I would prefer making as little noise as possible. Mr. McKee's former letter to Farm and Dairy, whether intended for publication or not, is responsible for the criticisms that have since been made. He says about our bluff on short time tests that we are behind

the times. If Mr. McKee will use his glasses and read again he will be convinced that he is ahead of the times, as we did not suggest a short period test. The Holstein men are ready for any kind of a test. Let the Ayrshire men name the time!

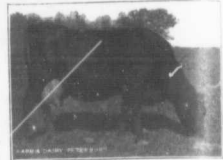
As all dairymen admit that the yearly test is the most valuable, we will quote the figures from our best authority, "The Ontario Agricultural College," where 10 registered Holsteins and five registered Ayrshires were tested for the year 1910; when every pound of feed consumed is charged to each cow and credit given for milk and fat produced:

Average Holstein production, 10,431

lbs. milk.

Average Ayrshire production, 5,882

lbs. milk.



### Big Differences in Common Cows

"Rose," here shown, made \$20 for her cream sent to the City Dairy, Toronto, during 1909; she gave 7,145 lbs. milk testing 3.9; equal to 281 lbs. fat.

The average profit over and above cost of feeding each Holstein cow was \$112, while the average profit over and above cost of feed for each Ayrshire was \$43. This is based on the College valuation of four cents a quart. We are also informed that the Holsteins at the Ontario farm averaged 100 lbs. fat more than the Ayrshires during the year.—D. C. Flatt, Wentworth Co., Ont.

### How Often Shall Horses be Fed

The system and the amount fed should, as a rule, be determined by the kind of work the horse is doing and the length of time he is allowed after eating to digest his food before resuming work. Horses working eight or 10 hours a day are entitled to a midday feed and should have it, providing it is not too heavy and



### A Heifer Not Overly Profitable

"Daisy," shown here as a 4-year-old in 1909 gave 4,485 lbs. milk testing 3.6; equal to 155 lbs. fat, which sold for \$51.92. But she was in the same Ontario herd; the skim milk was fed to hogs.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy; they have half an hour or more rest after eating.

Horses should always be watered before feeding and immediately after. It is more injurious to digestion and is often the cause of colic to allow a horse to drink heavily on a full stomach of grain.—Horsemen Journal.

We like free rural mail delivery fine. One feature about it that appeals to us most is that of having our post-office right at home. The Government would be justified in extending the service to all farming centers as well as to those who are fortunate in living along rural mail routes.—Nehemiah Allison, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

## FARM M

### Alfalfa Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been doing some work in the selection of alfalfa seed. I have been able to get some that has been sown since the first of the year, and then sown again to give a second season. We do not use kind.

We also seed using barley sown thinly as a whole the later the sowing the more the yield. I have never tried it for wheat or for fescue. It is a good thing for the farmer. See the Bulletin of the Minn.

### Advantages

The truths here shown to show the advantages of plowing

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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Alfalfa Seeding in Minnesota**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have been doing some experimenting in methods of seeding alfalfa, but have not had them under way long enough to be able to give a definite report on the question. Our experience has been that land kept bare and well cultivated until July 15th to August 1st and then sown to alfalfa is almost sure to give a good stand in the normal season. Where sown in this way we do not use a nurse crop of any kind.

We also seed alfalfa in the spring, using barley or other small grains sown thinly as a nurse crop. On the whole, the late seeding is considered the surest to give good results. We have never tried sowing it with winter wheat or fall rye, though the suggestion is a good one, and it might be worth our while to try it.—Andrew Boss, Agriculturist, University Farm, Minn.

**Advantages of Deep Plowing**

The truths revealed by careful tests to show the advantage of different depths of plowing are illustrated in a

ments made on the deep plowing chart:

Why plow deep: (1) Plant feeds in the soil turned by the plow—the seed bed. (2) Deep plowing takes in more moisture when it rains. (3) Holds moisture better. (4) The crop does not suffer as much from hot winds.

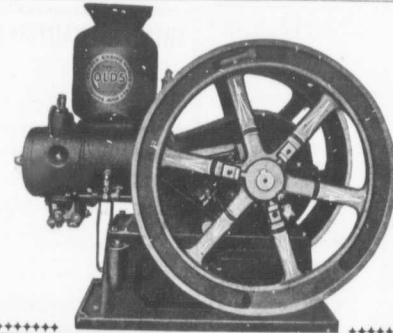
How to plow deep: Follow binder with disc. This, in loosening up the surface soil, cuts off evaporation and cuts off weeds that take lots of water. This will hold enough moisture, so that the soil will pulverize thoroughly, when plowed. Plowing the soil dry is a good deal like kneading the dry flour instead of the dough.

When to plow deep: In the fall—the earlier the better—or when summer fallowing.

**Success from Deep Plowing**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In this part of Dundas Co., Ont., where deep cultivation has been practised, we have harvested one of the best crops of hay and grain on record, and although the township of Winchester is noted for its big farms, they are much too small for the season's crop, and I can stand in my yard and count stacks of hay and grain by the score. This is proof enough of the advantages of deep plowing.

The corn crop is advancing rapidly to maturity, and I am getting ready



**Reliable Engines For The Farm**

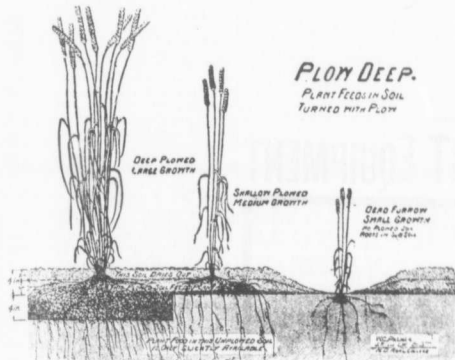
RELIABILITY is the first consideration in the selection of a gasoline engine. You want an engine which will give you good service in winter and summer—wet weather and dry—an engine which will always respond when you want it.

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Olds Engines may be seen in operation at the Toronto Exhibition

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**PLOW DEEP.**  
PLANT FEEDS IN SOIL  
TURNED INTO PLANT

**Why the Big Plant and W by the Small Plant?**

The benefits of deep plowing are made strikingly evident in this diagram gotten out by the extension department of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

striking manner by a chart reproduced herewith and sent out by the Extension Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College. As is graphically depicted in the illustration, the surface two inches of the soil will dry out. In the case of four inch plowing that will leave only two inches of moist plowed soil to feed the plant, while in the case of eight inch plowing there will be six inches of moist plowed soil, or three times as much to feed the plant. Then, again, the lower four inches of the deep plowing will contain more than twice as much moisture as the lower two inches of the shallow plowing.

The chart, as here reproduced, has been prepared by Prof. W. C. Palmer of the Extension Service, but as the Extension Department has no funds for sending out the charts, the bankers of the State are getting lots of 500, 500 on paper to mail to their patrons and 50 on Bristol board for putting up in the banks, stores, elevators, lumber yards, hotels, pool rooms, and wherever they can be seen by farmers. The plan is to get out a chart on a new subject every four or five months.

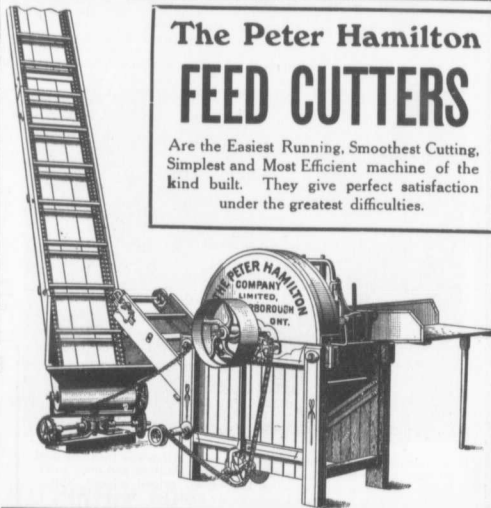
The following are some of the state-

to fill my silo, which, by the way, will be a big task this year owing to the splendid crop of corn.

What money I have made has been taken from the soil in the form of milk, pork, eggs and meat. I am endeavouring to make the old farm pay for itself and its improvements, also to provide a living for myself and family. My income from this farm has just doubled in three years, and my aim is to make it double again in three years more. Good and thorough plowing will be a big factor in attaining the result.—Arthur Christie, Dundas Co., Ont.

SUN isn't good for grindstones. Its rays harden the part of the stone on which they shine and thus make the stone wear unevenly. If the grindstone is not under a shed, or if the sun strikes it, make a box cap for it—20 minutes' work.

A rail, eight inches from the floor and an equal distance from the wall, extending around the entire farrowing pen, is a great convenience. It reduces the chances of losing young pigs from the sow lying on them.—W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.



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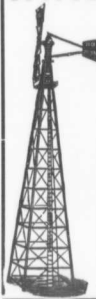
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## WINDMILLS

Towers Girted  
every five feet  
apart and  
double braced



Grain Grinders  
Pumps  
Tanks  
Gas and Gasoline  
Engines  
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogue

GOULD, SHAPLEY &  
MUIR CO., LIMITED  
BRANTFORD - CANADA  
BRANCH OFFICE  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

O K Canadian Two Horse  
Elevator  
Potato  
Digger

Will increase your profits by getting all your  
crop and saving time, labor and expense.

Write for our 1911 Catalog of Prices

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LTD.  
127 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

## SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask  
questions in regard to swine. These  
will be answered in this depart-  
ment. You are also invited to offer  
helpful suggestions or relate experi-  
ences through these columns.

## Feeding Hogs for Exhibition

J. R. Sempie, Colchester Co., N.S.  
The most skilful fitting cannot make  
a prize winning pig out of a chump.  
We Berkshire men are making strong  
competition for each other; breeding,  
therefore, must always precede feed-  
ing. The judging of all classes of  
hogs in Canada is strictly along bacon  
lines, and in selecting our show pigs



## Berkshire Type That Wins

Note the strong, even arch along the  
back of this Berkshire, also the great  
length of side from the shoulder back as  
compared with the length of the animal  
from that point forward. Note the arch  
of rib and the comparative flatness of the  
side.

We always take those that conform  
most closely to the bacon type.

We bring our show pigs in from the

pasture, where they are always kept  
in the summer, and confine them more  
closely to the sty the last few  
weeks before the show. They there  
get more attention as to feeding and  
cleaning. We feed crushed grain  
(oats and barley) and a little bran.  
This may either be fed dry or as a  
thick slop after soaking at least 12  
hours.

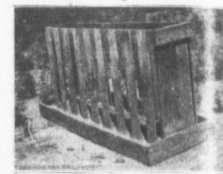
We consider it important that they  
always have clean, cool water to  
drink. A little sweet corn, roots or  
rape give the ration variety and help  
out in finishing. We are more afraid  
of having our Berkshires over weight  
than under weight, and as the time  
for the fair draws near we use the  
scale and govern the feeding to keep  
as near the required weight as possi-  
ble. Just a little better than grow-  
ing condition is proper showyard fit.

## TRICKS OF THE TRADE

A few times before the show we  
wash the hogs with soap and luke  
warm water, adding a little sulphur,  
using a scrubbing brush, not roughly.  
If the skin is clean and the hog has  
a good coat of hair, blacking will  
not improve it any unless it should  
happen to have a white ear, or be a  
year too old for the class, in which  
case it would be safer to use a little  
blackening on the ear anyway. We  
consider it better, however, not to use  
blackening to cover up our sins as "our  
sins are sure to find us out."

During the last week we let the  
hogs out in the yard occasionally,  
and with a whip give them a few les-  
sons in driving around. This is not  
to be too rough and frighten the  
hogs in these lessons or it will lose  
confidence in you and will be sure to  
cast it up to you in the show ring.  
Have him well cleaned up the day be-

fore the judging, with the pen well  
littered with clean straw. In the  
morning it will need only to be tipped



## Rack for Feeding Alfalfa Hay to Hogs

The rack as here shown is used by Colo-  
rado and other American farmers for  
feeding alfalfa hay to hogs. Alfalfa has  
come to be recognized as having a very  
considerable value as a hog feed.  
It is fed with a cloth. The last feeding  
should be sufficient only to keep its  
sides straight and even.

CITY MILK SUPPLY  
DEPARTMENTVancouver City Milk Supply  
(Farm and Dairy Regular P.C.  
Correspondence)

The supply of milk and cream for  
the city of Vancouver has this season  
been more plentiful than usual. This  
is due largely to the favorable weather  
for good pasture, and to the better  
facilities for getting this milk from  
the country districts. For instance,  
the Chilliwack tram line taps the best  
dairying district in the province, and  
every morning a car load of milk from  
this district comes to the city of Van-  
couver.

In addition to this some cream  
comes in from the State of Washing-  
ton. There are some excellent dairying  
districts not far from the bound-  
ary line, from which supplies can  
quite easily be brought into Van-  
couver. When the reciprocity nego-  
tiations have concluded no doubt con-  
siderable cream and milk will be im-  
ported from this district.—F. M. L.

## Dairying in British Columbia

F. M. Logan, B.S.A.

A milk condensing factory has re-  
cently been established in the Chilliw-  
ack Valley, and will be in a po-  
sition to use a large amount of the  
milk from the State of Washington.  
It will, of course, have to compete  
with the city prices, and just how it  
will come out remains to be seen.  
The demand for condensed milk and cream  
is increasing every year on account  
of the large amount of railway con-  
struction and mining development in  
districts where fresh milk is difficult  
to obtain.

Speaking of reciprocity, the price  
of butter has doubtless been affected  
somewhat by this compact. A good  
deal of the butter used in British  
Columbia now comes from Montreal  
and Toronto, and the freight on this  
amounts to about three cents a pound.  
With the duty taken off butter a large  
amount of this supply will come in  
from New Zealand and Australia, and  
will probably make the cost to the  
consumer two or three cents less a  
pound. This might seem to indicate  
that the farmers would be injured by  
the reciprocity treaty, but the free  
admission of many other lines which  
they are compelled to buy will more  
than offset what they will lose by  
reduced prices of butter and milk,  
and, besides, the producer is not the  
only one to be considered in British  
Columbia. About 80 per cent of the  
population are consumers, and the re-  
duction in prices on these articles will  
be greatly appreciated by these  
people.

## YOU CAN AFFORD THE VERY BEST BT EQUIPMENT

## BECAUSE

The Special Features on it (to be had from no other manufacturer) cut squarely in two the cost of caring for the cattle in the barn; often times prevent big knees and abortion; save feed; save expense in other ways; and in addition on the comfort afforded the cows and the cleanliness made possible, increases the yield and improves the quality of the milk. By accomplishing these things, the special features on BT Equipment save money and make money sufficient to pay for the entire cost of the equipment in a very short time.

The matter of Stable Equipment is worthy of your most careful consideration. Now is the time for you to decide and have your barn right inside.

For the sake of appearances and for the good of the barn it is important to have it nicely painted on the outside. But for the sake of profits and the health of the cows, it is far more important that your barn be EQUIPPED RIGHT INSIDE.

Our new catalogue on Sanitary Barn Equipment tells how cement floors should be laid for stables, the proper measurement and shape for the cattle stand, the manger, the gutter, etc. It also tells about the five exclusive features on BT Stalls.

If you are building or remodeling your stable, fill out this coupon, and we will send you free our Booklet on stable construction.

We also build Hay Carriers and Litter Carriers.

BEATTY BROS.  
1905  
FERGUS, CANADA

Kindly send me (free) your booklet on Stable Construction and BT Stalls.

How many cows have you?.....

Are you going to remodel or build?.....

If so, when?.....

Mention if you will need hay track or

litter carrier.....

Name.....

Post office.....

Province.....



WINDYCRE FARM  
HOMER, MICHIGAN

It is a pleasure to work in a stable like this. When you read our book-  
let you will see how this equipment lessens abortion and does away  
with the principal cause of big knees, ruined udders, and  
many other injuries which cows are liable to. You will see  
how the individual mangers prevent over-feeding and  
under-feeding. You will also learn how the ex-  
clusive features on BT Stalls means dollars  
and cents to you by giving greater com-  
fort and protection to your cows.

BEATTY BROS.  
FERGUS, ONTARIO

## PUBLISHED

Farm and Dairy  
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containing the  
we desired to in-  
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will help us great-  
OUR GREAT  
From time to time  
has made a unique  
500 in cash to any

## FARM F

150 Acres, West 1  
south township, a  
dairy farm for 30  
cultivation. For p  
JAMES  
R. R. No. 4.



## OUR LOUDED

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**PUBLISHER'S DESK**

Farm and Dairy's circulation campaign is off to a good start. Although the last issue of Farm and Dairy, containing the announcement that we desired to increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy from 9,203 to 10,500 by October 15, was hardly in the hands of our subscribers before this issue of Farm and Dairy went to press our circulation had already started to grow. As will be seen by the announcement on Page 4, in this issue, it had increased by Monday of this week, to 9,267. Each week we will keep you posted as to how the campaign is going.

The first of our subscribers to take advantage of our offer to send Farm and Dairy free for a few weeks to any parties whose names and addresses any of our subscribers might send us, was Mr. W. G. Karr, of Rockway Valley, Que. Mr. Karr filled in the names of two of his friends who were not taking Farm and Dairy, and sample copies are being sent to them to aid Mr. Karr in obtaining their subscriptions. Mr. Karr has previously sent us subscriptions of friends, and we expect that he will help us materially in this contest.

**OUR GREATEST OFFER**

From time to time Farm and Dairy has made a unique offer to give \$1.50 in cash to any person who secur-

**FARM FOR SALE.**

59 Acres. West half of lot 16, Con. 2, South township, adjoining the town dairy farm for 30 years (good state of cultivation). For price and terms apply **JAMES STOTHART,** R. R. No. 4, Peterboro, Ont.

ed 1,000 new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy within a year. A number of readers of our paper have endeavored to win this prize, but so far no one has succeeded, although all that have tried and who have sent us any subscriptions at all have been given handsome premiums for the work they did. Mr. M. Morrison, of Brookville, has set to work to win this prize, and so far has made good progress. At the Cobourg Horse Show and at the Belleville Saturday market he obtained in three days 28 new subscriptions. Mr. Morrison is arranging to attend the Toronto Exhibition where he expects to obtain a large list of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy. He is a hustler, and seems to stand a good chance of winning our prize.

**WIN A PRIZE**

One of the first of our readers to send in a new subscription since our contest was announced was Mr. Henry Wright, of Holland Landing. Mr. Wright may not have heard about the contest at the time he sent us the subscription, but it enabled him to receive a handsome fountain pen, which has been forwarded to him.

**OUR PETERBORO CIRCULATION**

In Peterborough County a special contest is being conducted to increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy to over 1,000 by October 15. At present the circulation of Farm and Dairy in Peterboro County is only a little over 500. Farm and Dairy has more subscribers in Oxford County, in Western Ontario, than it has in its home county of Peterboro. It is felt that the farmers of Peterboro county should not let this condition continue, and a great effort is being made to have twice as large a circulation in Peterboro county for Farm and Dairy as it has in any other

county in the province, and it seems as though the effort will be successful. To show the interest they are taking in the campaign, Mr. G. A. Gillespie, proprietor of the Peterboro Creamery, Mr. J. J. Hogan, the proprietor of the Shearer Cheese Factory and Creamery, Mr. A. H. Campbell, the manager of the Central Smith Cheese Factory and Creamery, and Mr. W. A. Anderson of the Keene Cheese Factory, have sent lists of all their patrons who are not now taking our paper. Sample copies are being sent to these patrons, and later each of them will be seen individually in order that their subscriptions may be obtained.

**YOUR HELP REQUESTED**

We hope that each of our readers will help us in this contest. We feel that Farm and Dairy should have a much larger circulation than even 10,500. If each of our readers would help us by sending a subscription it would give us a circulation of almost 20,000. Won't you do your part? Read the special premium offers that appear on the Household page. We never made such liberal offers before and we only make them now because we want your help. Watch our circulation announcement from week to week.

**Well Pleased with Calif.**—I received the pure bred Holstein heifer calf sent me by Farm and Dairy for securing 45 new subscribers. This heifer was bred by Mr. R. A. Wilson of Sutton, and I think it is a beauty. I am so well pleased with the calf that I think I will try for another one later on.—H. H. Scott, Iron Hill, Que.

Mr. J. E. Howitt has been appointed professor of Lotany to succeed Prof. F. D. McCready at the Ontario Agricultural College.



**Woodward Water Basins**

Will increase the flow of milk from your cows and at the same time keep them healthier. The water is always uniform in temperature. There is no swelling of cold water once a day and a resultant checking of the natural flow of milk.

They are not expensive to install, and the extra profit will pay for it in a very short time.

Send your name and address to-day for a copy of our free Catalogue.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED TORONTO**

**WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?**

If you desire rest and recreation, why not try

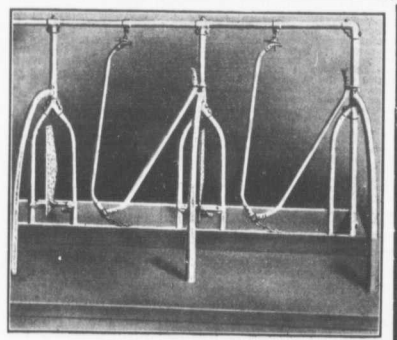
**"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP!"**

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," send 5c in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee, A.G.P.A., Toronto, or Thos. Henry, Traffic Mgr., Montreal, R. & O. Navigation Co.



**RELIABLE HAYING TOOLS AND PERFECT STABLE EQUIPMENT**

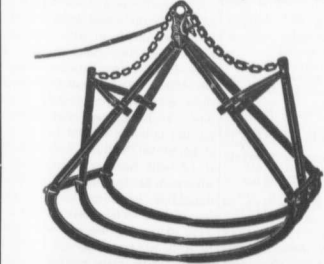


**OUR LOUDEN JUNIOR CAR**

Whether for steel or wood track, has no equal as a fork car. Thousands of satisfied customers prove its superiority over all other makes. It is very strong, has a perfect locking device, occupies very little space below the track, and gives perfect satisfaction. When equipping your barn buy a LOUDEN JUNIOR and take no other.

Our Balance Grapple Fork is not so well known as the Louden Junior car, but its steadily increasing sales show that it is finding its way into public favor. For handling all kinds of hay, whether long or short, and for loose grain or straw, it gives perfect satisfaction wherever used.

Steel stalls and stanchions are no longer considered as a luxury to be enjoyed by only a few wealthy farmers, but they are now regarded as being quite indispensable for the modern dairy stable. They retain no foul odors, permit of perfect ventilation, and with ordinary care are practically indestructible. Louden's stalls and stanchions are made of tubular steel firmly fastened together with malleable iron couplings. There are no threaded joints to come loose and no holes through piping to weaken it. They are easily fitted in place, and being finished in aluminum give the stable a bright and cheerful appearance.



See our Exhibits at the Fall Exhibitions—Canadian National, Toronto; Western Fair, London, Ont.; Central Fair, Ottawa, Ont.; and ask our representatives to explain to you the many special features of Louden's Goods.

**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. GUELPH**

Manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Pumps, Hardware Specialties, Etc.



A free catalogue and circulars for the asking

# FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Horse Raisers, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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

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

6. WE INVITE READERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceeds 8,900. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers but still lying in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 9,500 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates. Our mailing lists do not contain any duplicate names.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries 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 our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We do not admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances and should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. If the advertiser has no warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers but our reliable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement was appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

### OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Should the farmers of Canada not support the movement in favor of reciprocity all hope of farmers as a body receiving any further consideration at the hands of either political party will be set back for a generation. During the past ten years the farmers of Canada have been clamoring for freer trade with the United States. Our demand for larger markets and the reduction in the duty on many of the articles we buy has grown year by year. Our various farmers' organizations have all pronounced in favor of it.

At last the Dominion Government has listened to our demand and has introduced a measure of freer trade. Should we as farmers, or a majority of us, now vote against that measure, both political parties would take it as a positive proof that as farmers we cannot be depended upon to stand together on any political question.

and they will decide that their safety in political matters hereafter will rest in standing by the manufacturers and the other better organized classes. Can we as farmers afford to lose this fight?

On the other hand, should we win, what will it mean? Hon. Clifford Sifton has kindly told us. He has stated that if we farmers win this contest we may be depended upon to soon ask the government for a reduction in the duty on certain of the articles that we buy, the prices of which are unduly enhanced by the tariff, through combines, and he has pointed out that should we do so the Conservatives, having been defeated on this issue of freer trade, will not dare to oppose our demands. Is this not a double reason why as farmers we should stand together in this the first great opportunity we have had of pronouncing on what is admittedly a farmers' question?

### ARE CROP YIELDS DEPRECIATING

Seldom in these later years do we hear of those record crops, which in years gone by were so commonly reported as being harvested on the fertile soil of Ontario, and of the older provinces. Old-time yields, approximating the following, oats, 90 bushels, wheat 40 to 50 bushels, barley 60 or more, are exceptionally rare, if heard of at all. Why is it? Can it be because our soils are depreciating in fertility?

Our unprogressiveness in the matter of the use of fertilizers has been the subject of adverse comment by European agricultural authorities who in recent years have visited this country. This question called forth special comment from the members of the Scottish commission while on their tour of inspection in Canada, three years ago. On the high priced lands of the Old Country, even tenant farmers, who do not own the land, will expend \$10 and more in commercial fertilizer in order to get a return of \$12. They expend great sums for fertilizer, and it pays.

The question of commercial fertilizers, and their profitable application, is an all important study. It has been given a great deal of consideration in many countries. Commercial fertilizers form the very basis of successful agriculture in many countries, notably the Hawaiian Islands, about which some comment appeared in Farm and Dairy, July 13.

In Canada we have long thought our fertile soils to be quite up to the limit of profitable production without the application of expensive fertilizer. In this matter we have not been mistaken? It has been demonstrated time and again that many soils will pay handsomely for the proper application of the needed commercial fertilizer.

To discover what fertilizer, and how much of it is required on any particular soil has been left mostly to individual farmers to work out. We cannot expect satisfactory results on this score since the experiments involve a greater knowledge of agricultural chemistry than is part of the

equipment of our farmers, and on this point we must look towards our experimental stations for further light. Might they not go into this subject more exhaustively to the great benefit of Canadian agriculture?

Commercial fertilizers are very popular with the special and intensive farmers in some parts of our fruit districts. They are also widely used and are well spoken of by the potato growers and others in the Maritime provinces. On the whole, however, we Canadians know nothing of the use of commercial fertilizing materials and that notwithstanding the fact that it has become evident there is a great field in Canada for their profitable use.

### BIG MEN RECOGNIZE THE TRUTH

A most encouraging sign of the times is that men of the standing of ex-President Roosevelt now recognize that the masses create great wealth, on undue proportion of which flows into the hands of the classes. Mr. Roosevelt has drawn the attention of Vermont farmers to the fact of them having given their attention wholly to the production of wealth and not giving thought to its distribution.

The classes get that which is created by the masses largely through the increase of land values in cities, the over-capitalization of railroads and other companies serving the public, and through the combines that spring up behind protective tariffs. The public is forced to pay charges based, in some cases, on millions of dollars of watered stock, and in others on enhanced values made possible by the tariff, thus increasing the cost of living to the masses and placing immense wealth in the hands of a few.

There never yet has been a farmer who has become a millionaire through the production of his farm. Few millionaires, or men of great wealth, have ever made that wealth save through some form of monopoly created by a protective tariff. This point in economics is worthy of study by every farmer in order that he may come to know the truth and fit himself for the discharge of the duties of citizenship.

### DEFINITE GAINS THROUGH COW TESTING

Evidence indicative of the possibilities of improving a herd of dairy cows through keeping individual records of milk production and weeding out the no-profit or boarder cows is given in the following records:

	—1906—	—1910—		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	No. of
	milk fat		milk fat	
B. A. Harvey,				
Mansonville	2,327	101	3,246	128
G. E. Ford,				
Cowanville	2,340	141	4,410	203
A. Johnston,				
Gowanville	4,508	178	6,459	264
H. Edoin,				
Pile River	3,674	127	5,605	213
T. Trudel,				
St. Prosper	5,364	206	6,509	261

It may be that you can double the milk production from your cows through four years of cow testing. Quite likely in four years from now it is possible for you to get as much milk from half the number of cows

as you get from the total number now in your herd. This proposition is worth thinking about; the thought is worth following by action.

### DEEP VS. SHALLOW PLOWING

Of late years many of us farmers have gotten away from that old-time practice of turning the soil to a large depth when we plow. Fast work, heavy hauls with inefficient horse power and the necessity of getting work done quickly and with the least possible labor have popularized shallow plowing.

Those who have followed the practice have, through a misconception of the methods as practised and advocated by the late Mr. Wm. Iremonger, thought themselves justified, although it has become evident that crops for some reason or other in an unfavorable season or dry time are not as they used to be years ago. But it is not fair to claim that Mr. Beattie was an advocate of shallow cultivation. He was an advocate of shallow plowing, but he aimed to loosen the ground by using what he called a "grubber," an implement with narrow teeth which could be set to go quite deeply into the soil. Mr. Beattie's idea was to retain the vegetable matter of the soil as near the surface as possible and to secure the advantage of deeper plowing by means of the "grubber." After plowing shallow we have neglected to provide the other essential, i.e., deep cultivation.

The current season of drought in Ontario, causing in some sections the partial failure of some of the crops, has caused many to think of ways and means of coping with a similar situation should it arise, as it surely will in seasons to come. They are thinking of plowing deeper because of several manifest advantages. Just at this time we would be glad to have Farm and Dairy readers recount their experiences with deep versus shallow cultivation, and we place our columns at the disposal of those who will help on the general weal by an experience, discussion of this most important question.

All honor to the judge, who in placing awards, follows his own convictions! A judge must satisfy himself before he can hope to satisfy others. "Playing to the gallery" is sure to bring discredit to an adjudicator at a live stock exhibition.

His safe rule is to hold close to the line—stick close to the ideal, the type, in which he believes. He need not mind the loud talk and the adverse criticism of the losing competitors. It is policy (often mistaken) for the latter to defend his own, and if given to "kicking," depend upon it he will make a demonstration whenever he is a loser, even though invariably he knows that he got a just award. The public may well be aware of the kicking exhibition, and it is well to remember that thinking people, with rare exceptions, prefer to accept the decision of a judge to the ill-considered babble of the crowd.

There are no judges of live-oxen to criticism which more words can do. The winning protest with aggrieved exhibitor, his reiteration, his consideration, should be provided for by the government rather than by devoting to him judge and his decision whatever they may years gone by, to know that it is policy that a long sent by his spleen his wrath upon known that the he who quietly acquiesces in it is popular with win out gloriously.

Every young man to leave the farm pation, perhaps more at the same time ought. What the race Future Offers who are cor- fish boy, now Mr. winning farmer in has accomplished years. There is anyone on a farm with those facilities that will make where if he will be opportunities on the his ability, and to he knows how.

The question has why sheep have a num Anent man Sheep pose Is to be found in the fact be keeping so fast he do not know how to since they form the farm their they attempted to get ri everything did n Furthermore, a peo ing is necessary to sheep in bounds. I turn cattle or hors for sheep. But reasons for their falling off in the ir keep the "golden h farms in this coun well adapted to shee be made with shee able than they now

It makes us feel the barn when we our leading public better not try to with the Yankees we are sure to get in other words we er than they are w away from them, admitting it public

There are occasions when some judges of live stock lay themselves open to criticism for the manner in which they have placed **More Words** awards. In all such of **Wisdom** cases, exhibitors have the privilege of entering in protest with the management. An aggrieved exhibitor, for the sake of his reputation, if for none other consideration, should enter his protest, as provided for in the rules and regulations governing the exhibition, rather than by word of mouth endeavoring to bring discredit upon the judge and his decision. The public, whatever they may have been in years gone by, are now wise enough to know that it must be for lack of policy that a losing exhibitor gives vent to his spleen and calls down his wrath upon the judge. Be it known that the popular exhibitor is he who quietly accepts his placing, no matter what its color; such a man is popular with all and is sure to win out gloriously in the long run.

Every young man before deciding to leave the farm for some other occupation, perhaps more alluring though at the same time more uncertain, ought to read and re-read the record elsewhere. **What the Future Offers** where in this issue recording what an English boy, now Mr. Oxford, a prize-winning farmer in Oxford Co., Ont., has accomplished during the past 35 years. There is a grand future for anyone on a farm who is endowed with those faculties and characteristics that will make for success elsewhere if he will but improve his opportunities on the farm to the best of his ability, and to the best of which he knows how.

The question has been asked as to why sheep have been decreasing in numbers and why so many farmers are opposed to raising them. Is the answer not to be found in the fact that farmers have been keeping so few sheep that they do not know how to handle them, and since they form such a small part of the farm their owners have been tempted to get rid of them when everything did not go just right? Furthermore, a peculiar kind of fencing is necessary to restrain or keep sheep in bounds. A fence that will turn cattle or horses is quite useless for sheep. But these insignificant reasons for their abandonment, or the falling off in the industry, should not keep the "golden hoofs" off the many farms in this country which are so well adapted to sheep and which could be made with sheep much more profitable than they now are.

It makes us feel like hiding under the barn when we read remarks by our leading public men that we had better not try to drive a bargain with the Yankees because if we do we are sure to get the worst of it. In other words we are so much duller than they are we had better keep away from them, and we don't mind admitting it publicly.

**A Money Making Prize Farm**  
(Concluded from page 5)

soiling crops are fed in the stable. In the winter time ensilage will be fed. Concentrates for the dairy cows. In addition to the soiling crops that were being fed these dairy cows, Mr. Holland was feeding each cow an eight-quart sap bucketful of bran twice a day. "The best mixture I know of," said he, "is a concentrated ration for the dairy cows, and which I usually feed is 200 lbs. oats, 200 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. oil cake—give 10 lbs. of this mixture to each cow each day along with other suitable feed, and if the cow won't milk she is no good." During July Mr. Holland was getting \$1.05 a cwt. for his milk. It has to be in A1 condition and must be 65 degrees or lower in temperature when delivered at the factory or it will be returned.

**FACTS ABOUT HIS HOGS**  
Until within this last year Mr. Holland has sent his milk to a cheese factory, where he had made a contract for five years, and which contract terminated last year. He has been very heavily into hogs, and has a large piggery, in which he had for them the best of accommodation. Last year he sold \$3,000 worth of hogs. Now that he is selling his milk outright, he is going out of hogs almost entirely since he says that without the by-products from the dairy, he would be out of money to keep the hogs. He intends remodelling his piggery and using it as a stable for young cattle. Since the first of the year he has disposed of 52 fat hogs, four sows, and 60 small hogs for a total of \$1,134.90. During July he had on hand one pure bred Chester White hog, registered, two brood sows, two fat hogs, and nine shoats.

Mr. Holland's crops this year include fall wheat 18 acres, oats 32, barley 12, alfalfa 15 (Mr. Holland said: "This is my second year for alfalfa; I took Mr. Glendinning's advice when he was here two years ago judging my farm in the last competition, and am very glad of it"), corn 33 acres, hay 35, pasture 36; of wood lot and slash he has 17 acres. The crops are grown in a rotation of four years—seeds, clover and timothy not over two years, then corn, followed by oats, barley and wheat, again reseeded. The whole farm is underdrained thoroughly, there not being a "slack" on it.

**A FULLY EQUIPPED FARMHOUSE**  
There are many other things about this farm worthy of special mention. These will be reserved for a later issue of Farm and Dairy, though before concluding we must take note of some facts about the house. It is nine summers since the house was erected. It is equipped throughout in a most complete manner, having bathroom with all modern appliances. It is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, generated in the cellar. It is heated by hot air. A fireplace and mantle in the living-room; hardwood floors in the hallway, inlaid with cherry, maple and walnut; a telephone, with an extension downstairs to the cellar, where is the laundry and where the hard work of washing and churning, and pumping water for the bathroom is accomplished by a small gasoline engine, installed especially for the purpose—these, each and all and many other things we might mention add to the general comfort of the household and to the joy of living.

Mr. Holland keeps accounts. To give this fact special emphasis, we have withheld it purposely till the last. He knows where his money comes from and where it is expended. This fact we may look upon as one secret contributing to his success.—C. C. N.

Alfalfa should always be sown after a hoed crop.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.



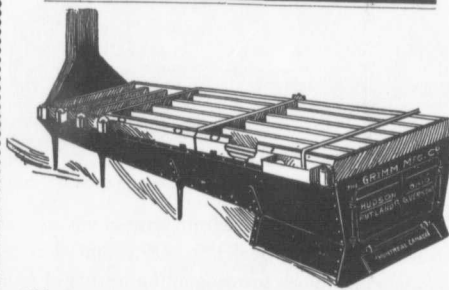
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## HORTICULTURE

### Orchard Improvement that Paid

W. H. Cherry, *Haldimand Co., Ont.*

In spite of lectures, demonstrations and other modes of instruction we still find promising orchards in this country sadly neglected. I sinned along with the other careless ones till the spring of 1910. I then set to work with the aid of some hired help, and succeeded in converting some of the apparent brush heaps into apple trees. I then joined the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, secured a 200 gallon spray tank, and gave the orchard two thorough sprayings of poisoned Bordeaux mixture. I ploughed the orchard, but did not cultivate, being too sceptical to waste much time on an industry that had never before paid me more than \$60 in a season.

The results, however, were gratifying—324 barrels of fruit sold for \$870.75. The peelers at 50c a cwt. netted \$130. The total expenditures, not including the sprayer—which was a borrowed one—were \$280, leaving a profit of \$720 from 150 trees, ranging from 20 to 60 years in age. This year I am using commercial lime-sulphur.

### The Box Package Discussed

P. J. Carcy, *Dom. Fruit Inspector.*

The box as a commercial package for fruit is surely, if slowly, coming into more general use. There are two principal reasons why the box is not more generally used. First, is the fact that apple handling in Ontario began with the barrel as the only package, and the whole commercial machinery, both at this end and in Europe, was fashioned for the handling of that style of package. Any change in size or style of package in

a commodity so important must necessarily come slowly and in an educational way. For instance, a dealer in Montreal last season repacked apples from boxes into barrels in order to get the most out of the fruit, while in Calgary, in the box region, a dealer repacked apples from barrels into boxes, and realized one-third more for the fruit by doing so. Secondly, on account of the general neglect of Ontario orchards, the percentage of No. 1 fruit, or that suitable for boxes, has been reduced almost to a minimum—not more than 10 per cent in un-

least west of Winnipeg, is demanding boxes. This, coupled with the material improvement in quality of our fruit, should give a fair opportunity of testing the merits of the box as a package. Large orders for boxes are now being placed, and I believe the number of boxes used this season will reach 100 per cent more than in any previous season.

### Improvement in the Tomato

J. W. Clark, *Brant Co., Ont.*

There has been a wonderful improvement in my tomatoes in the last



### Attractive Packages Always Command a Ready Market

Good fruit never goes begging for a market when put up in proper packages. The extra price for fruit like that here shown will repay the extra expense of box packing. This fruit was packed by the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Ltd., of St. Catharines, Ont. —Photo. furnished by Robt. Thompson.

sprayed orchards. But a revolution has taken place along the line of better orchard management, and this season, as it looks so far, we should have from 60 to 90 per cent of fruit suitable for boxing.

The fruit package proposition presents itself to-day as follows: The western provinces are ready to take large quantities of our apples, at least a half million boxes. The trade, at

few years. I started three or four years ago to breed a more desirable type of the Earlianna tomato. The Earliannas at that time did not ripen uniformly or early enough to suit my requirements. Also they were not smooth.

I selected seed from plants which had all the tomatoes on that plant of the kind I wanted. As a result of my work I have a tomato that is smooth

ripens uniformly, and is ready for market before the tomatoes grown by any of our neighbors. All this is due to seed selection. Our dealer will pay me one-third more for my tomatoes than for the ordinary stock on account of their smoothness.

Another important detail in which I improved my strain of Earliannas was in increasing the neatness. It just took two years of seed selection to improve the neatness of the tomato to a remarkable extent.

## APICULTURE

### A Satisfactory Bee Hive

W. J. Telford, *Peterboro Co., Ont.*

I have found a beehive in which bees can be kept outdoors in winter very satisfactory. In the one I use there is room for five colonies. The bottom is insulated with four inches of shavings and half way up the sides with five inches of shavings. In the upper portion of the hive under the roof there is plenty of room to put on a large super; when I give the bees lots of room I have very little trouble with swarming.

Wintering bees out of doors has with me been quite as satisfactory as wintering them in the cellar. Some years the bees wintered in the cellar do better than those wintered out of doors; but other years it is the other way. On the whole the out of door hive, such as I have described, is more satisfactory than moving the bees into the cellar, as it involves less work.

There is nothing to beat a good house cellar for wintering bees in this locality.—W. A. Smith, Northumberland Co., Ont.

It pays to advertise. Try it.



PHOTOGRAPHED IN AUGUST, 1910.—BLOCK ONE-YEAR PEACH TREES

Our buds are taken from strong, vigorous and healthy young trees, that are known to be "true to name." The growth this year promises as strong as last year. The above view was taken last summer of a block growing in the next field to our present block of Peach Buds. Our prices are the lowest that carefully grown stock can be sold for. We will be pleased to have you visit our nurseries and inspect our stock. **WRITE FOR PRICES**

We will have an interesting Exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition. Tent opposite Horticultural Building near Dufferin Street Entrance. Call and see us

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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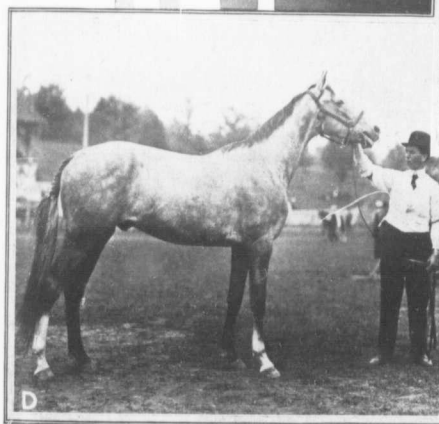
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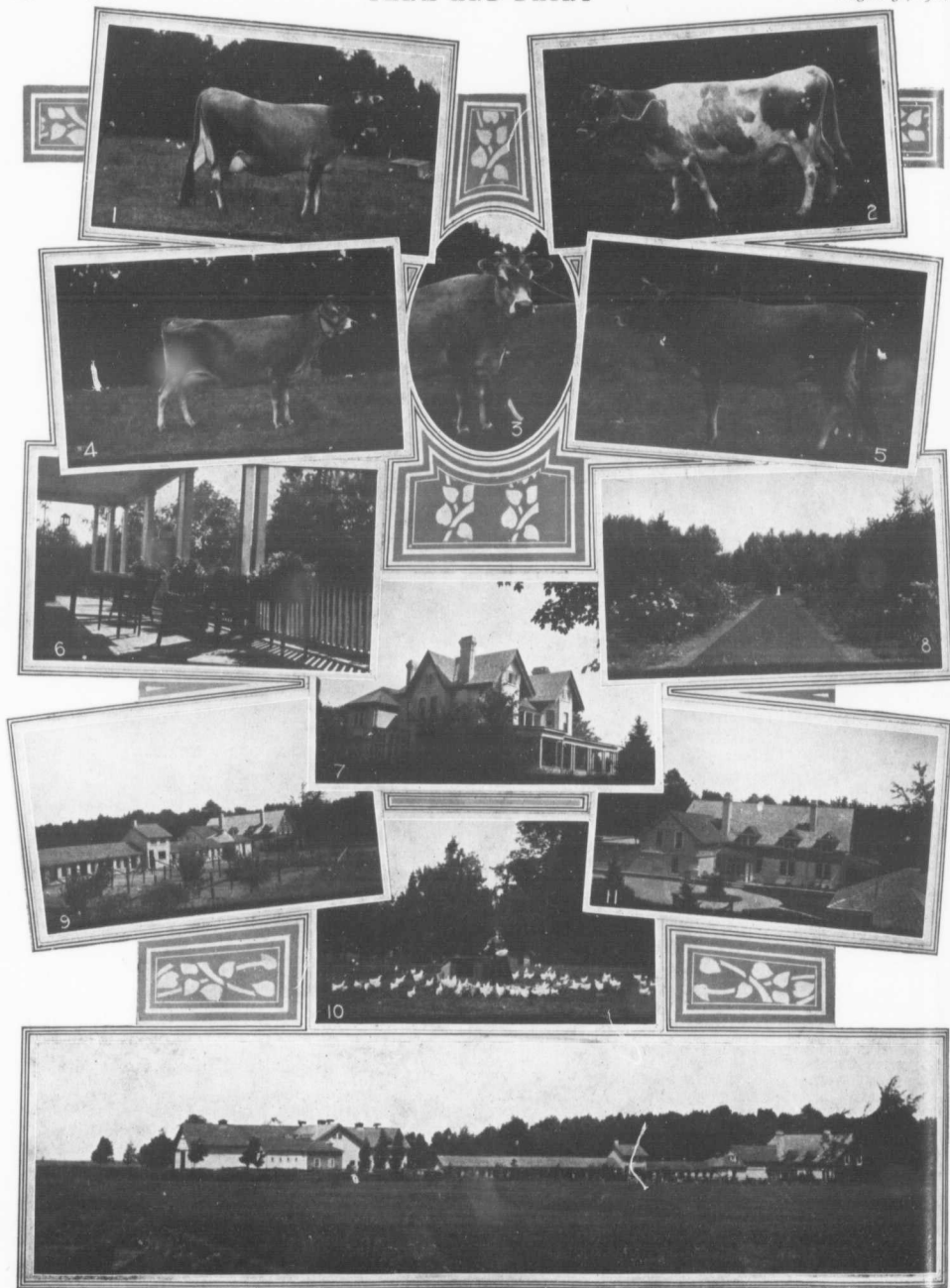
FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1911.

No. 35



Some Excellent Individuals of the Hunting and Jumping Class Owned by Mr. Amelius Jarvis, Toronto, Ont.

A—Misty Morn, Lord Grey and Silver Dawn, the grey Hunt team first in their class at the Toronto Spring Horse Show. B—Red Ensign, a thoroughbred hunter of good conformation and a winner in the show ring. C—Hercules, a superior saddle horse and high jumper of note. Record for the high jump, 7 feet 4 inches. He was sold by Mr. Jarvis after the Toronto Horse Show to Hon. Clifford Sifton for \$4,000. D—Elms Leaper, a 3-year-old, 1st in his class at the Galt Horse Show and afterwards purchased by Mr. Jarvis, who is a fancier of the greys. E—The English grey hunters imported by Mr. Jarvis and shown successfully at horse shows of the season.



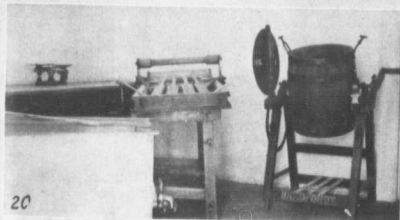
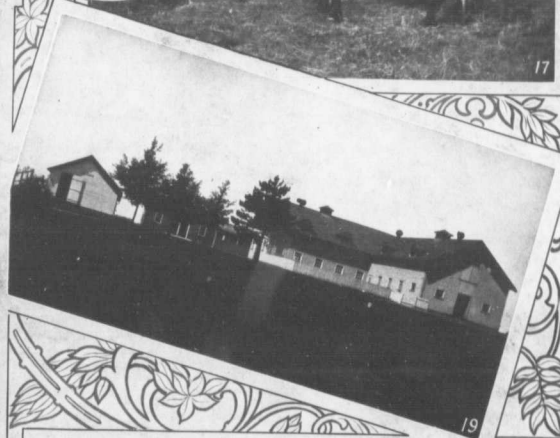
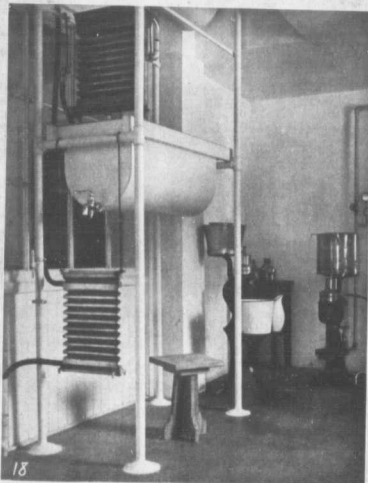
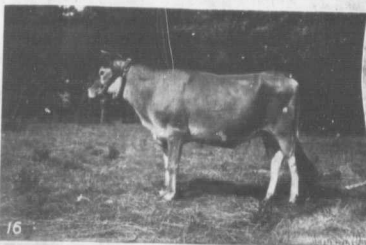
The Imported and Home Bred Jerseys and the Country Seat of Sir Wm. and Lady McKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.

1—Mabel Denton. 2—Invernia's Queen of Kirkfield, champion at Toronto last year. 3 and 4—Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield, a likely champion at Toronto this year. 5—Kirkfield Chimes, daughter of the famous Solie of Oaklands, which recently sold for \$15,000. 6—The verandah at the main residence. 7—The main residence. 8—"The Dial," a section of the gardens to the rear of the main residence. 9—The long poultry house, incubator room and the dairy to the right. 10—White Wyandottes hatched this season. (The poultry is an important branch of the Kirkfield farm.) 11—The Dairy. 12—A general view of the barns, poultry house and the dairy. 13—Invernia's Queen of Kirkfield, a likely champion at Toronto this year. 14—A view of the main residence from the garden. 15—A view of the main residence from the garden. 16—A view of the main residence from the garden. 17—A view of the main residence from the garden. 18—A view of the main residence from the garden. 19—A view of the main residence from the garden. 20—A view of the main residence from the garden.

—All photos by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

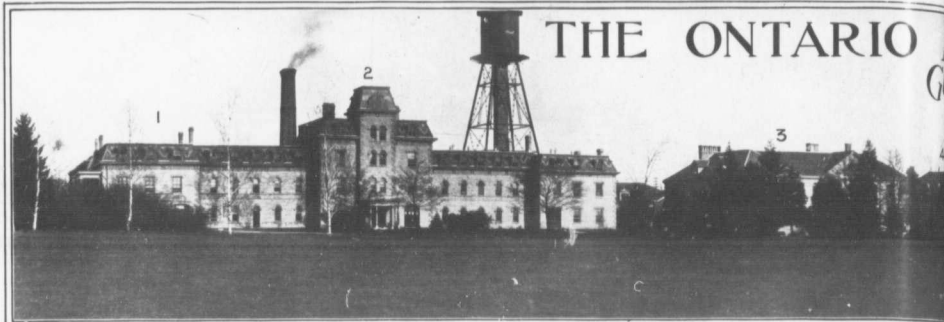
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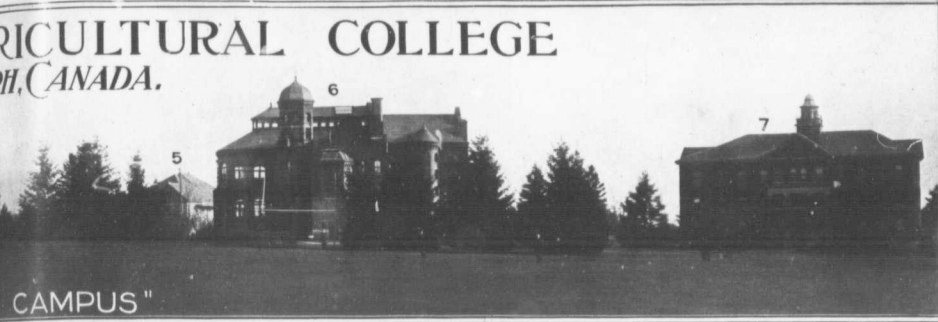


More of the McKenzies Jerseys and Views at The Dairy as Photographed by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

13—Invernia the 4th. 14 and 16—A daughter of Mansella's Rose. 15—Pearl of Kirkfield, a noted winner—champion at Toronto last fall. 17—Kirkfield Una, first under 1 year at Toronto last fall. 18—A corner in the dairy—milk coolers and cream separators. 19—(Right to left) The dairy barn, horse stable and end of smaller long poultry house. 20—A corner in the butter room at the Dairy. 21—The Jersey herd just in from pasture. (Show animals blanketed to protect from flies.) —All photos by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



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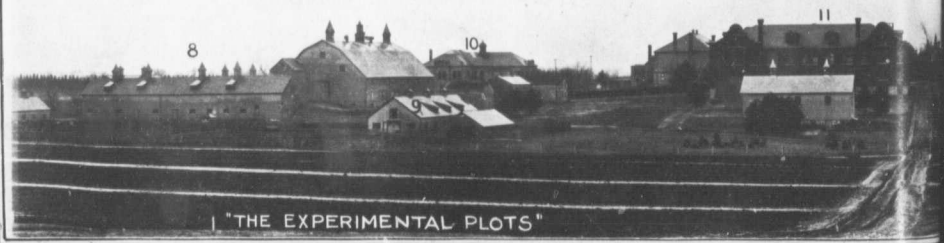


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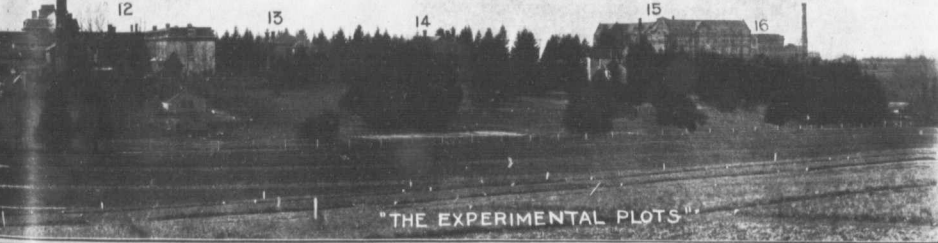
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"THE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS"

1.—President's Creelman's Residence. 2.—The Tower, central in the dormitories. 3.—Chemical Laboratories. 4.—Gymnasium. 5.—Horticultural Building. 6.—Massey Hall and Library. 7.—Physics, Biology and Museum. 8.—The Group of Farm Barns. 9.—The Main Piggery. 10.—Field and Animal Husbandry Building. 11.—Mechanical Building. 12.—Rear View of Main Building, in which are the dormitories. 13.—Busar's Residence. 14.—Prof. Geo. E. Day's Residence. 15.—Macdonald Hall, (Girls' Residence.) 16.—A rear view of a portion of Macdonald Institute.

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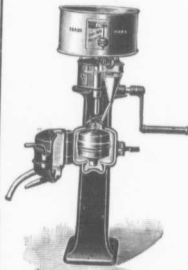
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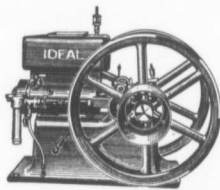
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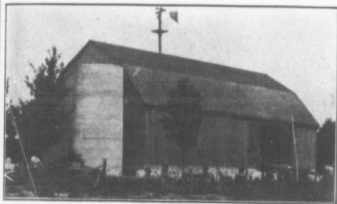
THE TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES  
HOME OF THE CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW  
OWNED BY  
WOODDISSE BROS., ROTHSAY, ONT.



"UTILITY before all else," is the motto at Tanglewyld Farm, the home of Primrose, the world's champion Ayrshire cow, and with this aim kept constantly in view the owners, Wooddisse Bros., of Rothsay, Ont. have in a comparatively few years developed a herd of Ayrshires such as has few equals in the world for milk and butter production. Ten years ago there was not a pure-bred Ayrshire at Tanglewyld Farm. Careful purchasing and judicious breeding are the secrets of the success that has attended the efforts of Wooddisse Bros.

Primrose of Tanglewyld, the noted champion, has made more milk and butter than any other Ayrshire cow

Wooddisse Bros. have aimed to breed cows that will be profitable as dairy producers. Last year the 14 cows in their herd produced 5,368.21 lbs. of butter fat, which sold for at least 30 cents a lb. The average production per cow for the entire herd was 9,079 lbs. of milk and 460.12 lbs. of butter, figured on an 80 per cent. fat basis. Primrose of Tanglewyld, their champion cow, made the magnificent record of 16,155.5 lbs. of milk and 625.62 lbs. of butter fat. Noteworthy records of their other cows—those of Little Queen 3rd, 11,697.25 lbs. of milk, and 554.54 lbs. butter fat; White Rose of Tanglewyld, 10,691.5 lbs. milk, and 483.11 lbs. butter fat; Ruth, 10,162.25 lbs. milk, 378.06 lbs. butter fat; and Bettie, 10,135.5 lbs. milk, 405.42 lbs. butter fat. The producing powers of this herd are the more wonderful when we consider that there are only two old cows in the herd—Half the remainder are four-year-olds, and the rest are yearlings and two-year-olds, with one three-year-old.



The Barns at Tanglewyld Farm

in the world. Several other cows in the herd have given over 10,000 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk in the Record of Performance test. All of the 14 cows milking last year gave enough milk to qualify in the Record of Performance, and most of them had a substantial margin to spare. It will be encouraging to Farm and Dairy readers to gather that this herd has been gathered together in just ten years.

SUCCESSFUL AN FARMERS

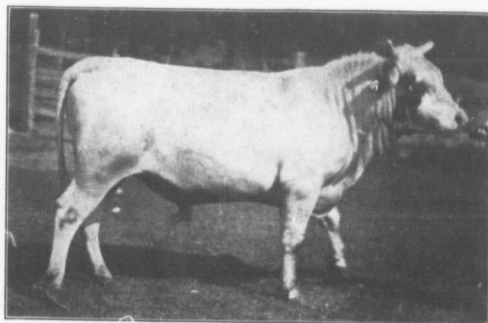
The success of Wooddisse Bros., as farmers, corresponds with their success as breeders. Tanglewyld Farm consists of 350 acres, the soil of which varies from a clay loam to a light sand; it is located in one of the fine farming sections of Wellington Co. About 250 acres are under cultivation.

When the farm first came into the hands of the Wooddisse brothers—there are three of them—it was little more than a swamp, and was one of the poorest farms in the township. Fields one after another were cleared and brought under cultivation. Over 13 miles of tile drains were laid, and now there are few, if any farms, more profitable in that section. Grain and small fruits are money makers at Tanglewyld, but the main source of revenue is the dairy herd, and the principal farm crops are designed to produce milk economically. Corn, roots and alfalfa and clover hay are the mainstay. This season there are 15 acres in corn and seven or eight acres in roots. Twenty acres of alfalfa supply enough hay to give the cows a good feed of it every day in the year.

Wooddisse Bros. to start breeding pure-bred Ayrshires is interesting. Previous to 1900 they had kept just ordinary grade cows. A pure-bred Ayrshire bull was purchased and so pleased were they with their first experience with pure blood in the herd they decided to work into pure breeds exclusively. Part of the foundation stock of the present herd was purchased from Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, in 1900—a bull and a heifer. This bull, "Miller of the Dee," left behind him some very high producing cows. Julia, a granddaughter of his, last year produced 9,753.25 lbs. milk, 470.3 lbs. of butter fat. Two other descendants of Miller of the Dee, Bonnie Doon and Ruth, have records running around 400 lbs. butter fat. At the McCormick sale in 1902 stock was purchased that really laid the foundation for the breeding of this world beating herd. At this sale Primrose 7th was purchased. She bred regularly until 17 years old, but only gave one heifer calf, that calf being Primrose of Tanglewyld, now the world's champion Ayrshire cow. Primrose is a wonderful breeder. She is seven years old, and has dropped a living

Lessnessock King of Beauty, a noted bull from which has sprung much of the best in Ayrshire stock to-day. The present bull is Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, a two-year-old, bred by G. D. Mode, of Vankleek Hill. This bull as may be seen in the illustration, possesses strong vitality and is of good conformation, of good length and depth, and shows plenty of capacity. He was selected with a view of keeping up both the large producing and high testing qualities of the herd. His dam gave 11,025 lbs. of milk testing 4.74 per cent. fat, which is equivalent to 522.94 lbs. of butter fat in the year, and is said to be making even a better record this year.

Wooddisse Bros. are not what one would designate as heavy feeders. All of their feeding is designed to produce milk at a profit. Dollars worth of feed are not "burned" to add a few extra pounds of milk to a promising record. Wooddisse Bros. believe that such feeding would destroy the constitution of their herd and as well eventually their producing qualities. When Primrose of Tanglewyld made her splendid record, bran and crushed oats were the only concentrates fed.



A Herd Bull with Constitutional Vigor and Good Breeding

"Royal Star of Bonnie Brae," here shown, heads the herd of Wooddisse Bros. His breeding is such as to raise the already high standard reached in the high producing and high testing qualities of this herd of Ayrshires; the dam of this bull produced in one year 11,025 lbs. of milk testing 4.74 per cent. butter fat.

calf every year, the first coming when she was 25 months old. There are five females of Primrose breeding in the herd and all give promise of being big producers. One of the Primrose daughters, Ruth, last year as a four-year-old gave more milk than did her champion dam as a five-year-old.

**FOUNDATION OF HIGH TESTING STOCK**  
The foundation of the Tanglewyld high testing stock was also purchased at the McCormick sale. Spiritely the 5th, purchased then, has descendants in the herd to-day that test over 5 per cent. The last sire used in the herd was Ivanhoe of Springhill, bred by Wm. Hunter & Son. His sire was

ensilage and alfalfa hay forming the roughage part of the ration. Records made at Tanglewyld Farm, therefore, cannot be regarded altogether as the product of skilful feeding.

In keeping with the motto held by Wooddisse Bros., Tanglewyld Ayrshires have been bred for utility. Whether a cow be Canadian-bred, or imported, makes little difference to them. What they want to know is "What will she produce?" Many individuals in their herd possess dairy and Ayrshire show type, to a marked degree—further proof that show type and big production can combine in the same animal. The cattle sold from this herd have stood well at our leading shows and there is a possibility that Wooddisse Bros. may in the near future start out to win laurels in the show ring as well as in Record of Performance work.

The Wooddisse Bros. are enthusiasts for pure bred stock, particularly for pure bred Ayrshires. Their stock is such as fosters enthusiasm in a breeder. Last year their cows netted them \$125 for butter alone; they are now making \$3 as easily as they formerly with inferior stock made one. The Wooddisse Bros. are just in their prime of life and if their breeding in the future is as successful as it has been in the past, they will stand high in the honor roll of those who are placing the Ayrshire cow in the front rank of the milk-producing classes of cattle.—F. E. M.

as for high producing cows. In their entire herd last year only two cows went below four per cent. in the average test, one testing 3.7 per cent. fat and another 3.9 per cent. Last July the average test of the 14 cows then milking was 4.35 per cent. One of their cows, Julia, has a higher average test to her credit than any other Ayrshire in America that has been put under yearly test—4.82 per cent. fat, and during the latter stages of the lactation period her milk tested up to 6 per cent. A two-year-old daughter of Julia tested 5.5 per cent. fat at her first test after calving. She promises to outdo her dam in the yearly test, and has been well named "Alifafa."

The experience that induced the



A Snapshot of Four Heavy Producers

The champion cow, "Primrose," may be seen second from the left.  
—All Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

### Beef Cattle on the Farm

(Concluded from page 7)

among cows, where concentrates are used excessively, to be a little "nice" about their feed, and then great care is required in feeding. Yet that deep, thick, low-set beef animal, that consumes a small ration of concentrates, keeps reaching her tongue for more.

When you go into the dairy business, the direct product, milk, is generally sold off the farm, and this brings in the question of soil fertility. There can be no doubt about the more rapid depletion of plant food constituents in the soil where this style of dairying is carried out than where the animals are fed the milk on the farm, and a finished product of beef produced.

#### FAVORS THE BABY BEEF

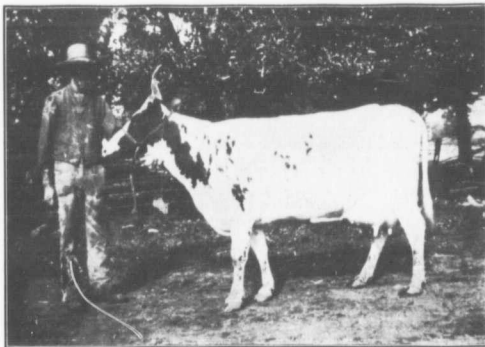
As to returns from beef it is not necessary to wait until a bullock is three or four years old (a one-time custom) to sell in order to get what looks like profit. By intelligent breeding and careful feeding, it is quite possible to have young bullocks at the age of 14 to 18 months, weighing 900 to 1200 lbs., and this is the class of cattle that packers can handle more profitably during the summer months, hence a trade in younger finished stock is sure to develop.

The last point we shall touch on is the marketing of products. The product of the labor of the beef man is shipped to market once or twice a year according to the trade he caters to, while the dairyman must be up in the morning and off to his daily market, and he surely has much more handling, and must be out in all sorts of weather.



An Ayrshire of the Right Sort

Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run, 27,835, here shown as a two-year-old in the Record of Performance test, made 10,238.5 lbs. milk and 453.726 lbs. fat in one year. Her milk averaged 4.21 per cent. of fat. She is owned by William Thorn, Lynedock, Ont. This heifer is sired by Holehouse Pilot (Imp.) 22,596.



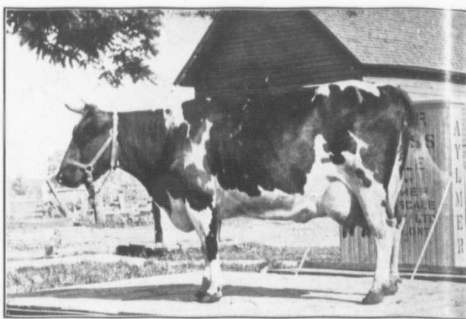
A Proven Heifer of Fine Type and Quality

Dowdrop of Menie, the two-year-old Ayrshire heifer here shown, is owned by Wm. Stewart of Menie. In 1910 she gave 9,265 lbs. milk in nine months and 20 days, milking up as high as 43 lbs. a day and dropping her second calf in 11 months from date of first calving. She was dried up when giving 24 lbs. of milk a day to give her a chance to be in shape for the fairs. She made a net profit after deducting cost of keep of over \$65.



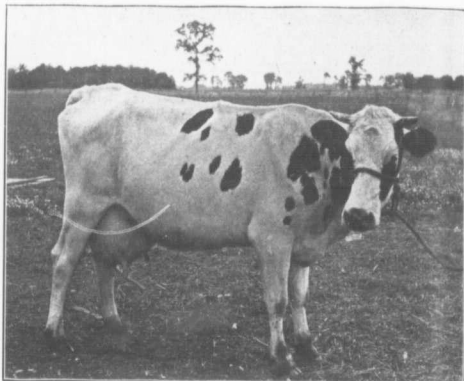
The Sunnyside Herd of Holsteins at Pasture

Some of the cows in the noted herd of Holstein-Friesians owned by Mr. A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, are here shown.



The Latest Canadian Champion

"Helbon De Kol," the cow here shown, has made in 7 days 31.54 lbs. butter, thereby placing herself at the forefront of Canadian cows in the Record of Merit test. At three years old this cow in the Record of Performance test gave 16,346 lbs. of milk, equivalent to 711 lbs. of butter in one year. At mature age recently in the Record of Merit test she made 31.54 lbs. of butter in 7 days from 58.29 lbs. of milk. In 30 days she gave 2,999 lbs. milk; 129.57 lbs. butter. Her best day's milking was 96.34 lbs. This cow is owned by Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer West, Ont.



Calamity Posch Wayne 3rd No. 10,506

Official record for seven days, 444.6 lbs. milk averaging 1.64 per cent. fat, equivalent to 20.26 lbs. butter; highest day's milking, 71.9 lbs. at two years, four months, eight days of age. Her bull calf is for sale; owned by Mr. Tig. Wood, Michell, Ont.



The Holstein Cattle and Barns on the Cedar View Stock Farm

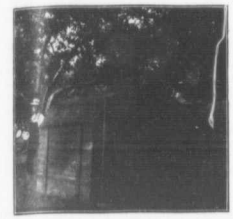
This illustration is from a recent photograph of Mr. G. W. Countryman's barns and some of his Holsteins. Mr. Countryman gets his mail at Tweed, Ont. (Hastings Co.). He keeps and has for sale the rent-paying, profit-making Holsteins of rich breeding.



**POULTRY YARD**

**Low Cost Serviceable Colony Houses**

Colony houses are a great convenience in connection with any flock of farm poultry. The greater the size

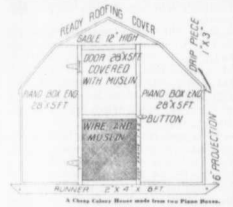


**A Very Cheap and Satisfactory Colony House**

The colony poultry house as here illustrated and made out of two piano boxes is used quite extensively by Mr. J. W. Clark of Brant Co., Ont.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy. of the flock, the greater will be the number of colony houses that one can use to advantage. One secret of success with poultry is to keep down the capital expenditure on the plant in the way of buildings. The piano-box colony house, as used and advocated by Mr. J. W. Clark, the well-known Institute Lecturer, successful orchardist and poultryman of Brant Co., Ont., enables one to provide the best of accommodation for his flock at a minimum of expense.

The plan, as published herewith, will enable any one to go ahead and construct one of these simple and altogether cheap houses. Mr. Clark estimates that they cost him between \$1 and \$5 each complete. One or two or more of these colony houses will prove to be of great advantage in connection with any farm flock of poultry since they are portable, and can be moved about the farm and used



**Plan of the Piano-Box Colony House**

to accommodate setting hens, young stock, or even the laying stock at any season of the year.

**Easy Money Fattening Chicks**

D. Burch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

It will pay us farmers better to properly fatten our poultry than it will to fatten our hogs. Most of the poultry going on the market, however, is in poor condition. I have been fattening poultry for the past seven years, and whenever I have showed dressed poultry at the fairs I have always carried away all the first prizes, and last winter I succeeded in securing all of the prizes at our poultry fair—some 35 prizes.

I fatten the chickens in crates. They are kept in the crates three or four weeks. The fattening ration I use is barley, meal, low grade flour and shorts, equal parts, mixed with good butterfat, to such consistency that it will just pour out of a pail. We feed them three times a day for the

first week, and twice a day after that. When the chickens are done eating we clean out the troughs and turn them upside down. We give them plenty of grit.

After they are properly fattened, the next thing is to dress them so that they will be in the best marketable condition. If a bird is well dressed it is half sold. Once we get our customers to know what a good chicken tastes like they seldom lose their appetite for good birds; and at very much higher prices than for the ordinary ones. We always dry pick poultry after killing by sticking them in the mouth. We never kill a bird unless it has been starved for 24 hours previously.

We are not afraid of overstocking the market. The good article will always sell. I have had best results with chickens weighing four to five pounds. I fatten about 3,000 a year, and the average gain per chicken is about two pounds. It costs less than 15c each to fatten them, less the labor.

**"Shoes" for the Geese**

Round about Maysville, in Kentucky, every autumn, there are conducted the great "geese drives" similar to the turkey drives for which Kentucky was famous before the



**Herding the Geese for the Snapshot**

Photo taken in Peterboro Co., Ont., and showing Mr. Sandy Matchee's little girls rounding up the geese for the Farm and Dairy representative.

Rhode Island gobble came and took away her title to the prize, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer. For these "drives" the drover will arrange months ahead, often even in the spring time, going over the turnpikes and finding, from each farmer, how many geese he will expect to sell in the fall. For these he bargains at so much a pound, or per head.

When, then, the drive season comes, the drover begins at the farthest point up the road. The geese, counted and paid for, are driven into the highway. Boys, hired for the work, drive them by each stage to the next farm. Meanwhile the buyer has gone ahead, done his weighing and reckoning, and perhaps helped to chase the geese to the gate, awaiting the flock.

In sections that continue the custom of "shoeing the geese" is still preserved. That is to say, as these marches may consume days, the geese's feet will wear down, the fowls suffer, and they lose in plumpness and value, in proportion. So, before starting, a bed of tar is prepared, in the farm-yard, and just beyond it, a bed of fine gravel. The geese are driven first through the tar, which adheres to their feet, and then through the gravel, which sticks to the tar. Back again then, through the tar for more of it, and then through the sand or the pebbles. In this way a "shoe" or casing forms which protects the more delicate web of the foot, while on the cruel roads.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA**—Several of my cows have sore eyes. They become sore, run fluid and sometimes matter. One or both are affected. A scum forms and some become blind.—A.L.S.

This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate the diseased ones. Keep in darkened quarters, excluded from draughts. Give each one pound of epsom salt and one ounce of ginger. Bathe eyes, three times daily with hot water, and after lathing put a few drops of the following into each eye: Sulphate of zinc 10 grains, fluid extract of belladonna 20 drops, distilled water 2 oz.

**SORE NECKS**—Two of my horses which I have had to work pretty steadily on the binder have got sore necks, caused by the bearing of the tongue of the binder. They are also quite thin. I would appreciate a recipe for a lotion or salve to apply to the sore necks, and also please recommend how I may feed these horses up into better condition. They weigh about 1,250 lbs. each. I must work them, as I have work to do and have not other horses available. Kindly prescribe a ration for them.—Geo. B. Peterboro Co., Ont.

It is very hard to successfully treat sore necks without removing the cause. See that the collars fit well and are kept clean. If possible, lighten the weight on their necks, and do as little backing as possible. Get a lotion composed of one ounce each acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, mixed with a pint of water. Apply this several times daily, and at night attach a pad of antiseptic cotton saturated with the lotion to the parts. A good ration for the team would be one gallon of oats each four times daily; the last feed to be about nine o'clock at night; a reasonable amount of good hay and a feed of bran in lieu of the fourth feed of oats twice weekly. They require no medicine.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

That make a horse Whoose, Hoar, have Thick Wind or Choked-throat, has Best Remedial moved with

**ABSORBINE**

also any Bunch or Swelling. No matter how long standing, sore hives kept at work, 60¢ per bottle delivered. BOTTLES 25¢.

**ABSORBINE**, J.M. Bennett for mankind. **DRUGGISTS**, Thompson & Co. Fr. Yarrowe Vicks, U.S.A. \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle as orders of delivery. See Best of testimonials from W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of arable 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.

**Duties**—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in charge of a family may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteading entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. O'RY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence**

**Close enough to keep chickens in. Strong enough to keep the cattle out. Saves Expense**

PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence will do all you wish of a poultry fence and will do much more. It is built close enough to keep the chickens in, but it is also built strong, rigid and springy. These heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carefully backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into perfect shape again. It is the most handsome and most effective poultry fence on the market. At every intersection the wires are firmly held together by the never-slip PEERLESS Lock.

**The Fence That Saves Expense**

Because it never needs repairs. It is the cheapest to put up, too. It is stretched up like a field fence. More than half the price can be saved in posts and lumber alone, as required by some other poultry fences. Write to-day for our printed matter. It tells you how to get your full money's worth in fences. We build fences for every purpose.

BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited  
Dept. H  
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

**ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM**

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels. Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leg-horns, Rose Comb Brown Leg horns and Rouen Ducks.  
Long Distance Phone.  
J. H. RUTHERFORD Box 62 Caledon East, Ont.



## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department. All questions on all matters relating to cheesemaking and to the use of machinery for the same, addressed to The Cheese Maker's Department.

### Why? Why? Why?

Latter," Guelph College, Ont.

Why, I ask, will the majority of cheese factory patrons persist in keeping their cans of milk overnight with the lid only half on, and often with it not on at all? What is a lid meant for, except to keep out all foreign matter, and to prevent the milk from spilling on the way to the factory?

I venture to say that in many of the cases where milk has been returned from the factory the cause has been from allowing straw, leaves and floating particles of dust in the air to enter. These foreign substances are invariably laden with scores and scores of bacteria, which will multiply at an increased swift rate as soon as they find a favorable medium. Milk which has not been properly cooled is the ideal medium, and so what wonder is it if the farmer finds his milk off flavor or even sometimes thick at the bottom in the morning?

### IS THERE MORE MONEY THEN?

Is there actually any more money to be gained by persons who give proper care to their milk and keep the lids on? Will more cheese and a better quality of cheese bring more money into the farmer's pocket? Will the farmer get more money if it only takes 11 lbs. of milk to make one pound of cheese, where formerly it took 12?

If there's money in it, take care of the milk and keep the lids on the cans from the time the cows are milked till the milk is at the factory.

## LAND PLASTER

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES

TORONTO SALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Best fertilizer in the—George McEvoy, Peterboro, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Cheese factory; excellent location Oxford County; house in connection. Terms reasonable. Apply Box B, Farm and Dairy.

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Halls, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen street, Montreal.

**CHEMERY FOR SALE** in Western Ontario. Output 10 to 15 tons per season. Runs year round, and a first-class proposition for a good man. Owners going West. Apply Box L, Farm and Dairy.

**FOR SALE**—100 acres 12 miles north of Hamilton, one-quarter mile from station, good land and buildings; also 40 acres without buildings. Prices right. Apply to W. Nixon, Tansley, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED**—A line for every home. Write us for our choice list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada today. No outlay necessary. Apply B.C.I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

**FARM FOR SALE**—200 acres near Peterboro, 150 ft for machinery, lots of fruit, Up-to-date house and barns. Churches, school and cheese factory connected. Would sell on any terms. For further particulars apply Joseph H. Taylor, Keene, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Married man with small or no farm, who thoroughly understands insecticides, raising, dressing and general care of poultry. Ready situation to good man. Must be Protestant and strictly sober. Apply to W. H. Furber, Box 58, Cobourg, Ont.

## A Satisfactory Milk House

T. H. Ketcheson, Hastings Co., Ont.

My combined milk and ice house, an illustration of which appears here with, cost altogether \$750. It is 12 by 14 feet and 10 feet to the eaves. The ice house holds 120 cases 16 inches square. The milk is cooled by lowering into the milk a shot gun can of water and ice. When cooled, the can is placed in a small refrigerator well insulated beside the ice compartment. The insulation of the refrigerator is one ply of siding tongued and grooved, one ply of paper and then another layer of lumber, a dead air space, and the same



"He Wouldn't be Without It"

This combined milk and ice house is a source of profit as well as satisfaction to its owner, Mr. T. H. Ketcheson, of Hastings Co., Ont. For a full description of this house see the article adjoining.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy

insulation on the inside. It is important that the milk be well cooled before putting in this refrigerator, as the refrigerator is merely an insulated box and holds the temperature to which the milk is reduced, but does not cool it.

I never lost any milk, and consider the milk house a paying investment. Did I lose this house I would not be long in erecting another. The only change I would make if building again would be to have more ventilation over the top of the ice.

## It Pays to Cool Milk

Frank Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.

The quality of the cheese and butter made in Western Ontario during the cool weather of the last half of July was very fine, again demonstrating the advantages of cool milk and cool curing rooms. To illustrate the loss in yield of cheese from over-ripe, uncooled milk, such as was delivered by too many patrons in the warm weather, let us take one experiment of a series that is being conducted under factory conditions by the Western Ontario instructors in each group.

July 5th.—One vat of milk, 5857 lbs.; acidity, .185 per cent; dipped in 1 hour and 45 minutes at .17 per cent acidity made 492 lbs. of green cheese. Lbs. of milk required to make one pound of cheese, 11.90; 100 lbs. of milk made 8.4 lbs. of cheese.

July 6th.—Same vat. Lbs. of milk delivered by portion of same patrons, 4717; acidity, .165 per cent; dipped in two hours and 45 minutes at 17 per cent acidity made 885 lbs. of green cheese. Lbs. of milk required to make a lb. of cheese, 11.73; 100 lbs. of milk made 8.52 lbs. of cheese. Fat test of both vats the same.

This shows a loss of about 6 lbs. of cheese from the over-ripe milk. The loss varies according to the sanitary condition of the milk.

In one other experiment the milk from 20 patrons was delivered on a certain day at an average temperature of 80 degrees. The milk when given and the cheese were of poor quality. The following day the milk from the same patrons was delivered at an average temperature of 65 deg. The average test of fat was only one-

tenth per cent higher, but there was a gain of about 14 lbs. of cheese. The curd worked normally and the quality of the cheese was good. It pays to cool the milk from the standpoint of both quantity and quality.

**Small, Yet Great.**—The loss of fat in the whey in my section last year varied from .015 to .025. This is a small variation to look at, but a season's loss causes it to run up into hundreds of dollars. A maker who can handle his whey in such a way as to save this loss in the whey is worth that much more to his patrons.—D. J. Cameron, Dairy Instructor, Victoria Co., Ont.

Dairymen in Eastern Ontario will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Jas. Whitten, at his home at Wellman's Corner, on Thursday, August 24. Mr. Whitten was one of the first dairy instructors appointed and has always taken a keen interest in the dairy industry.

**Files in the Factory.**—Where I find a cheese factory swarming with flies I always go outside to look for fifth and I always find it. Flies must have a place to breed. Remove the flies, their place to breed, and you remove the flies.—R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

## QUALITY

### Is All That Counts In A Cream Separator

If you put your money into some disk-filled, cheap, or "peddler's" cream separator, how long will you be satisfied? Only until you find that such machines repeatedly lose the price of a

# SHARPLES

## Tubular Cream Separator

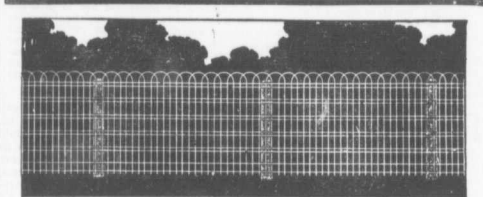
The self-balancing tubular bowl, hung like a plummet below a single ball bearing, and fed through the lower end, gives Tubulars twice the skimming force of others. Tubulars skim twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars have no disks.

You will finally have a Tubular because it is the World's Best. If you get some other first, you will discard it for a Tubular—just as thousands of others are doing right now.

A wasteful separator is expensive, even as a gift. We tell you positively that other separators repeatedly lose the price of the Tubular by wasting what Tubulars save. Tubulars are cheapest in the end, wear a lifetime and are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Is it not simply common sense for you to see the Tubular? If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 250.

**30 Yrs**

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



## PAGE WHITE FENCES

Page Fences wear Best—Styles for Lawns, Parks, Farms and Railroads. 14,000 miles of Page Gates and 73,000 Page Gates now in use in Canada. Our 1910 Fences are better than ever. Page Gates for 1910 have Galvanized Frames. Get our latest prices and booklets.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED**

Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada

WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG VICTORIA

# ONTARIO

# COLLEGE

# RE-OPENS

## Temperance St. - TORONTO

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario  
Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College

## COLLEGE RE-OPENS OCT. 2, 1911

N. B.—Calendar on application.

**E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal**





He who meets life as though it meant something worth finding out, and who expresses his best self, is the one who has the permanent basis of happiness.—H. W. Dressler.

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

### SYNOPSIS OF "THE SECOND CHANCE"

Martha Perkins, a young girl of 23 years, asks her father, Thos. Perkins, a well-to-do but close farmer, for money to subscribe for a magazine, but her request is refused. She felt the refusal keenly, but consoled herself with the fact that she was only a dull, plain girl. A few miles away is the humble home, in the little town of Milford, John Watson, a C.P.H. section-man, who has a wife and nine children. One day Pearl, the eldest of the nine, received a letter containing a considerable sum of money from the parents of a young Englishman whom she had once nursed, while she was working for Mrs. Sam Mother. Pearl proceeded at once to buy clothes for every member of the family, and decided that they would be educated, and also that their mother would not go out to work any more. Pearl also started to attend school, and proved an efficient scholar. One day, Pearl's Aunt, Kate Stenstone, came to visit them unexpectedly, and soon proved not an unmissed blessing. Every year the W.O.T.U. gave a medal for the best recitation, which for three consecutive years had been won by a pupil of the school-teacher, Miss Morrison. Pearl competed and won with ease. At the old school-house two miles east of Milford the boys and girls were playing "shiny" in the school-yard. Tom Steadman, son of the wealthiest man in that vicinity, was captain of one side and Bud Perkins the captain of the other. Libby Anne Cavers, a young girl of 10 years, was on Bud Perkins' side. Just as Tom Steadman thought he had scored a goal she took the ball from him and scored one for her side. Tom was so angry that he struck her. A fight between Tom and Bud Perkins then ensued. Bud proved victorious. A school meeting was called and the main question was "Did Tom strike Libby Anne with intent to hurt her, or did she run under his stick when he struck the ball?" Several of the children gave their testimony that Tom did strike her with intent to hurt her. It happened that Libby's father owed Mr. Steadman for some seed, and being afraid that were his daughter to tell the truth they would become an enemy of Steadman's, he instructed her to give her answer in the negative. This she did, to her own sorrow. Bud Perkins was hot with rage, and packing up his school books, he slammed the door and left the school-house. Bud, however, knew her reason for doing so, and forgave her. As the Watson boys grew up they began to show signs of the contamination of the world. Pearl decided that she had better give up her chance of an education and get a farm, so that the boys would have plenty of employment and thus be protected from the evils of the world.

PEARL went to the window and looked out at the familiar scene. Her own home, straggling and stamped with poverty, was before her. "It does look shabby, but it's home, and a love it, you bet," she said. "No body would ever know to look at it the good times that goes on inside." Then she turned and looked around the schoolroom, with its solemn-looking blackboards, and its deserted seats littered with books. The sun poured into the room from the western windows and a thousand notes danced in its beams. The room smelled of chalk and ink and mortals, but Pearl liked it, for to her it was the school-room.

"I'll purtend I am the teacher," Pearl said, "just for once. I'll never be one now; I'm going to give up that hope, at least I'm going to try to give it up, maybe, but I'll see how it feels anyway." She sat in the teacher's chair and saw the seats filled with shadowy forms. She saw herself, well-dressed and educated, and helping to raise her family from ignorance and poverty.

"I am Miss Watson now," she said, as she opened the register and called the names of her own making. "Me hair is done like Miss Morrison's, all round out around me head, wid a deer's head on it and me name on it, R. J. P. Watson, and I can talk like

they do in books. I won't ever say 'I've often saw, I'll say 'I have invariably observed.' I suppose I could say it now, but it doesn't seem to fit the rest of me; and I'll be sittin' here now plannin' my work for to-morrow, and all the children are wonderin' hard what I'm thinkin' of. Now I'll purtend school is out. There's three little girls out there in the hall waitin' to take me hand home, nice little



The City Cousins on Their Vacation Take to Farming

Everything about the farm is full of interest to our city cousins. Our happiness and contentment on the farm may be greatly increased by cultivating the seeing and appreciative eye for the things of rural life.—Photo taken by E. Miller on Wm. Miller & Son's farm, Wentworth Co., Ont.

things about the size I used to be meself. I may as well send them home, for I won't be gain' for a long time yet." She went into the hall and in a very precise Englishy voice dismissed her admiring pupils. "I am afraid I will be here too long for you to wait, childer dear," she said, "I have to correct the examination papers that the Entrance class wrote on to-day on Elementary and vulgar fractions, and after that I am gain' for a drive with a friend!"—she smiled, but forgot about the gold filing. "My friend, Dr. Clay, is coming to take me. So good-bye, Ethel, and Eunice, and Claire," loving to each one.

Pearl heard the scamper of little feet down the stairs, and kissed her hand three times to them.

"I'll just see if he's coming," she murmured to herself, going to the window.

He was coming, in her imagination and in reality. Dr. Clay was driving up to the school, joking very handsomely in his splendid turban-out, all a-jangle with sleighbells. He looked so deep in her rainbow dream she tapped gaily on the window. He looked up smiling and waved his hand to her.

Just then Miss Morrison came out and he helped her into the cutter and they drove away. At the same moment Miss Watson with the gold-filled teeth, and the merry widow puffs, disappeared and Pearl Watson, caretaker of the Milford School, in a plain little serge dress, beginning to wear in spite of sixteen sleeve protectors, turned from the window with a sudden tightening of the heart, and sought the refuge of her own seat, and there on the cool desk she laid her head, sobbing softly, strange new tears that were not all pain!

### CHAPTER VII.

For age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress, And as the evening twilight fades away The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

—Longfellow.

Pearl, having taken her resolve to leave school, did not repine, and no one, not even her mother, knew how hard the struggle had been. It all came out afterward that John Watson, too, in his quiet way, had been thinking of the advantages of farm life for his growing family. So when Pearl proposed it he was ready to rise and second the motion.

Nearly all the land around Milford had been homesteaded, and was being successfully farmed, but there was one quarter-section in the crook of the

Souris that had been abandoned. Bill Cavers had entered it some years before, and paid his ten-dollar entrance fee, but a house on it, and he farmed it indifferently for two or three years; but poor Bill had to let it go at last. The numerous black whiskey bottles around his miserable buildings told the story. The land was good—it was only a mile from Milford—it could be re-entered on payment of ten dollars. John Watson went out to see the farm and came back very satisfied, so they decided to move out on it as soon as the snow was gone.

By selling the house and lot they had enough money to buy a team of horses, a wagon, and some machinery. For seed grain and everything else that was needed Pearl would take her money. Aunt Kate protested loudly against having Pearl's money taken, and said if it wasn't that Bill's stone had come she'd spend his money on rather than have Pearl's touched. But Pearl stoutly insisted that helping her family in this way was just what she wanted to have done with her money.

Pearl had not seen the farm until she drove out with her father on the first load. "A movin' generally looks sort of sad, doesn't it, Pa?" she said, as she set down the dismattered beds. "But there's nothin' sad about this movin'. We're not gain' because we can't pay the rent, and there's gain' to be a notice of it in the paper, too."

"How do you know that, acushla?" her father asked her.

"I wrote it myself. I was afraid Mr. Evans might forget. He's all cluttered up wid politics, so I wrote it myself, and pinned it on his door."

"What did you say, Pearl?"

"I wrote this: Mr. and Mrs. John Watson and their interesting family have been thinking of moving to a farm, hoping to better their circumstances and give the boys a chance to grow up decent."

"Faith, that's puttin' it plain, Pearl; but father laketh 'yothers gettin' to be real handy wid the pen."

"I have a far lovelier one than that done, Pa; but I couldn't bear to have it published in a newspaper, for every pryin' eye to see. So I wrote it out in purple ink, and will just keep it in me scrapbook."

"What was it, Pearl?"

"I couldn't say it for everybody, Pa, for they wouldn't understand; but I know you will. This is what I wrote:

(To be continued)

### Don't Fear Trouble

Just take trouble by the hand,  
Lead him in and close the door;  
Give him then to understand  
He shall trouble you no more.  
Tell him this, that night and day  
You have seen his shadow fall  
Gloomily across your way—  
Then don't talk of him at all.  
Find some sunshine and a song,  
And some laughter ringing free—  
He'll not tarry very long  
Where the song and sunshine be.  
Anyhow, be brave the while  
There's his shadow on the wall;  
Look at it and smile and smile,  
Then don't talk of him at all.  
This puts trouble in a stew,  
Fills his mind with loads of doubt;  
Trouble knows not what to do  
If it isn't talked about.  
So, take trouble by the hand,  
Show him you are not his thrall;  
Take him by the under-stand—  
Then don't talk of him at all.

Smile.—Don't growl, the devil can do that; don't scold, the hen can do that; but you are not a parrot, can do that better than you. Just smile there's no other creature that can do that.

## The Upward Look

### Transforming Ourselves

No. 23

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable, and perfect will of God.—Romans 12:2.

One of the greatest discoveries we can make is that we have the absolute power, through God's help, by changing the character of our thoughts to change ourselves and the conditions in which we live. Many of us fail to realize that our thoughts are forces. Because we do not understand this we allow ourselves to entertain thoughts that bring disastrous results. Then we wonder why these things happen to us.

We know that it is a sin to think of stealing something that does not belong to us, no matter how much we may desire it. Therefore, we resolutely banish such thoughts or refuse to entertain them at all. By so doing, we show that we realize—consciously, or unconsciously—that there is danger that if we continue to think such thoughts we may be led to give way to the sin they suggest. We refuse to allow ourselves to read impure books. Thus we admit that we comprehend that to do so would taint our minds and degrade our characters. What we don't realize so clearly, however, is that this same law holds equally true of every line of thought we entertain.

A mother who permits herself to

think that she has lost her power to influence her children for good is, by that very line of thought, losing the power she desires to retain. The more she entertains that thought the weaker she becomes. The woman, or man, who concludes that there is no use trying to overcome their bad temper, or pride, or lack of tact, or selfishness, or any other form of sin, is

Again and again we accept the thought that we cannot do some possibly trifling thing as well as we would like to, and so we do not try. In this way, the power to do so leaves us.

What we need to do is to cultivate the habit of examining the thoughts that present themselves to our minds, and resolutely discarding those



A Jolly Party Off For An Outing Picking Huckleberries

These Victoria County (Ont.) people, as here shown, were on a jaunt to the rocky country back in Haliburton for a day gathering Huckle berries. Mr McKenzie is driving.

by giving place to that thought, becoming weaker. The more they accept it the greater becomes their weakness. The man, woman or child who admits the thought that because poverty has come there is no use striving to improve their conditions, is thereby becoming a slave to those conditions. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he."—Proverbs 23:7. This great law operates in the most minute details of our lives.

that are likely to prove disastrous in their effects, if entertained. If, for instance, we permit ourselves to harbor thoughts of resentment or anger against any person, we thus sour and warp our own dispositions. In this way, we generally injure ourselves far more than we do the objects of our resentment. The longer we allow ourselves to brood over the cause of our anger, the more it grows in our eyes until, if we are not careful, we may do

ourselves lasting injury. Christ realized this. That was in part why He told us to pray for our enemies and for those who persecute us.

When the first thoughts of anger and resentment present themselves, we must resolutely reject them and refuse to think about the matter at all. We should turn our thoughts instead to something pleasant. In this way we can fairly grow the habit of being pleasant and bright. When we realize clearly why we should do this it becomes easier to do it, and each time we thus act, it becomes that much easier to gain the victory the next time. Evil thoughts, if entertained, are like ugly bats that hover around an old tower. They return again and again, and if we will but let them enter they will play sad havoc with our lives.

Our text teaches this great truth. We are to be transformed by the renewing of our mind. Instead of listening to our fears, we are to renew our minds and think thoughts of courage; instead of giving way to thoughts of despair, we are "in all things to give thanks" (not, you will see, in just some things). Instead of giving way to gloom we are to concentrate our thoughts on the many things for which we have cause to be happy. In this way we grow strength of character.

Prayer is the great means we have of renewing our minds. When we go to God in earnest, believing prayer, our evil thoughts soon depart. Prayer is but a spiritual bath that, if we pray aright, washes away that which is evil in our natures.—I.H.N.



**Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.**  
Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.

Golden—tooth-teasing—able-bodied nuts of dough.

Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.

Use **FIVE ROSES** flour.

Get that *individual toothsome-ness of Manitoba* wheat kernels.

Doughnuts with a *Palate-Pleasing Personality*.

See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.

A hole entirely circled with *Light Digestible Food*. Fat without being fat—for **FIVE ROSES** is the sturdy *glutinous* flour that *resists fat absorption*. Just enough to *brown* deliciously, to *crisp* quickly.

No *grossness, heaviness, sogginess*. Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with never an *outraged stomach*. Like these make **YOURS**. Use **FIVE ROSES**.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

**Helpful Hints About the Dairy**

All dairy utensils should be exposed to the rays of the sun just as much as possible after being thoroughly cleaned and scalded. Sunlight is one of the best known enemies of bacteria. A rack on the south side of the dairy house, where the sun's rays strike most, is neither expensive nor unhandy.

The best way to properly cleanse the different dairy utensils is to first rinse with cold or lukewarm water and then wash with a stiff scrubbing brush in warm water, first dissolving some good washing powder. Afterwards rinse with boiling hot water and place on an incline on the "sun-bath" rack. Don't turn them upside down or the sun can't get in its work.

Cloth should not be used either in washing or wiping the different parts. If the rinse water used last is hot enough no wiping is required.

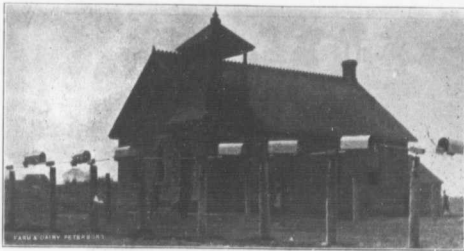
It's a poor plan to use hot water before the can is thoroughly cleaned. It should not be so hot that one can not bear one's hand in it. Hot water cooks the albumen in the milk and the result is a yellow deposit in the corners and seams.

The same rule for washing applies to all dairy utensils—cans, pails, separator parts, strainers, etc., and never use wooden ware about the dairy.—It can't be kept clean. A wooden pail is all right for carrying shelled corn to the chickens, but it isn't all right for handling either milk, cream or skim milk. It is practically impossible to keep it clean.

**Fly Poisons**

A cheap and reliable fly poison, which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which may be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water; add a little sugar,

and place about the house in shallow dishes. To clear rooms of flies use carbolic acid, heating a shovel and pouring on it 20 drops of the poison. The vapor will kill the flies. Another method: Burn pyrethrum powder in



Rural Mail Delivery in Prince Edward County

The schoolhouse here illustrated is located in Prince Edward Co. near the Nottawasaga cheese factory. The farmers living on the side roads have the mail carrier home from school. There is no reason why Free Mail Delivery should not be extended through all the thickly settled farming districts in Canada. Three years ago the Dominion Government were strongly opposed to the introduction of Free Rural Mail Delivery into Canada. About that time Farm and Dairy sent an editorial representative to the United States to investigate the working of the system there. The series of articles we published at that time attracted wide attention and in a few months the Dominion Government changed its attitude and announced that it was preparing to introduce Free Mail Delivery on a limited scale. Since then Free Rural Mail Delivery routes have been established in all parts of Canada.

the room. The flies will fall to the floor stupefied and may be swept up and burned. The powder should be moistened and molded into cones, and, after drying, each cone should be placed upon a dish and lighted at the top. It will burn slowly, and the odor is not disagreeable.

Flies pass the winter hidden in cracks and holes in attics and cellars. Many of these may be killed in the spring by the two methods just described. Be sure that all drugs and chemicals used are fresh and pure, otherwise re-

sults may not be satisfactory.

Pour scalding water over oranges and let them stand five minutes, and the thick white skin that is so hard to get off will come off with the outside peeling and the fruit will be ready to slice.

**Remedies for Minor Injuries**

The very first thing to do for every wound, great or small, is to thoroughly cleanse it with boiled water—not hot water, remember, but water that has been boiled and cooled. Blessed is the mother who keeps a kettle filled with boiling water at all hours of the day! Boiling water is necessary for so many things, but many housekeepers feel that their whole day is not done unless they have the kettle empty and turned on again on its own particular shelf after each meal. Bathe the wound with water as hot as the sufferer can stand and let it bleed freely. This does not mean that a great deal of blood should escape with nothing done to stop it, but in the cases where a bit of glass, a nail, or some sharp instrument has made a little wound. Hot water is very soothing and also lessens the danger of blood poisoning.

For sprains and bruises hot water is also very helpful. If the skin is not broken the water need not be boiled and cooled, but ordinary hot water as hot as the patient can stand should be applied. Many times the inflammation is reduced at once and the pain eased as if by magic by the simple application of hot water, which could would only annoy.

For burns, cool applications give relief, and some sort of remedy like soda or apple butter or starch should be applied, to keep the air from the skin. If a child is burned, the best thing is to wrap up the place, to exclude the air, and put the sufferer to sleep. Rest and quiet and the soothing lotion will do wonders even to a little baby.

Wrought iron articles should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in sweet oil and afterwards polished with a flannel.

**THE COO**

Recipes for public health... The Household... Peterboro, Ont.

DATE 8  
Delicious...  
dais chopped...  
first cream...  
springs of...  
graham l...  
battered or not

GRAB AN  
Remove the p...  
from six oranges...  
and break the...  
tations; mix with...  
sliced and cut...  
blanched lettuce...  
serving dressing;

SALAD  
To the yolks...  
very light, add...  
leaved sugar and...  
orange juice...  
lemon or grape

PINEAPPLE W...  
A simple and...  
with pineapple...  
has been well dr...  
in small pie...  
with whipped cre...  
be used and keep...  
served very cool...  
H. C. T.

BOILED S...  
One half pint...  
one half pint...  
tablespoons of...  
spoonful each of...  
cinnamon, one te...  
cupful of flour...  
into molasses...  
flour, dissolve so...  
and pour it in...  
heavy. Bake in...  
This is fine put...  
ing and eaten

**AMPLE REWARDS FOR LITTLE LABOR**

**FARM AND DAIRY'S LIBERAL PREMIUM OFFERS**



FREE for only One New Subscription to Farm & Dairy. Perfect time keeper, a fine premium; worth working for.

Repeating Alarm Clock for Two New Subscriptions. Sent post paid.



Michigan, Peterboro

**DURING** the next few weeks while our campaign is under way to increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy to 10,500 by October 15, we are making some unusually liberal premium offers. For instance, instead of asking for Nine new subscriptions to win a pure-bred young pig,

**A PURE-BRED PIG FOR ONLY SIX NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
More complete details of this offer are given elsewhere in this issue. We will also give

**A PAIR OF PURE-BRED FOWL FOR ONLY THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
Premiums that hitherto we have offered for Two new subscriptions, we now offer for **ONLY ONE**. Here are some of our great offers:

**FOR ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION**  
WE WILL GIVE  
A Buck Saw.  
A Fountain Pen, 14 Kt. Gold Point (worth \$1.00)  
Gardener's Knife (Extra Heavy).  
Pruning Shears (Eleven-Inch).  
Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairy-  
ing (Your Choice of 40).  
Embroidery Stamping Outfit.

**ANY FIVE PATTERNS** Shown in Farm and Dairy  
**ANY CANADIAN Horticulturist** for One Year (Published Monthly, 60 cents a year).

**FOR ONLY TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
A Repeating Alarm Clock.  
Boy's Nickel Plated Watch.  
Six-Inch Tested Dairy Thermometer.  
Woman's Kitchen Friend.

**FOR ONLY THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
Roll Film Camera (See Illustration).  
Combination Repair Outfit.  
Bissell's Brunswick Carpet Sweeper.  
10-Piece Toilet Set.  
Fish Net Lace Curtains, 82 Inches Wide, 3 1/2 Yards Long.

**FOR ONLY SIX NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set of 95 Pieces.  
(Hitherto we have asked 9 subscriptions for this set.)

**EXTRA SPECIAL—\$15.00 Cash for 25 New Subscriptions each taken at only \$1.00 a year.**

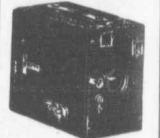
Many other premiums, including Books, Household Utensils, Furniture and Live Stock, will be given to you in consideration of the help you render us between now and Oct. 15th.

Start in right away; others will start To-day.

Subscriptions may commence with our Special Exhibition Number and Illustrated Supplement out next week.

**FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

**FARM & DAIRY CAMERA**



It is the best made camera for the price we know of. It is a Roll Film camera of the fixed focus box type, taking pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.

For three New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm & Dairy \$1.00 each.

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FREE, post paid, for only two New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Good time keeper, and will please every boy. Every boy should have one.

**Quality**

That's the kind make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn



Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn is the best of the world—in the line of high quality—made in Canada. Our Agents, Inspectors in the finest butter in the world. Write or send for our literature. It does not handle it. DAVID MANN BY-AP

**CAP OLD C DOM**

carefully select and...  
the world...  
Montreal, or Toronto, Ont.

**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking recipes, etc., should be answered upon request to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**DATE SANDWICHES**

Delicious sandwiches are made of thick cream, spread between slices of rye or graham bread, which may be buttered or not as one fancies.

**ORANGE AND DATE SALAD**

Remove the pulp and inner skins from six oranges and one grapefruit, and break the flesh into small portions; mix with one pound of dates, stoned and cut in bits. Serve on blanched lettuce-leaves with the following dressing:

**SALAD DRESSING**

To the yolks of two eggs beaten very light, add one-half cup of powdered sugar and one cup of wine, or orange juice heightened by a dash lemon or grapefruit.

**PIEAPPLE WITH WHIPPED CREAM**

A simple and dainty dessert is made with pineapple, fresh or canned, that has been well drained from the juice, cut in small pieces and beaten up with whipped cream—as much as can be used and keep it stiff. It must be served very cold, in glasses.—Mrs. H. C. T.

**EGGLESS GINGER CAKE**

One half pint of cooking molasses, one half pint of boiling water, two tablespoons of butter, one half teaspoonful each of cloves, ginger, and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda, two cupfuls of flour. Melt butter and stir it into molasses. Add spices, stir in flour, dissolve soda in boiling water, and pour it in. Beat hard until foamy. Bake in two thick layers. This is fine put together with fudge icing and eaten warm.

**Anent the Swastika Rancho**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Three years ago without any knowledge whatever of farming; I bought a 100 acre farm, beautifully situated to my fancy on the Penetang Road, Township Fry, County Simcoe, about one mile from the Village of Wybrideck, and four miles from Midland. Our system of farming is the ordinary mixed farming, aiming each year to work into fruit, strawberries, bush

And keep his aim in sight,  
And work and pray in faith all day,  
With his eye on the glittering height."

•••

**Joy**

To-day, whatever may annoy,  
The word for me is joy, just simple joy;  
The joy of life;  
The joy of children and of wife;  
The joy of bright blue skies;



Fun on the Farm—The Swastika Rancho Minstrels

fruits and apples. We have a good market, and so far get our pickers from the village. I hire all my help. In the illustration above on the left side is our neighbour's son; lady next is house maid on the farm; next mother, myself and Joy, our only child, with her doll. We only play for our own amusement. Jimmie, the farm

The joy of rain; the glad surprise  
Of twinkling stars that shine at night;  
The joy of winged things on their flight;  
The joy of noonday, and the tried  
True joyousness of eventide;  
The joy of labor and of mirth;  
The joy of air and sea and earth—  
The countless joys that flow from Him  
Whose vast beneficence doth dim  
The lustrous light of day,  
And lavish gifts divine upon our way.  
Whatever there be of sorrow  
I'll put off till to-morrow,  
And when to-morrow comes, why,  
then,  
'Twill be to-day, and joy again!  
—John Kendrick Bangs

96c—FOUNTAIN PEN—96c  
Self-filling, non-leaking. You can use your own ink. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send postal note or cash to-day.—CALLANDER PEN CO., 47 Park Ave., Guelph, Ont.

"Best for Baby—best for you."

## Baby's Own Soap

Made of specially purified and refined vegetable oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin. Refuse all substitutes.

Albert Soap Limited  
Mrs.,  
Montreal, 1511

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## KODAK

means more than a mere vacation accessory. It means home pictures, portraits of one's family and friends, intimate pictures that become priceless as the years go by.

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CANADIAN KODAK CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA

## Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.—

Hand & Foot Levers with Roller bearing.

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS  
ST. MARYS, ONT.



**Her Friends and Money Makers**

Last year the flock of 125 Brown Leghorn hens kept and attended to by this Oxford Co., Ont., lady made a gross return of over \$300. She has kept strict account of all expense for feed and produce used and sold. Full account in her own words and other illustrations of her flock of poultry will be featured in these columns in our next special number—the annual special Household issue of Farm and Dairy.

hand, took the photo. He sings well and many a pleasant evening we spend on the farm.—F. H. Lummis. Simcoe Co., Ont.

**The Man With an Aim**

"Give me the man with an aim,  
"Whatever that aim may be,  
Whether it's wealth, or whether it's fame  
It matters not to me.  
Let him walk in the path of the right,

## CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving Sept. 25 and weekly after. Apply now. The build, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Saving Cents And Wasting Dollars

There is no economy in buying cheap granulated sugar for preserving. You may save a few cents on the actual cost of the sugar you use—but you may also waste several dollars by spoiling the preserves.

To be genuinely economical, use

# St. Lawrence Sugar

IT MAKES DELICIOUS PRESERVES.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited  
MONTREAL 37

**OUR HOME CLUB**

**Keep Out of the Show Ring**

Who are you anyway? Why do you take privileges which you know perfectly well are not given to the general public?

The above may be addressed to a great many people who attend Fall Fairs.

It is generally understood among all well thinking people that no one is supposed to be in the judging ring excepting the judges, the ring master and the directors who have been properly appointed to be on special duty. These being the facts, which I am sure no one who knows anything about shows will deny, why do so many take the privilege of being in the show ring when they have no real business there?

Are they watching for a chance to drop a word in the judges ear sounding the praise of a certain animal in which they or their friends are particularly interested? I have seen with my own eyes cases where the judges had settled where first prize was to go and an outsider deliberately walked in from the outside of the ring who had no business whatever in the ring, speak to the judges, tell them where the first prize should go and strange to say, the prizes were awarded according to the dictates of this spectator.

What is more annoying when showing in a ring than to have the directors standing talking with the judges and pointing out this horse or that horse and although he may not be guilty of trying to persuade the judge it looks very, very strange to say the least.

We all know of judges who would not be persuaded by any dictator, yet we must confess that all judges cannot be depended upon.

If the people who take the privilege of standing in the ring or of talking to the judges would just for one moment consider what sort of a show we would have, if all the other spectators would take the same privilege they would soon see that such a practice is entirely wrong and not in keeping with the actions of a true gentleman.—"The Doctor."

**Father, Son & Co.**

The subject of the relationship between the farmer and his sons has been discussed by members of the Home Club before now, and with the idea that there should be cooperation between father and son in the management of the farm I most heartily agree. In looking over a paper for which the boss subscribes, published

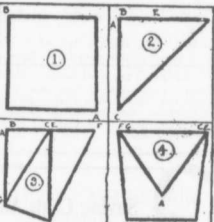
somewhere in the Maritime Provinces, I noticed the following editorial, which I now send you to the benefit of Home Club readers.

"Father, Son & Co. is a corporation formed of the most vitally interested parties for the management and exploration of the farm. With father and son representing the business side of the venture, with the company managing the house and making the home, it is an ideal business arrangement. In such a partnership all the interests of life are united. There are no office hours to make a slave of the men, and each member in furthering the interests of all betters his own condition. It is conducted on the profit sharing plan. This is the ideal arrangement when the son sees his best interests is carrying on his father's work."

Perhaps as a hired man I have more opportunities than most readers of the Home Club for finding out just how fathers get along with their sons on the farm. On several farms on which I have worked there would have been no necessity for them hiring a man at all had the sons remained at home. As it was, they had drifted off into other lines of work. In many cases, however, with which I am acquainted, the father and the son are working harmoniously together. Mark you, I say, together! Where the son simply works for the father, with no interest in the management of the business or any share in the profits, it has been my observation that he does not work there very long. I have also noticed that the farmer who gets along well with his son gets along well with his hired man. He makes him feel that he is a partner in the business also.—"Another Hired Man."

**A Paper Drinking Cup**

While on trains, or visiting an exhibition, and even elsewhere, how much often one would give for a drink of water and a clean vessel from which to drink it! The common drinking cup is tabooed and rightly so for use



by enlightened individuals. But there is a plan whereby one may drink in safety and comfort so far as the drinking vessel is concerned, and this plan is worth knowing.

The plan is to make one's own drinking cup. All that is needed is a fairly thick sheet of clean paper and the knowledge of how to make it into a drinking vessel. For the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers we present herewith an illustration which, with the information as given in the following, will enable anyone to make a sanitary and entirely satisfactory cup:

Take a square piece of paper, fold diagonally from A to B. Then fold from C to E and from F to G; then turn back the flaps at A and B, and the cup is made.

This little trick should be learned now; then when you have occasion to require a cup you will be able to provide one on short notice if you have a sheet of letter paper at hand and remember how to fold it.

**NEW FALL PATTERNS**

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

For the next four or five issues, we have arranged to give our readers extra pattern space, displaying new and up-to-date fall styles of all kinds of garments for the season, in a convenient, address, sized number of patterns. Enclose 10 cents or stamps to that amount. About 10 to 15 cents is required for filling of all orders. If you desire other patterns than those illustrated write about them to our Household Editor.

**CHILD'S COAT WITH CAPE, 7884**

The cape including the collar is always becoming one to the little children. This model is a good one for all light-weight materials. The cape is just a plain circular one, but takes graceful lines and folds.



For a child of 4 years of age will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with 3½ yards of handkerchief trim as shown in the large view.

This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

**GIRL'S SQUARE YOKE NIGHTGOWN, 7885**

The simple night-gown made full below a square yoke is a favorite for the little girls. This one is adapted to all the materials that are used for sleeping garments and to all seasons.

For a girl of eight years of age will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

**FANCY BLOUSE, 7888**

Fresh variations of the blouse, or peasant blouse, constantly are appearing. Here is one of the prettiest and latest. In the illustration, it is made with fancy collar and with a yoke effect at the back, but if a plainer waist is wanted, the back can be left plain and the collar and under sleeves omitted, as indicated in the back view.

For the medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 26, 1½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 12 for the fancy collar and cuffs, ½ yard of satin for the trimming, ½ yard 18 for yoke and under sleeves.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

**HOUSE GOWN OR WRAPPER, 7881**

The simple house gown that is loose and easily slipped on, but gives becoming lines, is always desirable. Here is one that can be made just as illustrated or with a little higher neck, finished with a narrow round collar and with plain long sleeves.

For the medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 27, 7 yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide, the width of skirt, a square edge is 3 yards for the walking length.

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

**NEGLEEJE IN PEASANT STYLE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7811**

The garment that is cut in peasant or kimono style always takes graceful and pretty lines. This is a negligee that is eminently attractive, yet so simple that any girl can make one.

For the 16 year size will be required 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, ½ yard 44, with 3½ yards of banding.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

**FANCY BLOUSE, 7882**

This fancy blouse that is made in peasant style is one of the most attractive and best liked. This one is distinctly novel, in every way attractive, yet requires little labor for the making.

For the medium size will be required 2½ yards of material 27, ½ yard 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace 18 and 1 yard of lace 1½ inches wide, ½ yards of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

**SHORT COAT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7190**

The half fitting coat with a big collar is an exceedingly smart one. Illustrated is one of the very latest models.

For the 16 year size will be required 3½ yards of material 18 inches wide, 5 yards 44 or 52, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

**SQUARE YOKE NIGHTGOWN FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7883**

The square yoke nightgown is always a pretty one. It can be made from any material throughout, or the yoke can be made from a different material from the rest of the garment, or the lace or can be embroidered by hand.

For the medium size will be required 5½ yards of material 36 or 4 yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

**Do You Wash Clothes?**

Every Woman who has any washing to do should know about the CONNOR BALL BEARING WASHING MACHINE, in which is built for service, comfort and convenience.

The large roomy washer without any post or obstruction in the tub to tear the clothes and take up the room.

Runs on Ball Bearings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wash-day looks like other days if you use a Connor Ball Bearing Washer.

Free descriptive booklet for the asking.

**J. H. Connor & Son Ltd.**

OTTAWA, ONT.

**MAR**

Toronto, Monday has assumed a few bidders are coming and the volume of work has been enormous.

The crop situation somewhat rains somewhat in the reports of damage crop have been conditions are.

Wheat, coarse stronger this week for advance in price. The cattle are strong.

Call money ruent.

Wheat has again of a few weeks a farmer in business. Poor through states and territories of injury.

greatly strength Northern is now \$1.12 1/2 No. 3.

has advanced and state of trade farmers holding hope of higher prices.

Winter outside, new



**Double of T**

Conserv movement the attentive people.

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**MO**

represent the Board of Home. His to use. They big-grain pa in sure to a the—ready on the pack- Co. with of dealer cannot nearest office.

Moore's For And you wish an artistic work done. How it is made. BEND Brooklyn, N. Cleveland, O.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Aug. 28.—Fall trade has assumed a brighter aspect. Increased orders are coming in to wholesale houses and the volume of business this past week has been considerably ahead of the week previous. The short crops over a good portion of Ontario does not seem to have cut down trade in country districts. A farmer in Western Ontario remarked lately, "We are so used to living well that we will draw on our bank account and trust to good crops for next year."

The crop situation remains unchanged. Recent rains have improved matters somewhat in the dry areas of Ontario. Reports of damage to the western wheat crop have been exaggerated and weather conditions are now favorable.

Wheat, coarse grains and mill feeds are stronger this week and the long looked for advance in butter and eggs has arrived. The cattle market is firm and hogs are stronger. Call money rules here at 5% to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

Wheat has again assumed the strength of a few weeks ago and the advance from the first of last week has been continued. Poor threshing returns in the western states and the falling through of the reports of injury to the Canadian crop greatly strengthened the market. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$1.04-1/2; No. 2, \$1.03-1/2; No. 3, \$1.01. Ontario wheat also has advanced one to two cents but the state of trade remains the same, the farmers holding on to their crops in the hope of higher prices for winter receipt.

Winter wheat is quoted at 85c to 84c outside; new wheat, 82c to 83c.



Double the Life of That Barn

Conservation is a national movement that is attracting the attention of the American people.

Conservation of natural resources, of public works, of wealth in every form.

Conservation is only another name for economy.

Follow this movement by conserving your own property. Do not let your barns and other buildings rot for want of paint.

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represent the highest quality in paints. Moore's House Colors are economical to use. They cost less than any other big-grade paints.

Be sure to ask your dealer for Moore's Paint—ready to use—and marked plainly on the package—Benjamin Moore & Co. with our trade mark. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to our nearest office.

Moore's Paints and Varnishes For Every Purpose. And you should know all about Murexoco, our artistic wall finish. Write for literature describing Murexoco, and showing how it is used.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO. Brooklyn, N. Y. Carteret, N. J. Cleveland, O. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

COARSE GRAINS

The grain market is decidedly firmer. Oats and peas have made strong advances. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 42-1/2c; No. 3, 41-1/2c; Ontario No. 2, 39c to 40c outside, 42c to 43c on track here; corn, 67c; peas, 87c to 88c; rye, 72c to 73c; barley, malt, 110c to 112c; feeding, 55c to 57c; and buckwheat, 56c to 57c.

Oats and corn are stronger at Montreal. With a lively export demand the figure most largely in the trade. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 42-1/2c to 44c; No. 3, 42-1/2c to 44c; corn, 75c; barley, malting, 74c to 75c; peas, 81c to 82c; and buckwheat, 56c to 57c.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continues firm. Supplies have eased off this last week, and there has been a dearth of local hay in Toronto. Large shipments continue to go forward to the eastern states. No. 1 timothy is quoted on the market at \$19 to \$20; clover and mixed hay, \$19 to \$21; and straw, bundled, \$15 to \$16. At Montreal also hay is strong, both English and American buyers competing in the field. Wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$13; No. 3, \$9 to \$9.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Quotations are as follows: Peaches, best, 85c to \$1.25, ordinary, 45c to 70c; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.45 a bag; cauliflower, doz., \$1.50; cabbage, crate, 25c; cucumbers, bkt., 20c to 25c; wax beans, bkt., 55c to 35c; tomatoes, 11 qt. bkt., 50c to 55c; rhubarb, 50c to 10c; plums, 11 qt. bkt., 30c to 65c; apples, bkt., 30c to 40c; pears, 11 qt. bkt., 45c to 50c; corn on cob, doz., 5c to 1c; and grapes, 6 qt. bkt., 15c to 40c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The long expected advances in eggs have at last materialized. Prices this week are one cent to two cents higher. During Exhibition week the outlet for eggs is large, and prices are much smaller than they were some weeks ago. Strictly new laid are quoted at 22c to 25c, and fresh gathered, 19c to 20c. On the Farmers' Market eggs are 25c to 28c. At Montreal the advance is attributed to the return of people from their country residences and to the high cost of meat. No. 1 stock is selling at 23c and selected at 24c.

Quotations for poultry are: Chickens, 15c to 18c; fowl, 14c to 15c; ducks, 15c to 16c. On the Farmers' Market chickens are quoted at 16c to 20c; ducks, 15c to 18c, and fowl, 12c to 14c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Prices for the choicest grades of butter have advanced one cent per pound, but the poorer grades remain at old prices. The advance market for dairy produce is to be expected from now on. Quotations are as follows: Creamery prints, 24c to 26c; solids, 22c to 25c; dairy prints, 22c to 23c; and inferior, 15c to 16c. On the Farmers' Market dairy butter is quoted at 25c to 28c. Cheese is quoted at 15c for large and 13-1/2c for twins.

HORSES

Choice heavy drafters are quoted at \$200 to \$275; fair, \$175 to \$225; medium weight horses, \$140 to \$200. Good agricultural horses bring \$160 to \$225, fair, \$100 to \$150; express horses, \$165 to \$210; drivers, \$140 to \$200; and maddlers, \$140 to \$270.

LIVE STOCK

Prices for live stock do not vary materially from those quoted last week. Choice stock remains the same, and there have been slight declines for the low grades. A week ago to-day the market opened with a brisk demand at the prices of the previous week, and the yards were cleared in good time. The demand from local butchers was good. The best, however, were forwarded to the London market, the price paid being \$6 to \$6.20. Choice butcher cattle sold around \$6. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market was over brisk and unusually large runs were quickly absorbed.

Good cattle sold at steady prices on the final market of the week, but secondary grades were harder to dispose of than for two weeks past. Quotations are as follows: Export cattle, choice, \$6.10 to \$6.30; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.15; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.70; common, \$5 to \$5.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; common to medium, \$3.25 to \$4.40; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.25; and canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Trade in stockers continues dull. Feed.

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The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE. Supersedes All Caustic or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, TIRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, FINK EYE, SWELLY, BONY TUMORS, FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES, REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOOF, STRAINED TENDONS.

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We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment mixture ever made. Write for testimonials showing what the most profane hoid by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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See genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable. I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended it to my neighbors.—H. D. KIRK, Antigonish, N.S.

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WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

ing steers are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and stockers at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Nominal prices for choice milkers run from \$50 to \$70; common to medium, \$25 to \$50; and springers, \$35 to \$50.

The advance in sheep a week ago caused very heavy shipments this past week, and prices have again declined. Supplies now are very uneven. Ewes are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4; lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.25; and bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.25.

Hogs continue strong, but the market at the present time is reported as easy. On the market hogs are quoted at \$3.10 and \$7.70 f.o.b. shipping points.

At Montreal cattle are stronger than a week ago. The demand has come principally from local butchers, and supplies were not in excess. Choice steers are quoted at \$5.25; good, \$5.25 to \$6; fair, \$4.75 to \$5; and common, \$4.50. Cows bring from \$4 to \$5.50 and bulls \$3 to \$4.50. Larger supplies and weaker demand have resulted in lower prices for sheep and lambs. Lambs sell at \$6, and sheep at \$4. Calves are quoted at \$3 to \$10 each according to size and quality.

**MONTRÉAL HOG MARKETS.**—The market here for live hogs is very firm, and there was an active demand for this week's offerings at the various markets, everything available being cleared at \$7.85 to \$8 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars. The offerings were light compared with the previous week, and were quickly picked up at these

prices. There is a good, steady trade passing in dressed hogs, and the market is firm at \$10 to \$10.50 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

### EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 25.—The market for cheese is still booming, and prices have recorded another high water mark, the top price for the week having been paid at Alexandria, where the whole of the offerings were sold at 13 7/16 a lb. At other points the prices paid ranged from 13 1/4 to 13 3/8. The week is closing with an easier feeling prevalent, and was quite noticeable at Belleville on Saturday, where the offerings sold, some at 13 1/4 but others only fetched 13 3/16, and some of the larger buyers were not prepared to pay these figures, their bids being in the neighborhood of 13. There must be a limit to the price at which the British dairy will buy cheese, and it is generally believed that the limit has been reached, and a reaction is generally anticipated. It all depends, however, upon the British market, and if they continue to buy at these prices there will certainly be no reaction in prices on this side. The make here is short of last year, and there is very little prospect of any increased output this fall. The shortage in the make of English cheese is the chief reason for the present high level of prices which will likely prevail until next season's output is available for consumption. The market for butter is also very firm, owing to the great demand for export

and a large demand from the local dealer. There is a steady shipment of butter to the west, and also some speculative buying from the United States, all of which combine to make a strong market here, and keep stocks down to a low level. As high as 25c has been made for choice Eastern Townshires creamery, although generally holders are accepting less money. The general quotations being 25 1/2 to 25 3/4.

### CHEESE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The Quebec Cheese Makers' Agricultural Society sold cheese at 13 5/16; fine, 13 5/16 to 13 3/8; No. 2, 13 1/16 to 13 5/16.

Brookville, Aug. 24.—905 white and 230 colored were offered; all sold at 13 1/4.

Vankleek Hill, Aug. 24.—115 boxes white and 129 boxes colored boarded; all sold at 13 1/4.

Winchester, Aug. 24.—590 white and 200 colored; 13 1/4 was offered, but none sold.

London, Aug. 24.—954 colored; 400 sold at 13 1/4 to 13 5/16.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Aug. 25.—610 pack steers butter sold at 23 5/8 and 500 boxes cheese at 12 7/8.

Watertown, N. Y.—Aug. 25.—Cheese sales were 7,600 at 12 1/4 to 12 3/4.

### GOSSIP

Mr. Wm. Stewart, the noted Ayrshire breeder of Menie, Ont., writes Farm and Dairy that he has a very fine bull calf about a year old for sale and which can be seen at the Toronto Exhibition; he also has one about a month old, sired by Queen's Messenger of Spring Hill, No. 21,564, also a number of others about a year old and younger.

### AN AYRSHIRE MEET

Over 100 farmers attended a meeting of "The Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club," which was held at Mr. Wm. Stewart's Ayrshire Stock Farm, Menie, on Wednesday, August 23. Mr. W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, gave a practical address in the morning on "How Best to Improve the Production and Type of Ayrshires by Feeding and Breeding," and conducted judging classes in the afternoon to illustrate the desirable types of both male and female.

Mr. E. B. Malloy of Frankford, a member of the Belleville Holstein Breeders' Club, writes Farm and Dairy that Lulu Keyes is smashing all previous records for her age, having almost reached 15,000 lbs. milk with over four months yet to run in the year. She still is still going over 55 lbs. a day and will do so better when the fresh corn and roots are fed. Her mate, Rosa Omega, at 11 years of age, is also being tested and sends a little over 12,000 lbs. milk to her credit at the end of the sixth month. Both these cows are in calf to Count d'Orléans, and it is intended to offer one at least to the Breeders' sale next April. In another column Mr. Malloy is offering some splendid bull calves for sale.

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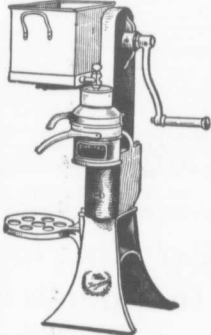
AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS

Toronto Aug. 26 to Sept. 11  
Quebec Aug. 28 to Sept. 5  
Sherbrooke Sept. 2 to Sept. 9  
London Sept. 8 to Sept. 16  
Ottawa Sept. 8 to Sept. 16

Renfrew, Sept. 21 to Sept. 23  
Halifax Aug. 30 to Sept. 7  
Chatham, N.B. Sept. 11 to 16  
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Sept. 26 to Sept. 29

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MONEY, TIME AND LABOR  
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NEAREST OFFICE TO WHERE YOU RESIDE

What happened to the Stump by using Stumping Powder.

Choice young 1  
also choice you  
lambs. All bred  
moderate. Satisf  
for prices and b  
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O.K. Canadian Steel S  
by the cattle. We  
clean on sanitary  
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## HOLDS SUNNY

Pinetun Friesian  
Flea Berk and In  
Stock of all breeds  
We have the blood  
A. D. FOSTER,

## Lyndale

Offers two, young  
one of them  
of Brightest Class  
of a 20.5 lb. yearling  
sire De Kol  
BROWN BROS.,

## RIVERVIEW

Offers bull reared  
son of King of  
daughter of King  
latter at 3 years  
F. J. SALLEY, I.

## LAKEVIEW

Three bulls fit  
bull calves. All  
red Payne De Kol  
& O dams with  
er in 7 days. W  
slugs.  
E. F. OSLER,  
Telephons

## HOLSTEIN

18 Bullly bull of  
of De Kol 2nd's  
of high-testing dam  
service bulls. A  
lamb and 5 year  
steer. Express pr  
I. N. HOWE, CLAM

## CRAM

BROOKSIDE  
1 Bull Calves sired  
Korndyke (Imp.),  
20 lb. butter 7  
out of cows and  
fat. His sister  
23.61 lb. butter  
per cent, and 85  
1.66 per cent. B  
ord 2-year-old in  
bull calf 10 mont  
the above bull  
from large recor  
teculars.

## SAMUEL LEMCO

PHIB BANK HO  
Exceptional van  
Calves sired by  
1 nearest dams a  
in one week, at  
cows with large  
Tamworth Swiss  
Young pigs. Eit  
for service. Sow  
A. O. HALL

## LYNDEN

Singer Korndy  
berd. His dam  
butter in 7 days  
8 1/2 lbs. in 30 da  
fat. His sister  
23.61 lb. butter  
per cent, and 85  
1.66 per cent. B  
ord 2-year-old in  
bull calf 10 mont  
the above bull  
from large recor  
teculars.

## SAMUEL LEMCO

PHIB BANK HO  
Exceptional van  
Calves sired by  
1 nearest dams a  
in one week, at  
cows with large  
Tamworth Swiss  
Young pigs. Eit  
for service. Sow  
A. O. HALL



THE STUMP



What happened to the Stump by using Stumping Powder.

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

Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high tension U-Bar Steel. It is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. Throwing them over the side and guaranteed to be replaced by the cattle. Write for our prices and circulars on sanitary Stall and Stanchions.

**Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited**  
127 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS SUNNYDALE HERD**

Holstein Friesian Cattle. Bires in service. Plus Berk and Inks Sylvia Bires Posch. Stock of all ages and either sex for sale. We have the blood lines of the champions.

**A. D. FOSTER, BLOOMFIELD, ONT.**

**Lyndale Holsteins**

Offers two young bulls born September, one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 20.5 lb. yearling daughter of Hanger 12 de Kol.

**BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT**

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

Offers bull ready for service. Bire, a son of King of the Pontiac; dam, a daughter of King Sigs with over 21 lbs. butter at 3 years and 3 months.

**F. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.**

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. All sired by Ooms Hanger-12 Payne De Kol, most of them from A. E. Ooms with record up to 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write for descriptive catalogues.

**E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS**

19 Bull bull calves sired by a G. son of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd, and out of highest-testing dams. Also 2 superior Imp. service bulls. All Shropshire sheep and lambs about 3 years and 3 months. All registered stock. Express prepaid.

**I. N. HOWE, GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, CRAMPTON, ONT.**

**BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS**

1 Bull Calves sired by Highland Veeman Koradyke (Imp.), 3 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter 7 days. These calves are out of cows sired by "Johanna Rue 4th Lad," who carries 80% per cent blood of "Colantha Johanna Lad," Mr. Field's \$300 bull, whose dams have high official test.

**W. L. LAMKIN, FORDWICH, ONT.**

**LYNDEN HOLSTEINS**

Niger Koradyke DeBoer breeds the herd. His dam Lulu Glaeser, 35.77 lbs. butter in 7 days testing 4.78 per cent. and 89 lbs. in 30 days testing 4.46 per cent. fat. His sister Bontje Posch De Boer, 23.93 lbs. butter in 7 days testing 4.36 per cent. and 85 lbs. in 30 days testing 4.46 per cent. fat. She is the largest record 3-year-old in Canada. For sale—One bull calf 10 months old, a full brother to that above bull. Also two of his sons from large record dams. Write for particulars.

**SAMUEL LEMON, LYNDEN, ONT**

**PRINC BANK HOLSTEINS & TAMPWORTHS**

Resemtable value in High Class Bull Calves, sired by Brightest Canary, whose 3 nearest dams average over 27 lbs. butter in one week, and out of official tested cows with large records.

Tampworth Swine of best British blood. Young pigs. Either sex. One male ready for service. Bows ready to breed.

**A. D. HALLAM, BRANTON, ONT.**

**FOR SALE**

Choose young Berkshire sows and boars, also choose young Oxford Down ram lambs. All bred from show stock. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and breeding.

**EDGAR DENNIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.**

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**

Correspondence Invited

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**PRINCE EDW., B. E. I.**  
**MARGATE, Aug. 25.**—This summer has been very dry and hot, which made the harvest earlier than usual. Most of the grain will be cut by the 15th. The crop is a good average of straw, but the oats will be light on account of so much drought. Weather continues dry and hot, and the milk supply has fallen much below the average. We had a good rain August 15th, which may revive the pastures and help the stock. Roots are a good average. Cheese is 12-14 c a lb.; butter, 18c to 20c. Beef is scarce and high. Horses are high and in good demand. Fork will not be so plentiful this year.—S.

**EASTERN ONTARIO GLENGARRY CO., ONT.**

**ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.**—Potatoes in most sections are a failure. Other crops are turning out better than anticipated. Hay is good in both growth and quality. Grain crops will be far below the average. Weather continues dry and hot, and rain is much needed for the pastures.

**NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.**

**WICKLOW, Aug. 21.**—Harvesting is finished much earlier this year than usual. Those who have threshed think the grain is not turning out as well according to the straw as usual. The drought has made fall grain sowing very difficult. Hay is suffering. Fruit is a fair prospect. It seems almost impossible to plough on north side of the wells are falling in some localities.—E.B.H.

**WESTERN ONTARIO WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**

**FERGUS, Aug. 25.**—Hay is the lightest crop in this section for a number of years on account of the excessive dry weather. We had a heavy shower on the 3rd, which will be of great benefit to the root crop, and also the young grass. Some turnips which were sown about the middle of June are only being hoed for the first time, not having germinated on account of the dry weather. The barley harvest is now in; also the fall wheat, and oats that were sown early are also being harvested.—W. B.

**BRANT CO., ONT.**

**FALKLAND, Aug. 21.**—Farmers are now busy preparing the land for fall wheat. Although it has been very dry the soil is now well and works down nicely. Harvesting is finished. Barley and oats were both light. Many fields of oats are scarcely worth threshing. Spring seeding of red clover and timothy is very nearly a failure. Few of the plants survived the hot, dry weather. Alfalfa seedlings, however, are looking well, although the plants are small. Roots and corn on land, which was plowed early and well worked, are doing fine and without the loss of crops. Crops on land which were left till the middle of May are not strong and thrifty. Pastures are short and dry. Wheat and oats are feeding the cows inside. Wheat is 80c; oats, 45c; butter, 25c; eggs, 18c; hogs, 87.50-1. T.

**ELGIN CO., ONT.**

**FROME, Aug. 19.**—Weather conditions have changed since writing my last report. After a dry, hot July we have had fine rains in August. Corn is promising a bumper crop and late potatoes will no doubt pick up and make a good crop. Some farmers are not planting. Beans are looking well, as the price is so low, selling at 79. New potatoes are 40c a peck; hay, 81c to 81½; hogs, 87.25. All kinds of milk feed seems to be doing well. Second crop clover is thin on the ground, but will pick up and make a good crop. New clover is not very promising.—S.J.H.

**MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.**

**APPIN, Aug. 17.**—Pastures are very short and milk supply rapidly falling off.

The potato crop will be almost a failure unless rain soon comes. Some corn is good; some very poor. Stocker cattle of good quality are hard to get, and this year's prices make purchasers very canny. Few horses are changing hands, and seem to be scarce. Some of our cattlemen are shipping direct to Liverpool and Glasgow. Wheat, 75c for new, 78c for old; oats, 40c to 45c; potatoes, 60c to 50c a bush; apples, \$1.20 a bush, picked, for grade 1 and 2.—I. R.

**LAMBTON CO., ONT.**

**WYOMING, Aug. 18.**—Cows and oats are not turning out as well as was expected. Potatoes are scarce and worth \$1.30 a bushel. Pasture is very poor. Corn is good, but feed will be scarce this season, and less stock will be kept over. The farmer who can keep them will be well paid this season. Reciprocity is gaining support every day, as it is becoming better understood. Party is hard at work, but the elections of the Lambton are now quite independent of big concerns and cannot be whipped into line by men of wealth. The anti-reciprocity candidate of East Lambton is shipping his cream to the U. S.—The reason, "the market being nearer." A very good reason too.—D.N.A.

**HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD**

Home of Helbon Dekol, Canadian champion cow for 7 and 30 days, viz. 32.5 lbs. butter in 7 days, 128.87 lbs. in 30 days. Herd is headed by Dutchland Colantha Bire Abbecker, whose dam, Tidy Pauline Dekol, made 22.44 lbs. butter 7 days, and sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna 35.22 lbs. in 7 days, 1247 lbs. in 1 year. We have the choicest young bulls we ever had to offer. Better speak early if you want one.

**E. LIADLAW & SONS, AYLMER WEST, ONT.**

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE FOR SALE**—A lot of young boars and sows of different age. Full of strength. Correspondence invited.

**SENATOR F. L. BEIGUE, P.O. 106, LACHINE LOCKS, QUE.**

**Make Your Own Tile**

Cost	\$4.00
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per	1,000
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**Farmer's Cement Tile Machine Company WALKERVILLE, ONT.**

**Ontario Provincial WINNER FAIR**

**GUELPH, ONT.**  
**December 11 to 15, 1911**  
Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry  
**\$16,000 IN PRIZES**  
For Prize List apply to—**A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, TORONTO**

**HOLSTEINS**

**WOODCREST HOLSTEINS**

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Some of Homestead, Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pieterje 22nd. Recently tuberculin tested by a U. S. inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

**WOODCREST FARM**

**RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK**

**HOLSTEINS**

If you are wanting HOL. STEINS, any age, either sex, write—**GORDON N. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.**

**Homestead Holstein Stock Farm**

Offers for sale 2 Choice 5-year-old Cows of best breeding and heavy persistent producers, due to Freshen Sept. 1st. Brood to Aggie Prince Pieterje 24th, one of the highest R.O.P. bred bulls in Canada.

**B. R. BARR, Harrisville, Middlesex Co.**

**GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS**

From officially tested dams. One, sired by Lady Rosa Gerbon, which made with her first calf at 2 years 15 lbs. butter in 7 d. 3in. after calving the world's champion Gerben, brother of the world's champion 3-year-old, is out. Dairy 14 lbs. milk, averaged over 1,200 lbs. milk twice a day for 3 consecutive years.

Here is an excellent opportunity to buy a good sire at the right price.

**E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.**

**FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD**

—HAS FOR SALE—

Sons of Pontiac Koradyke, sire of the (world's record) cow Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.30 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven champion daughters; records average 31.15 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed living here. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Koradyke, whose dam Pontias Rag Apple is a full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.30 (world's record) giving this young sire's dam and her full sister 7 day records that average for the two 34 lb. milk each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha (daughter of the highest record cow of Hengerveld De Kol, 114 A.R.O. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, has a 7 day record of 35.32 lbs., making his dam and sire's dam average 35.61 lbs. each, which is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and quote price on anything you want in first-class Holsteins; sons of the sire of H. E. H. DOLLAR. - - HULLEVTON Near Prescott, Ont. St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED  
Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA  
P. O. BOX 100, SECT. 803, VAN. BROSOK, N.Y.

**FOR SALE**

Splendid Holstein bull calf born February 16, 1911, three-quarters white, nicely marked, straight. Will not last long at price asked. His sire is Cleverfast and Grubby 471. His dam is Cleverfast Jane Bookler 10071, B.O.M. 17.89 lbs. as junior 3-year-old. His dam's sire is Flora Alhino Mechthilde 4072. His dam's dam is Ruth Tensen De Kol 690. Record of merit, 16.93 lbs. butter at 4 years. Record of production, 15,229 lbs. milk, 407.15 lbs. fat at 4 years in 300 days.

**C. E. SMITH, SCOTLAND ONT., BRANT CO.**

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

Champion flock at Ottawa in 1910. Rams and ewes of all ages for sale from imported and home bred stock. See us at Sherbrooke and Ottawa fairs.

**WIER BROS., MALVERN, ONT.**

**AUCTION SALE**

**25 Head of Jersey Cows and Young Stock**  
Pure bred but not registered  
**MONDAY SEPTEMBER 18, AT CODERICH, ONT.**

Come or send your bid for a good family cow. They are bred to Handsome Fox 1999 C.J.C.C., the finest bred bull in Ontario.

**GEO. LAITHWAITE, Proprietor**



## AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the recognized exponent of the Dairy interests of Canada. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle and all members of the International Ayrshire Breeders' Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

## THE WORLD BEATING AYRSHIRE COW

The world's record Ayrshire cow, about which mention was made on August 17th, has an interesting history, which is presented herewith along with an illustration showing this grand heifer, Milkmaid 7th. Her record for the year in the Record of Performance test was 11,675.5 lbs. milk averaging over 4.4 per cent. of butter fat.

This heifer, it will be remembered by Farm and Dairy readers, is owned by A. McElae & Sons, in Prince Edward Island. At the beginning of her test on August 1, 1913, she was two years, 325 days old. Her record is most remarkable in view of the fact that she did not receive special care other than that given by McElae & Sons to their whole herd, in which there are some other very superior cattle.

As a yearling Milkmaid 7th was purchased by McElae on the occasion of the dispersion of the herd and estate of Wm. Miller of Marshfield. Before the sale was held Mr. McElae and his two sons went to look over the herd. They selected three individuals as the best in the herd and then proceeded to look up their breeding. They were pleasantly surprised to find that these animals were Milkmaid 4th and two of her offspring. At the sale they purchased Milkmaid 7th, then one year old, for \$11. She did exceedingly well and developed into a large, shapely cow of grand type, as may be seen in the illustration.

In a large class of good stock she stood first as a junior two-year-old at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Charlottetown. After completing her test Milkmaid 7th

is in splendid condition. She is due to calve next month (September) and appears to be able to give a good account of herself next year.

AYRSHIRE PROGRESS IN N. S. C. A. Archibald, Colchester Co., N. S. Ayrshires in Nova Scotia have been



The World's Champion Two-Year-Old Ayrshire Heifer

Milkmaid 7th, here shown and owned by A. McElae & Sons, Queen's Co., P.E.I., on August 2nd completed a year's record in the Record of Performance test, giving 11,675.5 lbs. milk having an average per cent. of fat over 4.4. This is said to be the world's record for a two-year-old heifer, any breed.

In our own county of Colchester we have had some three or four new breeders start exclusively in pure bred Ayrshires, while several others have bought a few pure breeds and are breeding in a small way. One of our old Ayrshire breeders, Mr. C. P. Blanchard, has imported some 10 to 12 head of females and a good bull bred by Jas. Howies of Hill-house, Weston Cross, about a half mile farther on, have made two importations the last one just coming out of quarantine in June comprising nine females, mostly bred by their father in Scotland, who had been a successful breeder of Ayrshires and for a number of years, before his death had been very successful. College Farm here they have a very fine herd of Ayrshires, one of which led the stable for the yearly record against the best Holsteins and Jerseys that they could procure.

## AN AYRSHIRE HERD OF MERIT

A probable new competitor in the Ayrshire classes at the Toronto Exhibition this fall is Mr. E. D. Hilliker, of Burgessville, whose herd was looked over recently on his farm by an editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Hilliker has not a large herd but the animals he has are unusually good and are doing well at the stall. Seven milk cows were noticed that showed the large frames and true dairy type so much desired by all good breeders. These animals were strong, deep and vigorous, with good udders and well-placed teats. Their milk veins also were prominent and emphasized their pronounced dairy qualities.

The herd bull, Royal Scott, 4 years old, is a well-proportioned animal, out of old Scottie, the former herd bull of the noted breeder John A. McKee of Norwich which has sired so many record animals. Mr. Hilliker has several animals in the Record of Performance test.

Scotland Princess, 5 years old, has given 209 lbs. of milk, testing 4.1 per cent. in two months. Harley Queen, a three-year-old, 2582 lbs., testing 4.9 per cent. in two months and Nancy of Sunnybrook, 122 lbs. in 3 days, when 25 months old. This heifer in an official test gave over 2000 lbs. of milk in two months. Harley Princess, a two-year-old heifer has recently given 3000 lbs. testing 4.8 per cent. in two months.

A young bull, Sir James, bred by Senator Owens, of Monticello, Que., and won as a prize by Mr. Hilliker, by securing 16 new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy, is developing into a very fine animal. Its weight at 7 months was 662 lbs.

This is a vigorous bull showing good Ayrshire type and is a very fine cow. Mr. Hilliker is much pleased with him and at the time of our visit had him in the condition.

## GOSSIP

## THE GILSON 60-SPEED GASOLINE ENGINE

What promises to be one of the sensations in gasoline engine exhibits at the fall exhibitions this year is the Gilson 60-speed Engine. Without the necessity of erecting expensive shafting which would cost almost as much as the engine, simply by changing the five pulleys that go with it, the engine can be used to do any one of the following: grind and turn the grindstone, run the washing machine, operate the separator and churn, etc., etc., there is also a pump jack that can be attached to any standard upright pump.

This new 60-speed engine has been a most remarkable seller in the United States and thousands have been sold. The combined counter shaft and pump jack and the simplicity of mechanism of the engine mark a decisive step forward in the building of gasoline engines. The engine being mounted on wheels can be readily moved to whatever location it is required. This wonderful and economical engine will be demonstrated in the Machinery Hall at the Toronto Exhibition and at the Weston Fair, London, by The Gilson Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Guelph, Ont.

## AYRSHIRES

## FOR SALE

High class Yorkshire pigs, all ages. Representations of this herd will be on sale at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, and at Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que. Apply to ROBT. SINTON, or to HON. W. OWENS, Manager, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

## Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from R.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Thangleywd in the lot. Address WOODDISSE BROS., Thangleywd Farm ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

## THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. A few choice bull calves from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address

A. S. TURNER & SON,

Ryckman's Corners, Ont. 3 miles south of Hamilton.

## CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—One Bull, 9 months. Several choice bull calves, 18 grand good cows and heifers, good bred and adders, by the producer. Record of Performance speciality. Also choice large pure white Friesian females, bred by the same strain Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or come and see.

WILLIAM J. FERN, LYNEDOCH, ONT. Trout Run Stock Farm. Long Distance Phone in House.

## BURNISIDE AYRSHIRES

## JUST LANDED

12 Bulls fit for service, Scotch winners, 2 year old heifers, all bred to freshen in Sept. and Oct. They are a grand strong lot, and all heifers with good teats. Also a few good yearlings. R. R. NEES, HOWICK, QUE.

## THREE CHOICE BULL CALVES

Out of deep milking dams and high testers. Also heifers, 2 years old, coming in. These calves and cows of all ages due to calve from the first of December up.

J. O'CONNOR, Campbellford, Ont.

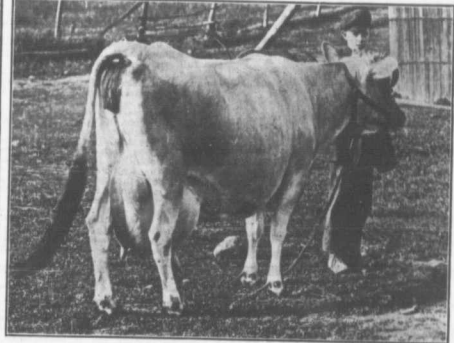
## CITY VIEW HERD

Of Commercial Ayrshires. Present offering several R.O.P. Cows and two-year-old heifers, with two to three grown-ups of R.O.P. blood. Also a few cows and a few lot of 1911 Calves, all descended from Record of Performance; males only for sale. Write for reasonable. Write to JAMES BEGG, R.R. NO. 1, ST THOMAS

HIGH CLASS

JERSEYS

BY AUCTION



ST. LAMBERT'S ADA

AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS WEST TORONTO, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1911 COMMENCING AT 12.30 HIGH NOON

Mr. Thompson Porter will sell by Auction, absolutely without reserve, as a Lad Jersey, consisting of 30 cows and 15 two-year-old heifers in milk, 25 bulls Golden Fox and Stockwell, being

the herd being 5.9 per cent. with a number of them going over 40 lbs. and "Brilliant's Fountain," with their beautiful son and daughter, Fountain, \$7000 cow, Lady Flossie is her G. dam. She is a beautiful cow, very rich especially now, as the Jersey cow has proved herself to be the richest and most profitable producer of both milk and butter, so says the report of the Louis Exhibition when the Jersey took 15 prizes out of a possible 16. For more particulars see catalogue.

Terms of sale 5 months' credit by giving approved bankable paper. Bid by letter or order.

Auctioneers:

MR. J. H. SMITH, } Huntingdon,  
MR. ANDREW PHILIPS, } Que.

THOMPSON PORTER, }  
152 St. Clair Ave., Toronto, Ont. } Proprietor.

Catalogue on application to:

ONTARIO

The short run followed in or crop from Farm and Dairy

all of the fruit indicate on fruit men along have the best crops in the province, ranges from almost a medium crop to and here a few grapes; such and far between, sing about the Georgian Bay District

one part of the is very short, early part of the "The effects of dry weather," "the crop that we will not get, although a good average of a BRITISH OP B although the total of 8 or 9 acre only below the Ontario of No. great deal higher general all over Stafford writes on new spraying by Mr. E. Farling, that there were orchards appearing in the Brownman in La

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ONTARIO FRUIT MEN AGAIN WILL BE DISAPPOINTED

A Short Apple Crop in the Province.

The short fruit crop of 1910 is to be followed in Ontario by a still shorter crop for 1911. Reports received from Farm and Dairy's correspondents in all of the fruit growing sections of Ontario indicate on the whole a light crop. Fruit men along Lake Ontario shore will have the best crop of apples of any in the province, but even here the crop ranges from almost a complete failure to a medium crop. Hastings and Prince Edward counties will have the best crop, and here a few growers report good average crops; such crops, however, are few and far between, the general average running about the same as last year. In the Georgian Bay District there will be not more than half a crop. In other western parts of the province also apples will be very short, although prospects in the early part of the season were very good. The effects of hail and wind, as well as dry weather, writes Mr. J. A. Webster of Elgin Co., "have so reduced our fruit crop that we will not have more than last year, although at first we looked for a good average crop."

FRUIT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY Although the total yield is much short of an average crop and probably considerably below that of last year, the percentage of No. 1 fruit packed will be a great deal higher. Spraying has become general all over the province. Mr. F. A. Spafford writes us from Hastings Co. that more spraying has been done on all sides. Mr. E. Farlinger, Dundas Co., writes that there were four or five times more orchards sprayed in his neighborhood than in any previous year. Mr. E. J. Borrowman in Lambton Co. reports that

not only has spraying been generally practised, but that the orchards have been pruned, cultivated and have been given better care along all lines. The crop, therefore, will be free from scab and worms.

The continued dry weather has caused much of the crop to be rather under-sized. The fruit men of Eastern Ontario have been making rapid progress along the line of spraying and orchard cultivation. This may account in some degree for the better crops that they are to harvest this year.

THE RANGE OF PRICES

It is yet rather early to say anything definite about the price. A few orchards have been sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 on the tree, which is about the same as last year. Record high prices prevailed in 1910, and the chances are that 1911 will not overstep the mark there set. 50's and Baldwin's being very scarce, should command a high price. As usual, members of the cooperative fruit growers' associations will reap an advantage from their organization when it comes to selling. Mr. John G. Walt of Northumberland Co. writes that most of the orchards in his locality have been sold out at \$1.25 on the tree, but that members of the Association are being offered prices ranging around \$3 f.o.b.

The reports of some of our correspondents follow:

FIVE TIMES AS MUCH

"Apples are better than last year, but the crop will only be medium. There was five times more spraying done here than ever before."—E. Farlinger, Dundas Co.

The fruit men of Eastern Ontario have about the same quantity as last year, but of better quality. More spraying has been done.—F. A. Spafford, Hastings Co. "There will not be as large a crop of apples as last year. Recent wind storms have greatly depleted the crop. Apples will be of better quality on account of spraying. Buyers are paying \$1 to \$1.25 a cask."—H. M. Wear, Prince Edward Co.

WIND BLEW OFF 30 PER CENT.

"Apples are 30 per cent. of last year's crop, and pears 75 per cent. A heavy wind storm blew off 30 per cent. of the crop. The quality will be good, due to spraying."—H. M. Wear, Prince Edward Co.

"Apples are far ahead of last year in quantity and quality."—W. H. Garbutt, Northumberland Co.

"Heavy wind storms have greatly reduced the apple crop; \$1 to \$1.50 is being paid."—H. W. Hayes, Northumberland Co.

LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

"The fruit crop will be medium, but a little larger than last year. Improved quality in evidence is largely due to spraying. Buyers are paying \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel."—David Woods, Northumberland Co.

"The apple crop is the smallest for several years. Buyers are offering \$1 to \$1.50 on the tree."—W. Dunbar, Durham Co.

"A medium crop of apples is looked for. Yields are very light. Prices will be a trifle below 1910."—G. J. Northcott, Durham Co.

"Both early and late apples are a short crop."—Thos. Beall, Victoria Co.

"The outlook for fruit is very poor. The yield will not be half of last year."—S. Britton, Ontario Co.

"Fruit is lighter than in former years."—H. Moyle, York Co.

"The apple crop is very poor, as were

all fruit crops this year."—C. L. Stephens, Simcoe Co.

"Apples are below average, about the same as last year. Spraying is becoming more general."—W. F. Fisher, Halton Co.

"The fruit crop is fairly good. Earliest and latest will be an average. The crop is not as good as the last two years. Pears are medium to good, pears light, grapes medium to good."—C. E. Fisher, Lincoln Co.

"The apple crop is a total failure. Spraying has been generally practised."—G. A. Wainmsley, Haldimand Co.

"There are less apples than last year, but we may pack as many barrels of good ones as there are almost no apples except in well cared for orchards."—J. M. Lewis, Brant Co.

"The outlook for fruit is poor."—D. Rife, Waterloo Co.

"Pears are a fair crop, apples generally are below previous years. In sprayed orchards there is a fair crop of good quality."—S. Esselting, Oxford Co.

"Apples are 70 per cent. of a crop. There has been double as much spraying as last year."—Robt. Winter, Elgin Co.

"Fruit will be light. The quality was never better."—L. Middlesex Co.

EXTRA QUALITY

"The fruit is light but of extra quality."—E. J. Borrowman, Lambton Co.

"Apples are patchy. Some have a fair crop and some none at all. Prices are \$1 to \$1.50."—F. A. Agar, Grey Co.

"The fruit crop is light but a good sample."—Russel Loucks, Grey Co.

"Fruit will be below the average. Much has been blown off."—J. W. Howe, Bruce Co.

"The effects of hail and wind, as well as dry weather, has so reduced our fruit crop that we will not have more than last year. The price mentioned is \$1.25."—J. A. Webster, Elgin Co., Ont.

**BIRD NEPONSET ROOFINGS**

**Why Do You Roof With Shingles?**

Isn't it because shingles have made a good roof? And because the abundant lumber of days gone by has created the shingle habit? But this shingle habit is giving way to

**NEPONSET Paroid Roofing**

**The Real Rival of Best Shingles**

A. L. BOWEN, user, writes: "A Barn burned next to me on the 4th. The shingled barn caught a dozen times from sparks but NEPONSET Paroid saved house and storehouse. Sparks won't fire Paroid."

Cattle Scherz, St. John, N. B., writes: "Roofed with NEPONSET Paroid Roofing."

Let's longer. Costs less to buy and less to lay. Gives actual fire protection. Let us send you actual records of NEPONSET Paroid covering 13 years' hard service on barns, factories, storehouses, railroad and Government buildings, etc.

Other NEPONSET Roofings are—NEPONSET Proslate for houses; NEPONSET Red Rope for temporary buildings.

**NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.**

The leading dealer in every town carries NEPONSET Roofings. If you do not know him, write us. Ask for the NEPONSET Book of Roofing Facts.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, 497 Lotteridge St., Hamilton, Ont.**

Established 1770. Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, N. B., Vancouver, B. C.

**M. & S. PIERCE, dealers, write:**

"We have never had a complaint from any one we have sold NEPONSET Paroid to and those we sold to years ago come again when in need."

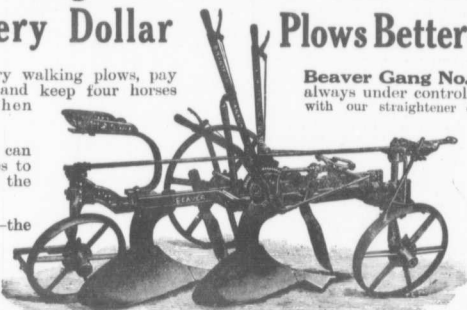
## This Beaver Gang will Reduce Your Plowing Expenses 40c. on Every Dollar Plows Better-Quicker-Easier

**W**HY use two ordinary walking plows, pay two skilled men and keep four horses working hard, when there's a better way?

Simply hire any lad who can drive, hitch up three horses to this Beaver Gang and tell the boy to go ahead.

He needn't be an expert—the plow is so simple and easy to operate.

And this Gang plow will make better furrows, plow quicker and save you nearly half your plowing expenses, than if you used two ordinary walking plows. Read about the Beaver in our Catalogue.



**COCKSHUTT BEAVER GANG**

**Beaver Gang No. 1**—Wheels of this Gang are always under control of driver, and this, combined with our straightener device, enables the operator to keep an absolutely straight furrow. The cushion spring on land wheel axle arm, takes the strain off the wheel when striking obstructions in rough work. The high beam ensures good clearance. This plow is also built with adjustable beams, which can be set for wide or narrow work.

Our new lifting spring for furrow wheel makes it possible to raise the plows without effort. The land wheel is extra large, making the plow run steady and easy. Can be supplied with wide or narrow bottoms, knife colters, shares, triplices and wrench. We cannot recommend this plow too strongly to farmers who want good work done quickly and cheaply—the great demand we have for this Beaver Gang is sufficient proof of its efficiency.

### This Plow Draws as Light as an Ordinary Walking Plow

This Beaver Sulky has all the features of the Beaver Gang. The beam for carrying the plow is made of extra heavy high carbon steel, making it a perfect plow for hard work. The wheels are absolutely dust proof, are always under the control of the driver, and are so arranged that the plow will automatically adjust itself to the



**COCKSHUTT BEAVER SULKY**

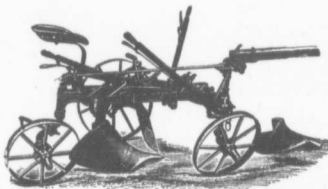
### Does Better Work — Ensures Rest for Driver

unevenness of the ground. The land wheel is extra large—a great advantage in operating the plow. The plow can be easily raised by means of our new lever and spring lift and bottoms can be supplied to suit any soil. This is without question the lightest draft sulky plow made and we know it will give full satisfaction under all conditions.

### This New Footlift Sulky Leads All Others

For clay land we recommend our Judy bottom, which turns a furrow from 7 to 10 inches wide. For loamy soil our No. 21 bottom is most suitable—it turns a furrow from 10 to 12 inches wide. The excellent reputation of these bottoms make detail unnecessary.

The distinctive feature of this plow is the **FOOTLIFT ATTACHMENT**. The levers are within reach, but need only be used to give the plow the width and depth of furrow, for once the plow is leveled, it is operated entirely by the footlift attachment, thus leaving the



**COCKSHUTT NEW FOOTLIFT SULKY**

(Showing wide and narrow bottom)

### You Can Change the Bottoms for Different Soils

operator's both hands free to manage the team. A special device locks the plow up when raised from the ground, and locks it down when set for work. Can be fitted with rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This Footlift Sulky is away ahead of any other sulky plow in America—it is up to the minute in improvements, and will easily outclass any other sulky plow on the market.

Let us arrange with one of our dealers to show you this implement, because we know that its superiority will be readily appreciated.

The "COCKSHUTT" Catalogue is a safe guide for all implement buyers. You need it NOW, before you decide on the plow you will buy. It will be too late after you have bought. Save money and regrets by writing to-day.

**COCKSHUTT** PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**