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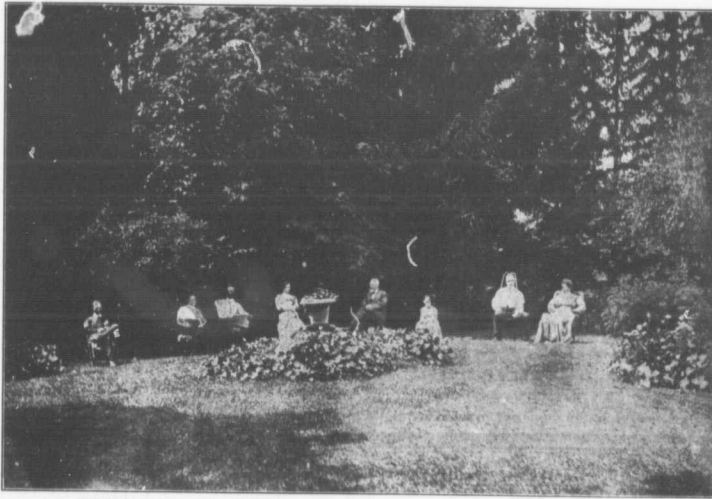
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

SEPTEMBER 26

1912.



### THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME; PARTICULARLY A COUNTRY HOME

What an inviting scene this is! We almost envy the owner of such a beautiful and attractive lawn. And yet there is nothing in the planting or lawn arrangement that could not be easily duplicated on practically every farm and at little financial outlay. No wonder the opportunities for home beautification that lie within the reach of the farmer make him the envy of his city brother to whom a small lawn or garden is an expensive luxury. Mr. E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont., has made full use of the opportunities that are his, as the illustration testifies. Mr. Terrill, who, in conjunction with Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, judged the farms of the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition, is the third from left

DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING AND**  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

## A 'Simplex'

Large Capacity Cream Separator will

Save Your Time

during this busy season of harvest.

Because it is so light to turn, it will

Save Your Strength

The new "Simplex" is the only practical large capacity hand cream separator.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, hand supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

When at speed and skimming milk it requires no more power to turn the 1,100 lb. size "Simplex" than the ordinary 500 lb. hand separators of other makes.

"Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating"—we will let you try the "Simplex" free on your own farm.

The new large capacity "Simplex" cuts the labor of skimming more than in two, because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, and because it does the work in half the time.

The large capacity "Simplex" Cream Separator like our other "Simplex" machines, are the very embodiment of simplicity.

All "Simplex" Separators have only two gears, have Self-Balancing Bowls.

All "Simplex" bearings are of the highest grade, same as are used in the best automobiles.

All "Simplex" Separators have the famous Link-Blade Skimming Device.

"Simplex" Cream Separators are noted for ease of cleaning, remarkably clean skimming, ease of running, durability—they last a lifetime. Learn more about the "Simplex."

Write us for descriptive matter, giving the full information you want about this peer among Cream Separators.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Women A Few Pointed Paragraphs About Them

Some Women tell fortunes,—all help spend them.

Man's pocket book is always safe,—the Woman's is always handy. Convince the Woman that your goods are right,—she'll sell them to the family.

The Woman studies where and what to buy,—the man works to pay the bills. The man may be the President of the home, but the Woman is the Purchasing Agent.

Department store managers know that by securing the attention and interest of Women, the maximum of sales can be made, not only for things for Women's own personal use, but for the needs of the entire household.

Therefore the modern department store directs about 60 per cent of its advertising to Women and about 80 per cent of its display space is devoted to goods that appeal to Women as buyers.

We recognize in Farm and Dairy this great influence that Women wield. On October 10 we will give the farm Women of this country our Fourth Annual Special Household Magazine Number, all devoted to Women and to Women's activities in agriculture.

Do you believe in Women? You believe in Farm and Dairy! Then need we give you further argument as to why you should be in our Special Household Number, October 10?

A prominent department store man estimates that 60 per cent of the purchases of strictly men's goods are suggested or influenced by Women.

As a matter of fact if the Woman is convinced, the sale is two-thirds made to her family, and this estimate is verified by a reliable estimate that 85 per cent of all purchases at department stores are made by women direct, or are influenced by Women.

## NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Nova Scotia is by situation and climate particularly well adapted to two great lines of live stock farming,—dairy and horse breeding. The Provincial Fair that closed at Halifax last week, demonstrated that Nova Scotia farmers are wide-awake to the opportunities that these two branches of farming present to them.

Beef cattle were well represented when quality alone is taken into consideration. W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., had a particularly nice string of Herefords along and captured practically all of the money. Individuals in this herd would stand high in any show ring in Canada. Shortborns were shown by O. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; R. A. Snowball, Dartmouth, N. B.; Dr. Lovitt, Yarmouth, N. S., and other smaller exhibitors. One herd of Devons was on exhibition, but the impression that they left with visitors was anything but favorable. The general opinion was that there is not a place for this breed in Canada. Old time cattlemen who have been visiting the fair for many years told our editor that they had not much larger beef classes 15 years ago. It is dairy cattle that are progressing in Nova Scotia.

### THE DAIRY CATTLE

Ayrshires and Guernseys are the breeds most largely represented at the show. The exhibit of Ayrshires would rank as one of the best at any fair in Canada this year. The Guernsey showing is not equalled elsewhere in Canada. Holsteins were well represented. In Jerseys, H. S. Piper & Son, Amherst, N. S., had some classy animals on exhibition, many being purchased from the best herds of Ontario. They had practically no competition.

The Guernsey has made more progress in Maritime Canada than elsewhere. The high quality of the animals seen at Halifax would indicate that this breed is deserving of more attention than it now receives. The animals exhibited were almost invariably deep, strong bodied individuals with indications of great constitution and feeding and producing capacity. Six herds were represented: those of H. W. Corning, Cheongin, N. S. S.; Roper Brothers, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; D. G. McKay & Son, Scotsburn, N. S.; T. D. Blaikie, Great Village, N. S.; J. McDonald & Son, Shubenacadie, N. S.; and H. A. Dickson, Central Onslow, N. S.

A particularly fine animal was Corning's aged bull. This animal has been first and champion at Halifax for three years now, triumphing first as a yearling. In his splendid constitution, being well filled behind the shoulders (where too many of the breed are weak), of good length, depth, and quiet stance, and strong legs in the back. Most of the young stock shown by Corning were from this bull, and a fine, even lot they were. Another particularly good bull was the senior yearling shown by H. A. Dickson, a big gray fellow of great promise. The first prize aged cow and champion female, owned by Roper Bros., was all that could be desired, so far as size, strength of middle and udder development is concerned, but was inclined to be a little slack behind the shoulders. For this reason we were inclined to prefer a cow shown by Corning that had good conformation and was particularly strong where Roper's animal was weak. This latter cow produced 545 lbs. of butter in R. O. P. test as a two-year-old. Another animal deserving attention was a three-year-old cow shown by Dickson, with nice conformation, good size and udder development.

The Ayrshire exhibit numbered almost 100 head. The best were the largest Suffex, N. B., were the largest exhibitors and carried away some of the

best prizes. Other exhibitors were M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.; Retson Bros., Truro, N. S.; P. Blanchard, Truro; Easton Bros., Charlottetown; P. E. & J. John McDonald & Sons Shubenacadie. The exhibit throughout was of good quality and competition keen. The aged cow class was a particularly good one there being 13 entries. MacIntyre secured first on Morton Maine Lady Nellie, a nice straight cow of good depth and udder development, but not quite so large as are some of the Toronto winners. The year-olds were almost as strong, the award going to Blanchard on a heifer that would look well anywhere. The competition in these classes was keen, except in two-year-old bulls and yearlings. The first aged bull and male champion, George Kelly, is a strong topped bull, of length and depth, and quiet snout. He was not an easy first however. The second animal, owned by Parlee, was so near him that another age might have placed the two adjacently. A good example of a young bull was the first senior calf. In old herd first money went to MacIntyre, second to Parlee and third to Blanchard. This exhibit was certainly a credit to the Maritime breeders.

### HOLSTEINS

The black and whites were represented by three herds: J. D. Irving, Buctouche, Que.; Lee & Clark, Victoria, N. B.; and H. Houghton, of Wolfscroft, N. B. The absence of Logan and Dickson, reduced the quantitative importance of the Holstein exhibit, but enough were on hand to make competition keen in most classes. Females generally were a good lot, but were hardly in show fit. Also many of them were well along in lactation. A surprising feature of the Holstein exhibit was the presence of the young Sir Posch, owned by Harding Bros., and twice grand champion at Toronto, down to third place. Schulling Sir Posch is a splendid animal of great substance, and yet fine industry. It is showing his age somewhat, getting a little too heavy in the middle and a trifle down in the back, but otherwise he seems to us to be enough better than Irving's Seaside Toga Rooker to deserve a first place. The latter is a nice bull and a promising one, but he lacked both the size and quality of old Sir Schulling. Second placing was given to Lee & Clarke's Rooker's Second View. The championship female was Irving's cow, Rosa Bonheur Beauty.

Glydesdale made a good showing, but were hardly as numerous as the have been in some previous years. R. A. Snowball, Charlottetown, N. B., was a large winner, having the championship for a second year. He was the third of his get, and a silver cup donated to the exhibitor of the best five horses of any breed, three to be registered. The championship stallion was Baron Squire Champion, owned by McFarlane Bros, Fox Harbour, N. S. A few fairly good Percherons were on exhibition, some splendid light horses and a good showing of general purpose horses. As with the cattle, many of the horses might be criticised for not being in show condition.

The exhibits in the agricultural building, while not large were in many classes the best we have seen in Canada this year. Field roots were particularly good. Poultry also made a most creditable showing.

All milk, even that milked in clean stables, will have a certain bacterial content. In 20 minutes to half an hour that bacterial content will double itself. If we cool the milk immediately it is with the bacteria destruction is hindered or stopped entirely.

Issued Each W

Vol. XXXI.

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J. H. Increased tion per unit of a regu The followi anticipated fr into the farm er Canada f.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

No. 39

### Why Adopt a Crop Rotation

J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa

Increased returns and lower cost of production per unit of crop always accompany the adoption of a regular, well arranged rotation of crops. The following additional advantages might be anticipated from the introduction of a rotation into the farming operations of the average eastern Canada farmer:

1. The cost of fencing on farms where live stock are kept would be materially reduced, since it would be necessary to fence off only three, four or five fields instead of 15 or 20 as is very commonly the case. Farmers, of course, do not always fence off each small field, still, where fields are not fenced, the disadvantage of being unable to pasture any given area when conditions were such as to invite such treatment, and the trouble of driving cattle across unfenced fields to reach other fields, would more than make up for the extra cost incurred in the construction of suitable fences. The introduction of a rotation including a few properly fenced fields would do away with all trouble in this respect.

2. All cultural operations of one kind would be in one field, thus lowering the cost by reducing the travelling necessary from one small plot to another. All corn or hood crops would be together, all grain crops in one group, and all hay crops in another, hence much time would be saved, and so cost of production lowered.

#### LABOR MACHINERY LEAST EXPENSIVE

3. Larger machinery could be used. Where fields are few they are sure to be larger, and larger fields can always be handled more cheaply with large machinery.

4. Every field would receive its fair proportion of barnyard manure, and receive this manure at regular intervals. In this way every part of the farm would be kept in good tilth, and the whole farm kept up to its highest producing possibilities. As operations are usually conducted on farms where no rotation is practised, certain fields adjacent to the farm buildings or supposedly possessing some peculiar soil characteristics are usually favored to the disadvantage of the rest of the farm. Many farms include small areas upon which practically all the manure is lavished each year, greatly to the detriment of the rest of the farm, and much to the disadvantage of the owner. The influence of a rotation in improving conditions in this respect can hardly be overestimated.

#### LABOR EXPENSE REDUCED

5. Considerably less labor is required to keep fields in good condition where a rotation is followed. While it might be claimed that plowing a field every third or fourth year would involve a large amount of labor, it can be stated on the other hand that performing these cultural operations more frequently permits of their being performed much more easily year by year. At the same time, if careful record be kept of the amount of labor upon a field where no rotation is followed it will probably be found that practically just as many hours of horse labor or man labor have been spent as were under a short rotation.

6. Fields under long rotations or no rotations are almost certain to become infested to a greater or less extent with weeds. Fields under a short rotation are practically always clean, provided of course that the cultural operations are properly performed. The value of the rotation in helping eradicate all injurious plant life is a point the importance of which cannot be too much impressed upon our farmers in eastern



What a Farmer Can Do with Cement

It is not necessary to employ a high-priced mason for the cement work necessary around the farm. Mr. W. H. Miller, of Lennox Co., Ont., made this water trough himself. Just as good a job as the mason could do.

Canada-to-day, where weeds are so exceedingly prevalent, as is well known to be the case.

### Points on our Herd Management

R. Connell & Son, Grenville Co., Ont.

Our cattle have a good home, a stable that is well ventilated and water always in basins before them. We provide a good supply of roots and ensilage for winter feeding and use a system of soiling crops in the summer, keeping always in mind the supplying of the necessary protein. The feeds we like are clover hay, silage, and roots for roughage and for grain foods the best by-products of the starch, oil or brewery factories.

We have concluded, after weighing every cow's milk for two years and knowing to the pound what each cow has given, we can say, that this is the only business way of managing a dairy herd. It teaches one the quantity of feed required and how to feed to the best advantage, and indicates sickness coming on. A man who keeps records can tell if an animal is ailing, and can cure her before the man who does not weigh the milk all the time would be aware that he had a sick animal.

We also subject each animal to butter fat tests at stated intervals. This is very important. Our herd have averaged well over 300 pounds of butter fat each in the year. Our herd consists of 24 head of pure bred Holsteins.

### What is the Farmer's Time Worth?

A. P. Whitelaw, Grey Co., Ont.

One of my neighbors came to me in a great stew lately. He had been bringing my mail from the post office and on the way had read an editorial in my Farm and Dairy talking about the comparative unprofitableness of farming.

"Say!" said he, "that Farm and Dairy paper is clean off its base. Just look at what it has to say. It claims that farming is unprofitable."

"Well, yes, I admit it does. But it says comparatively unprofitable. The editors mean that compared with other businesses farming is not profitable. I am inclined to agree with them."

"You are, eh? Well, I can prove to you that farming is just as profitable as any man could wish. Last year we put \$400 in the bank, the year before that we put in \$300, and so it has gone on for the last eight or 10 years. Now, what do you think of that? It looks like good profit to me. In fact my old woman and I are going to retire in a few years."

I talked with that man for some time, but all to no purpose. He was perfectly certain that farming was so profitable that no one should ever complain about anything. He is the most conservative man I know of.

#### THE MONEY HE IS MAKING

Here is the real condition of affairs. If he has a fine farm left him by his father worth about \$12,000, with stock and tools, he works himself like a slave. He has two grown-up sons working with him that do not get even hired men's wages. His wife and daughter help with the milking, tend the hens, and look after the garden. Of course they get their board and clothes, and according to reports neither one need cost a great deal in the course of a year. Here the work of five people is being contributed free of cost to put \$300 a year in the bank.

I cannot see that this is a businesslike way to calculate profits. My friend the merchant down in the village on his balance sheet, allows himself six per cent. interest on every cent that he has invested in his store. He takes out all running expenses, and then expects to have a couple of thousand dollars a year as wages for his work. If we start to figure this way in farming we would soon be all out of the business if money-making were our only aim.

#### HOW MUCH SHALL WE PAY OURSELVES?

What is the farmer's time worth anyway? I believe that I have to put as much brains into my business as does that merchant. I know that I work ever so much harder. And yet if I took interest on investment into consideration I don't get much more than hired man's wages. My neighbor who was so sure that farming is profitable doesn't get even that.

I consider farming the finest occupation open to mankind. I will not leave the farm as long as I can there earn a living wage, but I would like to see farming made comparatively profitable, for our young people will not stay with the farm as we old ones do. Placed on an equal basis with other industries we farmers can compete to make returns commensurate with the investment of money and of energy. I consider

that Farm and Dairy is on the right track in pointing out the economic condition of the farmer and the disadvantages under which he labors, due to our false methods of taxation.

### The Economical Feeding of Steers

J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Suplt., Dom. Exp. Farms, Ottawa

It is possible to produce beef at a profit under Canadian conditions, provided always that proper local conditions maintain that the right class of animals are fed, proper feeds used, and the animals handled in the right way. To the man who wishes to go into beef production a number of lines of operation present themselves. He may produce the calf and feed until ready for the block, which will necessitate his handling breeding stock, and so render the business much more complicated. He may buy the calves when a few days old and feed them forward until ready for the block. Or he may buy stockers and handle them until ready for the block, that is, feed them until the right stage is reached for his market requirements.

For the man who starts with the calf, experience would seem to indicate that rushing the calf from two or three months old to about 18 months old, then selling for beef, as the most profitable line; that is, the production of baby beef. The other plan of allowing the calves to grow up and paying attention to growth rather than fattening for a couple of years is likely to be profitable only when cheap pasturage is conveniently available and roughage plentiful and easily handled in winter.

#### THE BEST AGE OF STOCKERS

Dealing only with those points which are likely to be of interest to the feeder who buys in stockers, one might ask, "What aged stockers should be bought by the farmer desirous of getting the best results for feed consumed?" Our experiments along this line indicate that of the three classes commonly fed—yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-olds—the two-year-old is likely to give the best returns for feed consumed and to command the highest price on the market the following spring. The yearling frequently costs a little too much to begin with, and is not quite big enough at the end of the feeding period. Under average conditions, however, the gain is put on just as cheaply, if not at lower cost, than in the case of the two-year-old. The three-year-old gains (depending, of course, upon the condition of flesh when bought) about as rapidly as the two-year-old; but costs, as a rule, something more per pound of increased live weight, and, unless very fat, in the spring brings very little, if any, more than the well finished two-year-old. Of course, a bunch of three-year-olds weighing around 1,400 lbs., and being of the right type, will command the very top price for the best export trade. Hence, once in a while three-year-olds may be expected to do better than two-year-olds for feeding. When I speak of "yearlings," I mean really 18 months old when starting to feed, and so on with the other ages.

The next consideration might be as to whether the farmer should prepare to feed in open shed and small corral or by housing in a warm stable. Where buildings already exist, or where moderately cheap constructions can be put up, the probabilities are that it will pay to feed inside. In fact, in Ontario, it is probable that inside feeding would practically always be more advantageous than outside feeding, although our experiments indicate that very cheap shelters prove quite satisfactory for steer feeding operations.

When feeding inside, two methods of handling may be followed: The steers may run loose or be fed tied. On this point our experiments are quite definite. The results in every case point



A Comfortable Home and Commodious Buildings in Stanstead County, Quebec

The buildings here illustrated on the farm of Mr. W. E. Hunt are of the comfortable, attractive, and yet inexpensive type found in the more easterly provinces of Canada. Mr. Hunt's farm has won prizes in competitions conducted by the Quebec Government. To these competitions, similar to the ones that Farm and Dairy has been conducting for several years, many of the best farmers in Quebec attribute many of the progressive steps that have been taken.

to the advisability of letting steers run loose in moderately roomy boxes with eight to ten in a box. Steers running loose consume more a day and make greater gains at lower cost a pound by anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent., than similar steers fed tied and given similar feed.

### Concrete Walls to Protect Tile Outlets

In developing the low lands for farm purposes—and such lands are now the most valuable—immense sums of money have been spent in tile drainage. Too frequently a valuable tile drain is ruined by leaving the mouth of the tile unprotected. In such cases the end tile washes out; cattle tramp in the ditch; small animals build their nests up the tile; and the given similar feed.

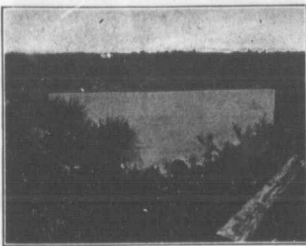


Fig. 1—A Tile Drain Protected by a Concrete Wall  
crops down out. Such a loss can be prevented by a small outlay of time and money in building a concrete bulkhead or retaining wall to protect the tile outlet.

The straight retaining wall, shown in Figure

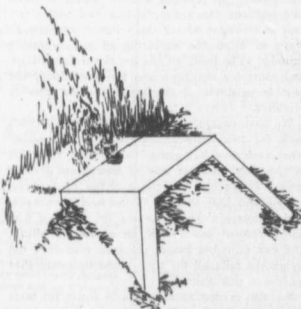


Fig. 2.—Tile Drain protected by Head and Wing Walls  
1, is a type which is often built where the open ditch begins at the end of the string of tile. How-

ever, most tile drains empty through the earthen side bank of the stream. Under these conditions, a better design is a retaining wall consisting of a head and wing walls as shown in Figure 2.

#### HOW TO BUILD THE WALL

For building retaining walls, no water of any kind of year, when there is little or no water in the open branch. Consider, for instance, a tile emptying into a ditch six inches above stream bottom and three and one-half feet below the level of the ditch bank. Plan the bulkhead with a five-foot length of headwall and two wings three and one-half feet long. Slightly back in the bank, dig the foundation trench 12 inches wide, and extend it two feet below the bottom of the open ditch. Turn the trench for the wing walls at such an angle that the ends of the finished wingwalls will project back into the ditch bank and will be at ground level.

Old lumber will do for the forms. One-inch siding on two by four-inch uprights is good. Space the uprights about two and one-half feet apart. Let the back walls of the forms stand vertical and incline the front walls towards the bank so that the concrete will decrease in thickness from 12 inches at the bottom to six inches at the top. At the proper height to meet the tile drain, set a first class drain tile (at least one size larger than the regular string) in the forms so that its front end will be flush with the outside of the wall after the concrete is placed. Bore four one-inch holes in the front form around the tile and place in them well greased wooden pegs. After the concrete has become hard, the pegs are removed and, by means of cement mortar bolts are fastened in these holes supporting a grating for keeping out muskrats, skunks, and rabbits.

#### ON MIXING THE CONCRETE

Mix the concrete one part Portland cement to two and one-half parts sand to five parts crushed rock or one part cement to five parts bank-run gravel. If the trench should contain a little water, mix so much of the concrete dry as will be required to make up the mortar. Make the remainder mushy wet. For the front of the wall, work a wooden paddle or a straight spade back and forth between the concrete and the forms so as to force back the pebbles and to give a neat mortar finish. At intervals of one foot in height lay old iron rods in the concrete at the junction of the head and wingwalls. Smooth off the top of the wall with a wooden float and finish with a steel trowel. Remove the forms after one week, and fill in earth behind the wall to its top. With bolts, attach an iron grating or a screen of woven wire fencing to keep small animals out of the tile.

For a bulkhead of the dimensions given above, there will be required 2½ cubic yards of crushed rock, 1½ cubic yards of sand and 12 bags of cement. Ten dollars, the cost of the materials, may prevent the drowning out of several acres of growing crops and save the expense of digging up and relaying the tile drain.

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### Experience with Machine Milking

"How do I like my milking machine? Why I couldn't do without it now. Milking by machine is a slight easier work than milking by hand. It is just as quick and we believe that our cattle give just as much milk as they did under the old system of milking. The milk comes as fast from our three milkers as they did under the old system of milking. The milk comes as fast from our three milkers as they did under the old system of milking. The milk comes as fast from our three milkers as they did under the old system of milking. One man and a boy can milk 25 cows in 40 minutes in our stable."

In these words, Mr. J. J. Tannahill, a successful dairyman in the Beauharnois District of Quebec, and a breeder of high-class, deep milking Holsteins, expressed his appreciation of the milking machine to an editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Tannahill installed his machine about a year ago, having it second hand. A three horse power gasoline engine located in a small room off the stable supplies the power for running the machine. Mr. Tannahill has four milking devices but only uses three of them. As the milk from two cows enters each can he can milk six cows at a time.

"We milk all of the cows in our stable with these machines," said Mr. Tannahill, "and we have never yet had a cow kick. They stand up and chew their cud just as contentedly as if a first class hand milker were at work. In fact, they seem to like the machine better than hand milking."

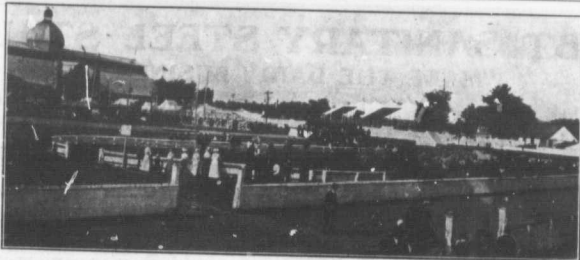
#### AS IT APPLIES TO HEIFERS.

"Heifers like machine milking particularly well. We do not consider it advisable to start milking a heifer by hand. When milked from the first day by machinery the heifer will give up practically all of her milk and there is very little hand stripping."

The machine is just as good for the heavy milking cow as the one that only produces in moderate quantities. One of my cows produces 2,200 lbs. of milk in a month and she was milked by the machine right through."

Mr. Tannahill's experience with the milking machine is of particular value, first, because he is not what we would call an extensive dairyman and, secondly, his herd consists of valuable, pure-bred Holstein animals. Mr. Tannahill's experience with milking machines completely refutes the idea that the machine might be made profitable in a large herd, but could not be used with profit by a farmer with an average sized herd. Dairy men who are finding the labor problem ever increasing in difficulty but do not wish to risk the ruin of valuable cows from machine milking might also get instruction from Mr. Tannahill's experience as he has no hesitation in milking his very best cows with the machine.

"And how do you like the machine?" was asked Mr. R. E. Gunn, of Ontario Co., Ont., by an



A Glimpse on a Fair Day at the Ottawa Show, This Year the Dominion Exhibition

Photograph taken from a top window of one of the cattle stables which shows the horse ring while the judging was in progress. The canvas showing like a large tent in the background to the right is the temporary roof of the new Machinery Hall. -Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Gunn milks well over 100 cows.

"Well, if it were not for the milking machine I would have to go out of dairying and turn the farm over to some other branch of agriculture," was Mr. Gunn's reply. "It is hard enough to get men of any kind to milk the cows, but it is harder yet to get a conscientious milker. Even on our farm where the milking is confined to a certain group of men, and they have no team work or other farm work to do that interferes with the milking, we find it next to impossible to secure men that will treat the cows as they should be treated."

Mr. Gunn finds that the milking machine will give better results than will hand milking by the average man. The milking can be done much quicker and also much cheaper. The power used by Mr. Gunn for milking is electricity. Hence he is ahead of even the Ontario Government that from now on will endeavor to popularize electric energy for the running of farm machinery including the milking machine.—F.E.E.

### Heavy Drafters Preferred

Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont.

I breed only heavy drafters on my farm, and consider them the cheapest to raise, the highest priced sellers, and by all means the most profitable. We are able to put the colts to work at two years old, and from that time on they will pay their way. My team will handle a 70 bushel manure spreader and the binder without difficulty, while a three-horse team of lighter horses would be required to do the same work. When it comes to selling I can easily get \$800 a pair for my heavy pure bred Clydesdales.

A mistake that many of us farmers are making is in selling off the good mares. As a re-

sult the quality of the horse stock on our farms is depleting. Many of us are not now in a position to raise the right kind of animal. If we are to raise \$800 a team kind we must hold on to our best mares.

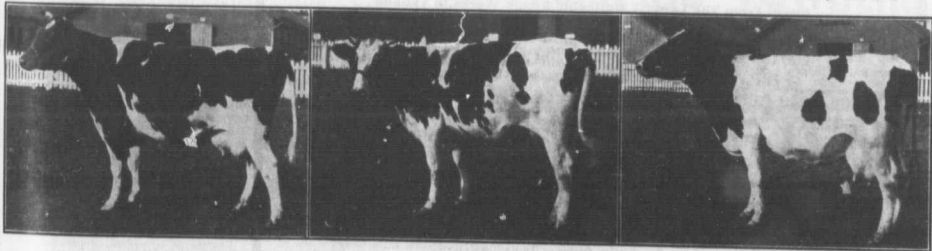
### Milk Fever—A Farmer's Ideas

R. J. Kelly, Oxford Co., Ont.

I believe that milk fever is caused by a severe shock to the nervous system. Such a great change takes place in the cow's system in two or three hours when she changes from an animal producing beef, bone, hair, hide, hoofs, etc., to a milking machine, that is it not any wonder that once in a while the nervous energy which I believe is the main factor in producing milk, breaks down. Especially is this so when her owner helps to make the change greater by drawing a large quantity of milk from her udder, which is as we know contrary to nature.

I cannot say that heavy milkers are more subject to milk fever than the average cow, as our best cows have never had any trouble. The only case of milk fever I have ever had in 17 years' experience with dairy cows was only a good ordinary cow. She never gave over 70 pounds of milk a day in the test that we put her through afterwards.

The air treatment is the only proper one known. The cow I had down with milk fever recovered so quickly under this method of treatment that most of Farm and Dairy readers would hardly believe me if I told how soon she was on her feet. I would here like to say a word about the common practice of giving the cow a dose of salts as soon as she goes down with milk fever for I know that after all that has been printed there are a few who still persist in killing their cows that way. Our V. S. told me of two cases last summer where the fevered cows were dosed before he got to them, and they both died.



All Round Superior Cattle, Winners in the Dairy Test and in the Show Ring, from a Noted Herd of Holsteins

That the west is after high-class eastern dairy stock is shown by the fact that British Columbia secured these three individuals, buying them from the Haley Bros., of Springfield, Ont., at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. From left to right these cattle are: Lady Anggie De Kol 2nd (a daughter of Lady Anggie De Kol Champion female at Toronto in 1911; the other cow is Lantha Jewel Mochkilds 3rd (also won 1st prize at the Guelph Winter Fair and was Senior Champion female at Toronto in 1911. The two former realized \$1,000.00 each; the latter \$800.00. The average test of both of these cows is over 4 per cent butter-fat. It is only about eight years since the Haley Bros. started breeding pure-bred Holsteins.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

# BT SANITARY STEEL STALLS

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**They Give Your Cows a Chance To Make Big Profits For You**

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By the use of the Aligning Device on BT Stalls, the long and short cows are lined up even with the gutter, and so all droppings fall into the gutter, and not on the cattle stand. As a result the cows are always clean.

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**The Sanitary Conditions effected in your stable by BT Sanitary Steel Stalls increases the value of your Dairy Products**

BT Sanitary Stall Equipment, by keeping your cows clean, increases the purity of the milk, and people will gladly pay you a higher price for your milk and butter.

Mr. E. A. Spring, of Woodstock, writes: "An inspection day at our barn, where we recently entertained 300 visitors, one customer, after seeing our magnificent stable, remarked that he would not have anything but our 8 cts. milk even when everyone else was selling for 7 cts.

"I do not regret the expense of your equipment, for the work of caring for the cows is so much easier that it requires no more time now to care for 40 head, than formerly to care for 20."

**GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICES**

If you are interested in reducing the labor and expense of keeping your dairy cows, and want to increase your dairy profits write us today for our stall catalogue. It shows you how BT Stalls save you money every day in the year, how they prevent Abortions, Big Knees, Ruined Udders, Tuberculosis, and many other ailments that cows are liable to. It contains information about the stabling of cattle that is invaluable to the farmers or dairymen.

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We also make Litter Carriers, Water Bowls, Horse Stable Fittings, etc. Mention if you want catalogue.

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

**AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

**You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE at Factory Price**  
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.  
If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$60 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits— to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

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



**T**ALKS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

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

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

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closed shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two others will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for fat, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$60-\$78 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

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

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

### How We Feed Cows

Wm. Stewart, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We feed most of our alfalfa to our dairy cows. We know from experience that alfalfa is the greatest of all clovers as a horse feed but our horses do not get much of it, as our pure bred Ayrshires are always the first consideration on our farm.

For winter feeding we feed alfalfa and grain in connection with ensilage; but not much grain. We grow our ensilage in such a way that there is a great crop of ears and it makes good heavy feeding. I do not know how we would get along without producing milk profitably without alfalfa and ensilage.

### The Practice of In-breeding

"Don't inbreed" This is the counsel handed out by Mr. J. W. Dimick, of the Woodcrest Farm, in New York state, who was visited recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Dimick continued: "There has been too much inbreeding. It is a great temptation to inbreed, if you have strong lines of stuff, but I do not see that you gain much by it. The Jersey cattle to-day are suffering greatly from inbreeding."

"Probably the greatest problem the breeder has to face, is to get outside blood that will properly 'nick' with his stock. If the choice is wrong, one gets a great big setback from which he cannot recover for years.

"It is always wise to experiment on outside stuff first. Try it out in a small way. We send out quite a number of our best Holstein females out to the best bulls in the country, and in this way we get in stock that may ultimately prove valuable and better than we can get in any other way. At least from this practice we have the satisfaction of knowing how this other stuff compares with our own."

### Thoughts on Plowing

J. H. Grisdale, B. S. A., Ottawa, Ont.

Plowing is admittedly the foundation operation in all crop production. Plowing has been performed with many different kinds of plows, and in many different styles. No definite rule can be laid down as to the best method of plowing. A safe rule, however, is to plow only when the soil is in shape, that is when not too wet; this rule, of course, applying to heavy soils only.

Plowing deeply in autumn, turning an upstanding furrow, and plowing shallow in spring, turning a laying or flat furrow, is another general rule, and is applicable to a great variety of soils than the first. Plowing should, in my opinion, be done whenever possible, that is, when a furrow gang plow, using four, or at least three horses. In this way, the cost of the operation is materially reduced.

Deep plow recently put on the market affords a means of performing this operation at times and under conditions where it would probably be impossible for the common mouldboard plow to operate, as for instance, plowing heavy clay lands when late and dry. They are also useful in burying manure, grass or weeds and in exposing heavy soils to the action of the frost, since they leave a very rough surface exposed to the air.

Subsoil plowing is a cultural operation very seldom practiced, and one that should be more frequently performed by the farmer, and serves, as indicated in preceding paragraphs, to open up the upper subsoil and so increase the water containing capacity of the root-holding soil strata. The subsoil plow may to a certain extent be replaced by what is known as the subsoil hook, a cheap, light affair

that can be beam or any between the in the way of three or four soil.—From Committee on

### Some Points

The proper of the dairy, stably combined. S. E. Jones, dairy cattle, south of us, taken to heart, whose stall not worthy of them. Mr. J. "As to the of your stock, air are the wa

### Another First

This Holstein exhibited by A. E. Dominion Exhibition, some quality, with to over the Toronto retained as herd

mate health. T fatal blow. In some cow stalls, and failure abid of such places the blood. Th sluggish, and poisoned by the tary and poorly some decadent might have been well regulated for od bone yards.

A fine looking to behold. It or adding joy to it does not alwa of the herd. Y farm conditions form clean T well trained and warmth and mois these conditions, as important to y

the human indivi which are always "Keep the sta to it that it is an admitted. It s should be cold T men, but these taught us to ven

dangering the d which are always "In this count, took fine on the little ear is exa then clean and cannot be pure siled with stool, of the stock, come the breedin

that can be readily attached to the beam of any plow and passing over between the handles, do a good job in the way of stirring to a depth of three or four inches, the upper sub-soil.—From evidence before Senate Committee on Agriculture.

**Some Pointers on Dairy Stabling**

The proper construction and care of the dairy stable was a point strongly emphasized in a recent address by S. E. Jones, a successful breeder of dairy cattle in the country to the south of us. His words might well be taken to heart by our Canadian breeders whose stables are, in many cases, not worthy of the stock found in them. Mr. Jones said:

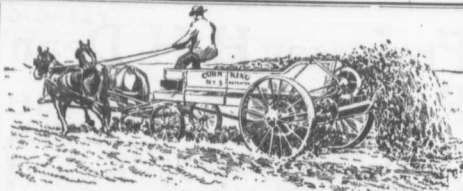
"As to the housing and sanitation of your stock cleanliness and pure air are the watchwords. These pre-

of microbes to be inhaled by the creatures that are housed therein.

"These are commonplace precautions, these matters of cleanliness and ventilation. We understand their significance in the home where people live. The principle does not change when dealing with the dumb brute. The one difference is the two cases is the patience and uncomplaining silence of the dumb animal."

**The Easy Handling of Cement**

Making concrete without mechanical mixers is necessarily hard work. Farm work in concrete will be lightened by using a planned mixing platform of green wood, with an edge of one inch board around the platform to retain water and cement. At the end of each day's work, see that the mixing platform is thoroughly clean-



**What Is Soil Fertility? How Does It Interest You?**

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

**I H C Manure Spreader  
Corn King or Cloverleaf**

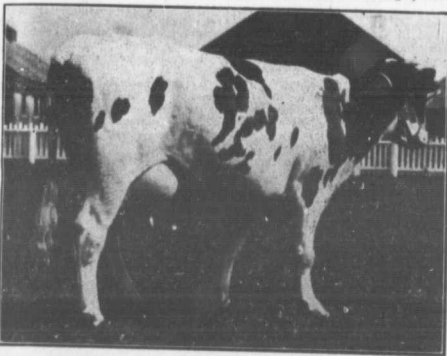
Every farm can be benefited by the use of an I H C manure spreader. It will distribute the manure in an even coat, light or heavy, as may be required. Manure spread in this manner does the most good to the soil at about half the expense and much less than half the work of hand spreading. An I H C manure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

See the I H C local agent or write the nearest branch house for catalogues and information.

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



**Another First Prize Winner—A Good Study in Holstein and Dairy Type**  
This Holstein cow, Pauline Colantha Tensen (12,677), 3 years old, bred and exhibited by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., was winner of first at Toronto Fair and Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1912. Note her extreme smoothness, great substance and excellent udder. Her calf, Pauline Colantha Mercens, is also of No. 1 set over the Toronto market. Her last calf, a bull, dropped August 22nd, will be retained as herd leader at Evergreen Stock Farm.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

note health. The opposite renders a fatal blow. In the reeking filth of some cow stables the germs of disease and failure abide. In the putrid air of such places the lungs cannot aerate the blood. The red blood flows sluggishly, and the delicate tissues, poisoned by the foulness of unsanitary and poorly ventilated stalls, become decadent, and cattle that might have become the pride of the well regulated farm, become emaciated home yards.

A fine looking barn is a good sight to behold. It ornaments the landscape and gives joy to the eyes of an artist, adding wealth to the scenery. But it does not always reflect the health of the herd. You must supply sanitary conditions within. Keep the floors clean. The floors should be well drained and dry. Disease likes warmth and moisture. Filth supplies these conditions. Cleanliness is just as important to your stock as it is to the human individuals of your home.

"Keep the stables ventilated. See to it that an abundance of fresh air is admitted. It is better that the air should be cold than foul. Drafts should be avoided with cattle as with men, but these latter days have taught us to ventilate without endangering the health with drafts which are always dangerous.

"In this country most of our barns look fine on the outside, but far too little care is exercised in keeping them clean and sanitary. The air cannot be pure where the floor is covered with offal or where the excreta of the stock are allowed to become the breeding nest of millions

of that the tools are washed free of adhering cement. A metal-box wheelbarrow for handling concrete makes dumping easier.

When concrete has to be raised any distance it is often handiest to elevate it in buckets or pails, and to use a horse for pulling the ropes. This method greatly lightens the labor of building high silos, of which the top courses are very arduous. Several buckets can be kept available for raising concrete as required, which will allow rapid work to be done. Often labor is saved by having mold faces ready prepared in braced units, about four by 12 feet on the face. These are arranged for sections of walls, etc., without being cut or altered, and save labor when setting up the outer forms for walled structures. A four by 12 feet unit can be used over and over in many positions by simply changing its supports to suit the new cast.

**A Severe Test with Swedes**

For five years the authorities at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have been experimenting with twenty varieties of Swede turnips from all sources. The heaviest average yield per acre were 22.5 tons and 22.41 tons, which were obtained respectively with Carter's Invicta and Carter's Prize Winner.

Your request on a post card to Wylde & Co., 65 Front street East, Toronto, will bring you catalogue and information about Carter's Tested Seeds.

**Are you anxious to save Time and Money on the Work you are doing on your Farm at present and to get Larger Crops from your Farm or Orchard? If so, let us send you Free of Charge our Pamphlets on the use of**

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**Figure yourself what Clearing your Farm is costing now or what you are losing in crops through not clearing**

*Write Us About Arranging Demonstrations*

**CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED**  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

# Professor H. H. Dean Prepares a Course On "Dairying"

HERE is a Course of Education that will appeal to every progressive farmer. It is the experience and knowledge of the most successful dairymen in various parts of the world put into such clear and simple form that it may be readily understood and applied with profit by Canadian farmers.

This course is the crowning achievement of Professor Dean's life—the result of twenty-two years' experience as a teacher, scientist, investigator and practical dairyman. Prof. Dean is one of the most eminent dairy professors in the world, being professor of dairying at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## World's Leading Dairy Farms Visited

Much of the material for the course was gathered from visits to the leading dairy farms of the world in England, Scotland, Holland, and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. There is but one other way to obtain this information. That is, to go abroad yourself and visit these model dairymen. It would be well worth your while, too, but it would cost you a thousand dollars or more.

Among other things, this course explains the marvellously efficient methods pursued by the "Model Farm" of North Holland where the finest Holsteins are kept.

## Two Breeding Systems

This course on "Dairying" also tells about two widely different, yet successful, systems of breeding for milk-producing cows as followed on two Guernsey farms for over forty years. Canadian dairymen should certainly have this information.

But to go into full particulars about this course is impossible in this space. To state the matter briefly, it covers almost everything from the origin and development of dairy cattle and the various needs to modern dairy stock management. The subjects of "Feeding" and "Breeding" are alone worth many dollars to the man who will apply what he learns.

## 5-Year Subscriptions Free

The Course aims to meet two classes of readers: First—Those who are interested in dairying, but who do not care to answer the examination questions. Second—Those who will write on the examination questions at the close of the course. Five year subscriptions to "Canadian Farm" will be given free to the subscriber residing in the Maritime Provinces who makes the highest marks, to the one residing in Ontario and Quebec, and to the one residing in the Western Provinces. You have as good a chance as any one to win a five years' subscription.

This course is a gift that the Publishers of "Canadian Farm" are making to their subscribers. It cost considerably more than you imagine, to secure the rights to print this notable series of articles in "Canadian Farm." It is the biggest thing that any agricultural publication has ever pulled off.

Each week for ten weeks, this series of articles will be continued in "Canadian Farm." Each article will be well illustrated and intensely interesting.

## Can You Answer These?

Just as an experiment see if you can answer the following questions. Then you will have some idea as to whether you know anything in the course for you (10 cents).

1. What is the general outlook for immediately improvement in dairy cattle in Canada?
2. What are the three main theories relating to the origin of species?
3. What is the limit of milk production in Jersey cows?
4. What are the strong and weak points in the Holstein breed? The Jersey? The Holstein?
5. What is the reason for the high percentage of butter fat in Jersey milk? Is this the "upward principle" in breeding? This principle is more important than heredity.
6. Why is it important to look out for "sports" and "mutants" among cows? How would you discover them, there being no noticeable difference in appearance?
7. What is Nutritive Ratio? Why is it so vastly important for dairymen? What are the German, American and O.A.C. Tables of Nutritive Ratio?
8. What is a correct balanced ration for a cow giving 20 lbs. of milk daily?
9. 10. What do the terms "Record of Performance" and "Record of Merit" mean as applied to dairy cattle?
11. What is one satisfactory system of restocking a dairy?

You will be able to answer these questions and scores of others when you've completed the course—read the series of articles faithfully. Just think how largely you will increase your knowledge. Knowledge is power—power to make larger profits.

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Fill in coupon below. Enclose with it 25c. for a three months' subscription, or \$1 for a year's subscription. You will receive the entire series of articles in the three months' subscription.

Other notable articles of interest to progressive farmers will also appear in "Canadian Farm" during the next twelve months. After you've read a couple of issues of this bright, new, informative publication you'll quickly decide to take it permanently.

But the main thing is to send the coupon in right now, so as to get the "Dairying Course" right from the start. Enclose the envelope to

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# HORTICULTURE

## 100 Acres of Apples

Prof. J. W. Orver, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

I have been afraid to plant fall varieties of apples for fear that I could not find a market, or a buyer for the crop from the trees. The shipment of apples at this point are excellent, and I suppose refrigerators cars can easily be obtained. Kindly advise what to do in the fall. Tell me what you would do if you were planting a commercial orchard of 100 acres at this point. Name the varieties, the number of each, the manner in which you do your soil, spacing of trees, and what you think of planting 6x6 and Baldwin 45 feet apart with another variety, say Wagener between, with the purpose of cutting out the Wagener when they began to interfere with the Spy and Baldwin—C. B. S. Middlesex Co. Ont.

It might be well to state at the outset that 100 acres of apples is a big proposition to handle. If my object is to set 100 acres of apples to be run as a financial proposition, I should advise you to set a fair quantity of summer and fall apples. Variety is at the present time, and no doubt will be for a good many years, a strong demand for apples ripening as early as August on the market at the present time for these varieties is largely in the Canadian North-west, although the British market will take them in large quantities as soon as we can learn to put them up properly.

Fall apples which are at the present time being shipped to the Old Country with fair success and which are handled there even more successfully than they are now, are Alexander, Snow, McIntosh and Blenheim. The first two would find a ready sale in the Canadian North-west and coming in as they do after Duchesne that market would be supplied with these varieties for several weeks. Snow, McIntosh, and Blenheim, are all desirable varieties which when properly graded and carefully packed are sure of a ready sale on any market.

The most profitable winter varieties to add to the above list would be, in order of ripening, Greening, Baldwin and Spy. In order of commercial value per acre they would be Baldwin, Greening, Spy. Whether or not you choose the summer and fall varieties will depend to a large extent on the man in charge of the proposition. If he is a thoroughly informed and capable man, he will have no difficulty in putting Alexander and even Duchesne on the Northwest market in first-class condition.

I would plant 16 per cent. each of Duchesne, Snow, Greening and Baldwin, and 10 per cent. each of Alexander, McIntosh and Blenheim.

I would plant Blenheim, Greening, Baldwin and Spy 45 feet apart if the soil is in a good state of fertility, as it should be. Alexander, Snow and McIntosh could be planted 35 feet. Duchesne is a small growing, early bearing tree which can be, if necessary planted between the other varieties. This, however, is not the most convenient arrangement which could be made, because the Duchesne trees being scattered all over the orchard would require much more time spent in spraying and in picking fruit. If the Duchesne were planted in a solid block of several rows at a distance of 30 feet each way, this arrangement would greatly facilitate spraying and the handling of the fruit and would seem to me to be a more practicable than the other method of interplanting.

If, from a financial standpoint, it is necessary to get a return from the ground at an early date, possibly the practice of interplanting

could be used and Wagener would be a useful variety for this purpose as would also Wealthy, or as mentioned above, Duchesne. If it is not necessary from a financial standpoint to make the orchard pay a return beginning as early as the fifth or sixth year, I would not care to do any interplanting at all. Taking the list of varieties submitted above, the average length of bearing would be the eighth or ninth year after planting. Better and larger trees and a less exhausted soil from a financial standpoint, a year of growing nothing but permanent trees on the ground. There is no objection to cropping the land between the rows of trees for the first few years with such crops as, for example, canning factory crops, provided, too, that fertilizer enough is added to make up the additional amount demanded from the soil.

In any case, I consider the best arrangement of trees to be on a square plan. In case you decide to interplant, using fillers, the square or rectangular system allows you to interplant at any distance again at a distance midway between the distance of the fillers and the distance of the permanent trees. It is best to have the permanent trees in solid rows of one variety. Not more than two or three rows of any one variety should be placed together, as there is considerable benefit to the fruit itself and also to the crop of having the trees arranged in such a way as to secure thorough cross-pollination of the blossoms.

## Apples in Boxes

J. W. Brennan, Lincoln Co., Ont.

The demand for sturdy first-class apples is steadily increasing. The demand is greater than the supply. Consumers are willing to pay for a first-class article, whereas culls are hard to dispose of. One reason is the conclusion that box packing for apples is the only method that should be adopted if the sample of apples are up to the standard set for No. 1's.

Manufacturers of apples are ever largely to produce an article that will command the highest price obtainable. Why apple growers continue to grow poor fruit remains a conundrum to me. One reason why retail dealers desire apples packed in barrels is that they can be cheaper in barrels. If there is any money to be made out of apples it is surely up to the producer to get all the profit that there is in it.

## BUILD A REPUTATION

Dealers have been deceived, humbugged and fleeced in buying apples in boxes with attractive labels, but the contents poor and wretchedly packed. It is going to take some extra expense and trouble to command a reputation when one's reputation is established for packing fine flavored, fancy apples, properly packed, you have something to emphasize a big paying demand. I emphasize the word "properly" for unless properly packed you had better stay out of the business.

It is impossible in a short article to explain how to pack. One has learned in a short time. One sees every apple section there are a few who have become proficient in the art of apple packing in boxes. In the meantime, many are learning to produce apples fit to pack in a box.

Form a cooperative association and employ a first-class packer. Pay him a decent salary. Have the work done in the best possible manner. I had your boxes, guarantee every box, spend a few dollars on advertising, and in time you will come to the conclusion that apple growing is a paying business.

Don't forget seeing your friend and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.



**POULTRY YARD**

**Profitable Farm Poultry**

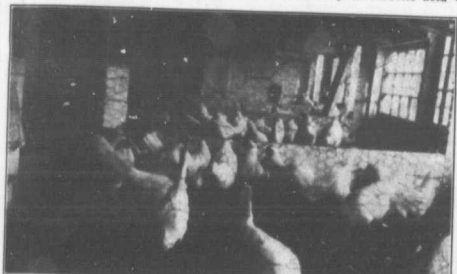
J. S. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.  
Recently I visited the farm of Newton & Durdle at the Eleventh Concession Station, and was very much interested in their poultry. They have large flocks of turkeys, ducks and geese. This year's crop of ducks are just about ready to market, and are big healthy looking birds. Last year they brought 90 cents each. The owners expect to do even better this year. The young ducklets were hatched under hens and afterwards fed on cornmeal, and had at all times a plentiful supply of clean water.

They also have a big flock of turkeys. The young pullets were fed on oatmeal and cornmeal, and are now receiving a daily feed of wheat. One very curious incident was told of a big old gobbler, weighing 25 lbs. or more, who has been mothering a flock of 10 young turkeys all summer. He proudly took the best of care of his

mites are conditions which induce the disease by tending to lower the vitality and disease resisting power of the birds, and thus increasing their susceptibility to attack. Too frequently we find the hens crowded together in some damp little corner of the stable that is never cleaned, and with only one small window for light and with no ventilation. Sunlight is cheap and the greatest known disinfectant. Most germs are destroyed by it within a few hours. Sunlight, fresh air, dryness and cleanliness, with good food, are essential for a healthy flock of fowl. Most of our pens would be better if the size of the windows were doubled. Fresh air can be had freely. Every henhouse should be ventilated even during the coldest weather. The open front hen house is to be recommended. More troubles arise from filthy and ill-ventilated pens than from draughts.

**TREAT THE DRINKING WATER**

A cheap disinfectant for the drinking trough is just enough blue-stone to give an indication of color in the water. One drop of carbolic acid to



**Comfortably Housed, All Ready to Produce Winter Eggs**

It is about time that we make our final selection of early hatched pullets for the laying flock this coming winter and get them in laying quarters; if we have not already done so. The laying flock of Mr. Kenneth Pentland, Peterboro Co., Ont., may be here seen. Mr. Pentland makes a speciality of winter eggs and day-old chicks.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

big family of little ones, allowing no harm to befall them. At night his broad wings would cover them, and in the daytime he led them carefully through the fields and woods. He has them trained now to roost in the trees, going up a little higher every night.

The chickens are Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. The owners consider one breed quite as good as the other for laying or other purposes. A number of hens are hatching ducks, chickens, and turkeys, thus having an average of about 40 laying birds. From these 40 they have an average of 90 eggs a day.

The hens are well fed on corn and wheat, and the owners say "if you do not want your hens to set, feed them well, go out among them often and talk to them, etc. They are sure to set when they get hungry and alone."

**Prevention of Avine Tuberculosis**

J. E. Smith, B. S. A., Norfolk Co., Ont.

A general discussion of tuberculosis in fowl, which disease is superlucially prevalent, was given in Farm and Dairy, page 6, September 12 issue. It was to have been concluded last week, but space did not permit. The following is the conclusion, dealing with the prevention of this disease in poultry:

Tuberculosis is largely preventable. Poorly lighted or poorly ventilated houses, improper or insufficient food, errors in breeding, or the presence of

coarse wheat bran is a good bowel regulator. Chicks will not do so well on it if allowed free access to water.

Don't allow your feed dealer to persuade you to buy any but the best feed for poultry. There is no money in buying a feed just because it is cheap.

I didn't feed my hens at all last fall but they laid well and when killed were as fat as one could wish. The explanation is that there was an alfalfa field right beside the buildings.

—W. A. Rosborough, Peterboro Co., Ont.



**What is Your Idea of a Good Roof?**

Is it something like this? A roof that will resist sparks and burning embers; a roof that will wear as long as good cedar shingles used to wear; a roof that isn't going to be an expense for repairs. You get everything that makes a high-grade roof when you buy

**NEPONSET PAROD ROOFING**  
No Metal to Attract Lightning nor to Rust Out

Over 3,000,000 sq. ft. have been used in the Panama Canal work. Leading Railway Stations are also big users, including the Canadian Pacific. Bought everywhere by farmers for high-grade barns as the best roof value in the market. A big warehouse roofed in 1908 was torn down last summer with the NEPONSET Parod roof in good condition.

NEPONSET Parod does not rust like metal; costs less; lasts longer; gives adequate fire protection; can not rattle and roar. Write today for all the facts and new

**Blue Print Barn Plans—FREE**

You will like these plans as expressing the Canadian idea of a real barn.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 457 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario

Established 1775  
Winnipeg St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.

**CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION**



"My barn that was BURNED was fitted with Crumb's Warriors. If it had not been for the same with which these farmers with whom I should have lost my sheep," writes "E. J. Leonard, Gales, Bermarkston, Mass."

WALLACE B. CRUMB, 56, Perseus Hill, Ave., U.S.A. Canadian office: 414 Pine Street, Montreal. All correspondence should be addressed to the latter office. Write in inquiry if you prefer books in French or English.



**Standard Gasoline Engine**

Everyone sold on a strong guarantee for our catalogue and our catalogues.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Dept. B. LONDON, ONT. Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery in Canada

**For Your Wife's Sake Get an Easy-Running, Easily-Cleaned Separator**

A BUSY FARMER cannot always be on hand to turn the cream separator for his wife. But if the cream separator is a



Standard

his wife will not require the services of a strong, husky man. The makers of the STANDARD have built a separator that any woman can easily turn. A strong arm and a strong back are not necessary to make the STANDARD go. A little energy goes a long way with this machine.

The low supply can of the STANDARD also makes it essentially a woman's separator. If given her choice, no woman would prefer to pour a pail of milk into a supply can at least one foot higher than the STANDARD'S.

Your wife will prefer this machine, too, on account of its sanitary features. Milk from any source cannot reach the neck-bearing. The dry source cannot reach the neck-bearing. The gear, too, is enclosed, and is therefore dust-proof. The discs can be cleaned in a minute's time without the use of a brush.



The "Standard"

But get the STANDARD Cream Separator Catalogue and learn all about the world's greatest separator.

**The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited**

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT. Sales Branches at Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N.B.





**"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"**  
Prevents the Tremendous  
Loss from Flies

Flies cost the Farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually by robbing the growth or maturing of Canada and by greatly reducing the production of their herds and flocks. However, the International Fly Way will keep them off your animals and give them plenty of milk and wool. Know this statement to be true from our own experience.

Flies also cause a great loss of life by spreading disease and by robbing the growth of the animals. The International Fly Way will keep them off your animals and give them plenty of milk and wool. Know this statement to be true from our own experience.

**SAVE YOUR STOCK**

By Using  
**"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"**  
It is positively guaranteed to be effective in driving away flies, mosquitoes, and other insects which annoy and rob their owners' property. It is harmless to the hair and skin and will be found useful to all animals when used according to directions.

When you buy a large quantity of quantities, ask for "International Fly Way" and ask you to test it on your own property.

For Sale at All Dealers.

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD Co. Limited, TORONTO**  
No. 76



**THE BISSELL**  
**DISC HARROW**

will do a better day's work for you tested in the field alongside any other. We know the Bissell will outlast the others, but we want you to see the Bissell at work. But first ask Dyer, Dept. W to mail you our Disc Harrow Catalog.

T. E. Bissell Co. Ltd.  
Elora, Ont. 104

**WANTED**

Experienced Man to take charge of dairy. Must be good buttermaker. Apply to  
**M. GILMOUR & SON,**  
Springfield Farm Dairy, ROSEMERE, QUE.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Colonist Excursions**

**SEPT. 25th to OCT. 10th**  
At Low Rates to Spokane, Wash.; Nelson, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Portland, Ore., etc. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico City.

One-way Second-Class Tickets.  
Proportionate rates from all stations in Ontario to above and other points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Idaho, Mexico, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, Utah and Washington.

**HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS**

**SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP GOING DATES**

**OCTOBER 7 to NOVEMBER 9**  
TO POINTS IN TEMAGAMI, ETC.  
**OCTOBER 17 to NOVEMBER 9**  
to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Pictou, Midland, Lakehead, Severn to North Bay inclusive. Argyle to Coburns inclusive. Lindsay to Hall's Sound inclusive. Adakawaka to Parry Sound inclusive. All tickets valid for return until Thursday, December 15th, 1912, except to points reached by steamer lines Tuesday, November 13th.

Full particulars, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. B. DUFF, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

**Prizes for Best Dairy Herds**

The directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association are distributing circulars announcing the conditions under which the dairy herds' competition, which has created so much interest in recent years, will be continued this year. Liberal prizes are being offered as follows:

To the patrons of these factories who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th largest amounts of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1912, from herds of 8 to 14 cows inclusive, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3.

To the patrons who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th largest amounts of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1912, from herds of 15 cows or over, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3.

To the patrons of creameries who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th largest amount of Lutter fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario, from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1912, from herds of 8 to 14 cows inclusive, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3.

To the patrons who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th largest amounts of butter-fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario, from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1912, from herds of 15 cows or over, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3.

**SPECIAL MEDALS**  
A Silver Medal (value \$10) to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of milk per cow in either class.

A Bronze Medal (value \$10) to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of butter-fat per cow in either class.

**THE RULES**  
No herd of fewer than eight cows will be allowed to compete.

Figures must be taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, and the number of cows and the total and average amounts of milk or butter-fat must be certified to by the cheese or butter maker, and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery.

The average amount of milk or butter-fat per cow must be calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which milk or cream is sent to the factory during the season of six months, May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1912.

No substitution of one cow for another will be allowed. Further details may be obtained from the secretary, F. Hens, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, Ont.

**Prevent a Kicker**

W. O. Morris, Halton Co., Ont.  
I won't have a kicking cow around the place. I am not fond of milking even quiet cows and I certainly would not be bothered with a kicker. Not that I would sell a good cow that had an inclination to kick. It is so easy to cure them that there would be no excuse for such radical action. I have only had one real bad kicker, but I cured her easily.

I took a good long trunk strap, buckled it around the body just ahead of the book bones with a kick strap. A cow will never kick with a strap so arranged around her. After a few times one will only have to lay the strap across her back, and the cow will never budge. This method of curing a kicker is easy and humane.

It is worth while knowing that oats are worth approximately 33 cents per bushel, and corn approximately 63 cents per bushel for feed, when bran is worth \$20 per ton. It often pays to sell oats and buy bran or corn.—O. R. Barnes, Minnesota.

**Herdsmen Wanted**

Thoroughly capable of taking charge of stable of 150 cows, producing Certified Milk. Good wages to right man. Apply in person or by letter to

**J. BINGHAM,**  
Manager Ottawa Dairy Limited  
OTTAWA, CANADA

**Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Canada**

The best grain and dairy district in the North-West—cheap lands, 100,000 acres within 5 miles of Qu'Appelle, old establishment upwards, easy terms. \$1.00 an acre down on C.P.R. Main Line. Full information and illustrated pamphlet by Secretary—Qu'Appelle Publicity Association, Qu'Appelle, Sask., who will gladly furnish all further details.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

**DYER THE FENCE MAN**

Makes a Big Hit with His Farmer Friends at the Exhibition



Dyer's Big Exhibit at Toronto was a Favorite Gathering Place for Visitors. Did You See It?

**HUNDREDS** of Dyer's satisfied customers shook hands with the genial "Fence Man" at Toronto Exhibition this year. Thousands of others who have been following Dyer's sensational price-cutting advertising in the papers took this opportunity to meet him face to face, seeing for themselves that Dyer DOES give "the square deal," and also that his goods are even bigger dollar-saving bargains than he says they are.

Now, I want you stay-at-homes to realize for yourselves the mighty big values I am giving in every one of my lines. I am proud of them, and you will be delighted with my money-saving proposition. Remember, Dyer PAYS THE FREIGHT, and guarantees absolute satisfaction or your money back.

**HERE ARE MY LINES:**  
All you have to do is to mark the ones you want my "out-to-the-bone" prices on. Clip out the advertisement, write your name and address at the side, mail in a 1c. envelope to me, and I'll write you at once.

- DYER'S CELEBRATED FARM FENCING.**—Sold for less than any other fencing on the market this year.
- DYER'S GATES.**—All patterns and sizes for farm and lawn.
- DYER'S IRON FENCING** in 10 different designs, for up-to-date farm residences, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc.
- DYER'S ORNAMENTAL LAWN FENCE.**—Handsome enough for a millionaire—low-priced enough for any pocketbook.
- DYER'S POST-HOLE DICER.**—Angers, Fence Tools. Strong, serviceable, best models.
- DYER'S DURABLE ROOFING.**—And
- DYER'S SPECIAL ROOFING.**—Long Fibre wool; pure rock asphalt base.
- DYER'S STOP-A-LEAK.**—To mend leaks in roofs, around chimneys, ventilators, etc. 36c a stick by mail.
- DYER'S CELEBRATED OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR.**—Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg.
- DYER'S NEW TONGUELESS DISC HARROW.**—Avoids swing and pounding of tongue. Stops wear and tear on horses, big, even crops. Easy on the horse, easy on the man, easy on the pocketbook.
- DYER'S STEEL WHEELS AND WAGONS.**—Handy and everlasting. Something no farm should be without.

Write to-day. My prices are ready for you.  
**DYER, THE FENCE MAN, DEPT. L, TORONTO, ONT.**

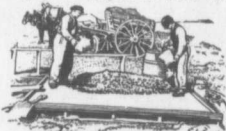
# Why should I use "What Can Do With Concrete?"

**N**O FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

## "WHAT IS CONCRETE?"

**C**ONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the con-



crete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble, actually makes it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash outlay is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by yourself and your regular help. This allows you to take advantage of dull seasons, when you would otherwise be idle. The mixing and placing is simple, and full directions are contained in the book which we will send you free.



Concrete is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly.

the book which we will send you free.

## "WHAT CAN I USE CONCRETE FOR?"

**C**ONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step

on the porch, or making a few fence posts, or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete for small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build of concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in **FIRST COST** than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

**Y**OU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.



Our mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

## "Why Should I Use Canada Cement?"

**W**ere the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," containing all the information that the farmer could need. We have made a special effort to give the farmer's

## CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.

550 Herald Building, Montreal.

Please send me, free, your book: "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," and full particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest.

My name is .....

Address .....

ers of Canada not only the best cement that can be made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$500 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmer's needs is in better position to give you a farmer-satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.

**Y**OU should use "CANADA" Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.

**I**f you haven't received a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY**  
Farmers' Information Bureau  
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, Que.



This sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.



This book of 108 pages, handsomely bound, is illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmer's uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

My sheep pen is a feed passage in a rack on each side of a door in the rack. One can go from the pens. I also have divided into almost for instance, those put in so as to host of eight feet wanted. When a penned off with two

Sometimes my eight or 10 enclosed the young lambs by other sheep. A few days old pens and several of by taking out a bur When the lambs

Our Expe  
Jos. Glenn

In the sun an acre to a grown potato and had been a fine growth summer was cutting on 29 5th October som nicely at last cutting it. The field had four inches w severe cold w much for it, a root was le that an acre to



## Cement M

Mixing Cement many of us know simple mixer he W. O. Morse, H kind that might by a few farmer getting around n same right along with variety through unsatc this spring, b since. At this not more than ce has not yet beg we have had rai ance.

(Note.—We w Glenn try a h falls than the Grimm or Can Editor.)

## Sherbrook

A two-day dai at the recent Shibition. It res

let-J. W. Logan, Ayrshire .....  
led-A. Plannet, Ayrshire, .....  
toins, Ayrshire, .....  
led-A. L. Riches, .....  
brook, Holstein .....  
ed-A. L. Riches, .....  
brook, Holstein .....  
This test was ows were exhibit ed Logan's Ayrshire, has won the for best Ayrshire in succession, Ph erming 2nd in her

## Well Arrang

Joe, Simpson,

My sheep pen is a feed passage in a rack on each side of a door in the rack. One can go from the pens. I also have divided into almost for instance, those put in so as to host of eight feet wanted. When a penned off with two

Sometimes my eight or 10 enclosed the young lambs by other sheep. A few days old pens and several of by taking out a bur When the lambs

**Our Experience with Alfalfa**  
 Jos. Glennie, Portage La Prairie  
 Dist., Man.

In the summer of 1910 we sowed an acre of alfalfa on land that had grown potatoes two previous years and had been well manured. It made a fine growth, wintered well, and last summer was cut three times, the first cutting on 29th June and the last on 5th October. It had begun to blossom nicely at each cutting. At the last cutting the mower was run high. The field had made a growth of about five inches when winter set in. The severe cold without snow proved too much for it, and last spring hardly a root was left alive. It is strange that an acre that we sowed last sum-

I put a burde across one end of the pen. There are holes in the hurdle for the lambs to get through. In a small rack the lambs can get feed whenever they wish. I feed them all the oats, hay and mangolds they will eat.

**Study the Horses Head**

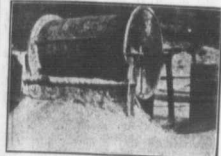
C. W. Gurney, Brant Co. Ont.  
 In no way can we arrive sooner at a horse's disposition than by study-

ing its head. I have found that a nervous disposition is indicated by a large dilated nostril, large prominent eyes, and a general icanness over the whole head. With abuse a head such as this will readily develop into a kicker or balk. The man who would own such a horse must be a good horseman. Such a horse will be enduring and intelligent.

We are all acquainted with the horse with a mulish head, nostrils too

small, eyes too small, and a stubborn horse every time. I have noticed that when a horse's face rounds out too quickly at the lips it is almost a certain indication of a balker.

Please find enclosed \$1.00 to pay my subscription to Farm and Dairy for one year. Truly, Farm and Dairy beats them all in its field of usefulness.—A. A. Powers, Durham Co., Ont.



**Cement Mixing Made Easy**

Mixing cement is a back-breaking job as many of us know to our sorrow. The simple mixer here illustrated, owned by W. O. Morse, Halton Co. Ont. is of a kind that might be purchased cooperately by a few farmers and be the means of getting around much hard labor.

mer right alongside of it, and of the same variety (Turkistan), came through unscathed, made a fine start this spring, but has done poorly since. At this date, 15th July, it is not more than eight inches high, and has not yet begun to blossom. And we have had rain and heat in abundance.

[Note.—We would suggest that Mr. Glennie try a harder variety of alfalfa than the Turkistan, such as Grimm or Canadian Variegated.—Editor.]

**Sherbrooke Dairy Test**

A two-day dairy test was conducted at the recent Sherbrooke, Que., Exhibition. It resulted as follows:

	Lbs. Per Cent	Milk. Fat. Pts.
1st—J. W. Logan, Howick, Ayrshire	83	4.2
2nd—A. Phaneuf, St. An- toine, Ayrshire	81.5	3.8
3rd—A. L. Riches, Sher- brooke, Holstein	81.7	3.7
4th—E. Riches, Sher- brooke, Holstein	79.5	2.9

This test was conducted after these cows were exhibited in their several classes. Logan's cow, Ardye Carny, has won the sweepstakes prize for best Ayrshire female, two years in succession, Phaneuf's Reine 2nd coming 2nd in her class.

**Well Arranged Sheep Shed**

Mr. Simpson, Halton Co. Ont. My sheep pen is 25 by 40 feet, with a feed passage in the centre and a rack on each side of passage. I have a door in the racks every 10 feet, so one can go from the passage into the pens. I also have gates or hurdles in the pens so that the space can be divided into almost any size of pens. For instance, those hurdles can be put in so as to have the pens four or eight feet wide, or any size wanted. When a ewe and lamb, she is penned off with the lambs for a day or two.

Sometimes my pen is divided into eight or 10 enclosures. This saves the young lambs from getting abused by other sheep. When the lambs are a few days old I put them in larger pens and several of them in a pen by taking out a hurdle or two. When the lambs are two weeks old

**THE SARNIA FENCE CO.**  
 SARNIA, ONT.

Direct from  
**FACTORY**  
 to  
**FARMER**

**ROYAL FARM FENCING**

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, who have the largest fence plant in Canada, market their entire product direct to the farmer. Our policy eliminates travelling salesman's expenses, we keep no open accounts with anyone, we pay no commissions to agents, and our prices are not dominated by the fence combine. THE FARMER gets the benefit of this enormous saving in the price. There is no middle man provided for in our prices. When we first saw how we could sell a good fence at such a low price, he appeared to look on our plan with suspicion as he could not understand in Canada in three years proves that, we have not only the lowest price, but the best fence made in Canada to-day. Agents request our direct from manufacturer to farmer policy, and attack the quality of Royal fence endeavoring to induce you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a commission. We have but one price to every large order received. THE FOLLOWING IS OUR GUARANTEE:

IF YOU FIND FOR ANY REASON THAT THE FENCE RECEIVED BY YOU IS NOT OF THE BEST HARD STEEL WIRE, FULL GOVERNMENT GAUGE NUMBER NINE, THE BEST GALVANIZING, THE MOST PERFECTLY WOVEN FENCE YOU EVER PURCHASED AT ANY PRICE, YOU ARE AT LIBERTY TO RETURN IT, AND WE WILL PAY CHARGES BOTH WAYS AND REFUND EVERY CENT OF YOUR MONEY.

Our stock is all bright and fresh, stored in enormous warehouses, and we ship all orders the same day they are received, no matter how large.

5-40 Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Price per rod	17c.	9-40 Same as 9-40, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod	29c.
6-40 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod	19c.	10-40 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 13 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 6, 8. Price per rod	31c.
7-40 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod	21c.	11-40 Has 11 line wires 54 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 6, 8. Price per rod	35c.
8-34 Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 13 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 2, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 8. Price per rod	25c.	15-60P. Stock and Poultry Fence. Has 15 line wires, 60 in. high, 25 stays to the rod; top and bottom No. 9. Alling 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod	35c.
8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8. Price per rod	26c.	Staples, galvanized, 1½ in. per box 50 lbs.	\$1.40
7-40 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8. Price per rod	22c.	Barb wire (soft), 25 lb. coil, each	75c.
8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8. Price per rod	27c.	Barb wire, galvanized (two point), 80 rod spools, each	\$2.00
8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8. Price per rod	27c.	STRETCHER—An all-iron stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra paid with fence orders only	\$7.50

Farm Gate, made of 1½" tubing, fitted with all No. 9 wire, 12 x 48. Each	\$4.00	Farm Gate 13 x 48 Each	\$4.25	Farm Gate 14 x 48 Each	\$4.50	Waik Gate 3½ x 48	\$3.00
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The above prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station (electric and boat lines not included), except when ordered shipped with fence.

Customers in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the North-West may deduct 10c per rod from the above prices of fence. Write on, tell us what style you want, and we will tell you what your fence will cost you after paying your freight. We have never yet found a locality in the Dominion of Canada where our price with the freight added was not less by a good margin than your local dealer or agent will ask you.

Remit Cash with your order by Registered Letter, Post Office or Express Order.

**The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.**

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

**FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford Ontario, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

**1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10 a year.** Advance payment. For each country in Europe, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Renewal of subscription of subscribers are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

**2. REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$10. We always add 25 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

**4. ADVERTISING** rates are printed on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

**5. WE WRITE FOR MEMBERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not on lists in arrears, and sample copies, is over 15,000 to 17,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with the same confidence as to our advertisers' reliability. We try to add to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any advertiser have come to be dissatisfied with the treatment we will investigate any of our advertisements fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements under the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through our columns. We will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include the words, "See your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one month from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

### MILKING AND LABOR

"How many cows do you milk?" is a question frequently asked by a prospective hired man. His desire to employ with us is very apt to be in the inverse ratio to the size of our dairy herd. The hired man's antipathy to milking may be due largely to the fact that on many farms the milking is considered a part of the chores and done after six o'clock at night. But many laboring men so dislike milking that they will not hire for those of us who have dairy herds even when we make a practice of having the milking finished before six o'clock at night. What are we going to do about it?

The hired man who so strenuously objects to milking cows by hand, might take pleasure in looking after a milking machine. In recent issues

of Farm and Dairy have been given experiences of dairy farmers in both Canada and the United States with mechanical milking; and without exception the milking machine has been a success.

Many of us have been inclined to view the milking stage, a machine whose value is still to be demonstrated. The fact that the machine has worked so successfully with dairy farmers here in Canada and with hundreds of farmers in the United States, should be proof enough that this machine has already demonstrated its right to a place on the dairy farm. We are told that in Scotland, where labor is more abundant and cheaper than in Canada, practically all of the large herds are milked by these machines. In New Zealand dairymen consider milking machines as much a part of their equipment as we do a binder of ours.

Those of us to whom the labor problem is presenting ever increasing difficulties would do well to investigate the merits of mechanical milking. From what we have heard of it we believe that a milking machine would be a profitable investment for any dairyman with 30 or more cows, and we have heard of dairy farmers here in Canada who are using it successfully on smaller herds.

### HOW THEY WOULD SQUEAL

All over Ontario, as well as in most of the provinces of Canada, there are water powers of great value, the rights to which were deeded away by the Government to private parties on most indefensible conditions before the public awoke to their value. In older Ontario there are few water powers that are not now in the hands of private parties who in many cases have made, or are making, fortunes from their use and at the public expense. Many others, however, are still lying idle, but are held at enormous figures, and thus the public is being debarred from the benefit of their use. We have in mind one water power in Eastern Ontario the lease of which the Government granted to private parties for one hundred years at two dollars a year, or a total of two hundred dollars. This lease is now being held at a valuation of two hundred thousand dollars.

Last October considerable excitement was made when it was announced that private parties had acquired control of the Chats Water Power on the Ottawa River. The price paid for this water power was less than two thousand dollars. Later, the Ontario Government expropriated this land and property comprised in this sale. Now Messrs. Hartley & O'Connor, its owners, have filed a claim against the Government for \$3,000,000 compensation. This, they claim, is the value of the 50,000 horse-power that they state can be developed at this falls.

It is in such simple ways as this that many millionaires have been created in the past. They have gained control of natural resources which properly belonged to the people and

thus have been enabled to become wealthy at the expense of the public, either by reselling their rights at enormous profits or by charging the public excessive prices for their use.

There is a simple way in which the eye teeth of monopolies of this character can be pulled and the rights of the public be protected. At present these water powers are either not taxed at all or the land around them is being taxed at farm land values. If the Government needs to do is to impose a tax on the value of water powers and at the same time require the owners to set their own valuations on them with the understanding that the Government shall have the right to purchase the water powers at the valuation set. On this basis the Chats water power would be taxed on a valuation of \$3,000,000. By the imposition of such a tax the Government could readily break the monopolies now enjoyed by the owners of these water powers and the public rights would be protected.

### OUR RENTING SYSTEM

"No, sir, I didn't sow a bit of clover last spring. Think of the price of it. I'm not working for the owner of this farm, I'm working for myself." In these words we heard a tenant on an Oxford county farm express himself at a farmers' picnic not long ago. On further consideration we began to think that perhaps the tenant was equally worthy of sympathy. This tenant was renting his 100 acres on a lease that could be cancelled at any time. He would rather have taken his farm for a period of five or six years, but the landlord was not willing to rent on that basis.

The short lease is the weak point in the system of renting farms that is most commonly practiced here in Canada. If a tenant fertilizes and tills his land as he should, he should be given an opportunity to reap the rewards of his industry. This he cannot be sure of doing on a yearly lease. Hence, the run-down condition of many of the farms in the hands of tenants. In England, Scotland, and the countries of central Europe, we find whole countries which practically every farm has been in the hands of tenants for the last 100 years. And yet the fertility of these farms is not only kept up, but is being continually increased. And here is the secret. Leases there are made out in some cases for periods of 50 years or more. No farms are leased on the yearly basis. Both owners and tenants recognize this latter system as bad.

Those of us who have farms for lease should not bind our tenants down too closely as to their farm practice, but we should make some agreement with them as to the length and kind of rotation to be followed. We should ourselves supply the alfalfa and clover seed; and commercial fertilizers if they are to be used. And then with a long time lease and fair play between tenant and owner we would not need to be so frightened to rent our farms. But

above all things we must have longer leases, or dissatisfied tenants such as the Oxford county man to whom we referred will be common.

### NOT GOOD ENOUGH

In the big factory of the National Cash Register Company is the following motto hung in a place where all workmen will see it every day: "Good enough, is an enemy of the best." We farmers might well hang a print of this motto in the stable, in the living-room of the house, in the hired man's bedroom, and in our own.

We find that the cattle have got into the grain because the fence was fixed "good enough." We find that crop yields have been unsatisfactory because we bought seed that we considered "good enough," although we knew it was not the best. How many of us have neglected to renew our subscription to our agricultural paper, or to attend the Institute meeting, where the best farmer in many counties was to speak, because we thought that we could farm "good enough?"

We follow the "good enough" proposition in our duties as citizens, too. We have known elections to be run on the cry, "Let well enough alone." And many of us have been foolishly enough to vote for the "good enough" ticket without ever inquiring as to the possibilities of having something better.

A contented state of mind is a fine thing. But a little discontent that will lead us to strive for better things to make our ideal "the best there is" is a finer thing. And remember—"Good enough, is an enemy of the best."

### EXERCISE THE BULL

"One cannot improve on Nature." This is an old saying, but not strictly correct. In a few instances we farmers have gone Nature one better. Our dairy cows that yield such abundant returns, in a state of nature would be merely producing enough milk to feed a calf. The difference in production is due to the interference of man who by scientific breeding, weeding, and better feeding, has vastly improved the money making powers of the cow. But we can carry artificial conditions altogether too far in our dealings with the live stock on the farm.

One place where many of us are most decidedly stretching the point is in the care of the herd bull. The following instance that came under the notice of one of our editors recently could be duplicated in almost every section in Ontario where dairy cattle are reared. We were looking over the stables of a farmer in the Eastern Ontario dairy section, and in a dark corner, in a small box stall, we found the herd bull, a two-year-old. "He has never been outside of that stall except for use," said the owner. We then stepped outside ourselves. To us the pure air and the sunlight were a relief after the dark, close stable. That bull would have enjoyed the air and sunlight quite as much as we, and would be much more healthy and vigorous outside

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## XLVI

Who really foots the bill for advertising?

Is it you? the manufacturer? the salesman? the storekeeper? the customer? or is it low quality that pays for advertising?

Every maker of automobiles, plows, or any other article is using his best brains to manufacture his wares as economically as possible and to put them into your hands with the least possible cost to himself. If advertising were an expense instead of an investment that pays him well he would stop it instantly!

A certain clothing house eight years ago did an annual business of \$3,000,000, and the cost of selling their goods amounted to 8 per cent. Good advertising since then has increased their annual business to \$15,000,000, and the cost of selling, including advertising expenditures, has come down to 5 per cent. Their salesmen are earning much more money and the advertising has enabled them to do it, because while their commissions are smaller their sales are made easier and more than trebled in volume.

Dead stock or goods that won't sell is the cause of most failures amongst retail stores. Good advertising is the best possible assurance that goods will sell.

On everything you buy, you pay for three things: The raw material, the cost of making, the cost of selling. So if you choose you can say that you "pay" for the machinery that makes good shoes cost you less than they did 20 years ago. In the same way you "pay" for the advertising, which enables the manufacturer to increase his business, to put better value into his shoes.

If you choose you may say that the manufacturer "pays" for the advertising, which swells his dividends by diminishing the expenses of selling his goods. Advertising usually lessens the cost of articles as measured by their quality.

You don't consider the buttons on your clothes as an expense, because to get along without them would be vastly more expensive.

The manufacturer does not consider as an expense the \$5,000 machine which saves him \$10,000 in three years' running.

It costs money to sell goods. The most costly way to sell goods is to store them and wait for purchasers to come. The least expensive way is to tell the public about them by advertising.

The Curtis Publishing Co. put it nicely when they say that good advertising is paid for by everybody and by nobody. By everybody, because we all bear our share in earning the money with which business is carried on, and by nobody, because advertising is a labor-saving method of selling goods.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

than cooped up in that small, dark stall.

We expressed our ideas on the subject to our farmer friend, and he agreed with us. "But," said he, "help is so scarce nowadays that it's too much trouble to exercise the bull."

When we consider the value of the sire in the herd it would seem that help would have to be very much scarcer than it is now to make it unprofitable to give the bull such attention as would make him most vigorous and useful. It would not take long to erect a well fenced paddock near the stables. Anyway, we should exercise him if we have to walk him up and down the road. It doesn't pay to get too far away from Nature.

## A Navy Advocated

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of August 22nd, under heading, "A Fearful Expenditure," you take up the question which seems to be uppermost in people's mind, viz., the navy, and it seems that the Rev. B. J. Hutehew, in his budget sermon, has touched the fuse off and you are ringing the alarm. I am inclined to think if this good gentleman who, with so many hundreds more in our land, excellent persons could take up the reins of government, they possibly would change their tune for one that would blend with their responsibility when the life of the nation was in the balance with the budget.

Again you say "Are we in Canada going to be drawn into this maelstrom, etc., which is one of the greatest curses of older countries." I must confess my ignorance of such, for I have never read or heard such before, for those who privilege it has been to see military and navy manoeuvres, jubilees and coronations, bearing such patriotic airs, would it ever appear to one that these onlookers (who never seem to tire of waiting and cheer till they are hoarse) are under a curse. How marvellously Great Britain has grown under such conditions till she is the proudest of all nations, and when thrones are tottering the monarchs flee to Great Britain for protection. That is not all. How secure we have long felt when a storm is brooding and a war cloud is hanging over the land. We have been too ready to declare its nothing to do with us, and so get between the folds of the old lady's skirt.

"Let us proclaim in no uncertain manner our desire for peace!" How do you propose to secure us that peace? May I be bold enough to ask. All the howling Peace! Peace! will turn one shot of the enemies, nor all the sermons that may be shot off will change that indomitable law of Nature: "The survival of the fittest." Germany says the best guarantee of peace is to prepare for war. So let's play up and put our shoulder to the wheel.

And you call it waste by putting our hard earned dollars into engines of destruction!" In other words I am wasting my money in purchasing fire-arms to protect my property.

The "misery." This of course we know is the inevitable consequence of war. But to be plunged into that humiliating abject misery that awaits a Canada with no navy, "God's Land deliver us!" My Scotchman is that kind that divide our good heritage among the other nations.

"What we have we'll hold!" So here's to a sure steel-bound Empire, by Jingo. E. N. Howlett.

Lake Edward, N.B.

## Live Stock in Saskatchewan

P. M. Bredt, Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan is always looked on as the great wheat province of the Dominion. If we are to continue to sustain that reputation we must have a big live stock industry to keep up that wheat and to sustain soil fertility. Our government is endeavoring to encourage the live stock industry, with the result that there is now three or four times as much pure bred stock in the country as a few years ago.

We are encouraging our breeders to hold annual sales of pure bred stock. These sales hitherto have been held at Regina, but from now on they will be held at various points in the province. We are going to take the bull sale to the farmer, not the farmer to the sale. In order to introduce community breeding, which we consider the best breeding, we are encouraging the introduction of good beef blood in certain sections and dairy blood in those sections best suited to dairying.

**CRIMINAL METHODS IN FARMING**  
Our system of grain farming practised here in Saskatchewan is robbing the soil of its fertility and we are robbing future generations. This system must be stopped some day. We must preach the advantages of mixed farming. On the Portage Plains our grain production is just one-half of what it was when the land was first broken. There are a large number of poor settlers coming to us who must of necessity grow grain at first to get a start. Lots of them know so little about farming that wheat growing is all they can really do. Under different conditions the farming methods of 90 per cent. of Saskatchewan farmers should be made a criminal offence.

In remedying this system, our live stock men must show that they are alive themselves. We must not depend too much on the Government for salvation. First of all we must have cooperation in breeding. At most breeders' meetings there is routine business, but nothing to stimulate interest. Government assistance, both Provincial and Federal, should be of such a nature as to help us to help ourselves. Personally I believe that demonstration farms would be of much value.

## Competition Stimulates Improvement

One does not really know where the weak or strong points of one's farm be until the farm has been entered in competition with other good farms and carefully scored, point by point. The Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy in the last four years have enabled many dairy farmers to "really know" their farms. Competitors have found where improvements are needed. Many have learned the lessons learned and are eager to attest to the advantage of our competitions. Future competitions should be taken advantage of by a much larger number of our dairy farmers who have participated in the past two competitions.

## Clay B. and T. Machinery

Will you kindly tell me through Farm and Dairy where I can obtain clay brick and tile machinery?—C. H. T. Norfolk Co., Ont.

The only two manufacturers in Canada for this class of machinery are Baird & Co., Park Hill, and the Berg Machinery Co., Toronto.

I like Farm and Dairy very much as it is full of useful information of all kinds for us farmers. I think it is to Canadian farmers what the North British Agriculturist is to the Scottish farmers—a household necessity.—Rolert Graham, Simcoe Co., Ont.

DE LAVAL  
CREAM  
SEPARATORS

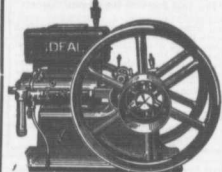
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Grain Grinders, Water Hoists, Steel  
Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.  
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KILLS RATS AND MICE

THIS IS RAT TALK No. 5

There are  
500,000,000 RATS IN THIS COUNTRY

Mr. Practical Man: You know "The Rule of the Road." You know "THE 'KEEP TO THE RIGHT'" If you want to get rid of your share of these Five Hundred Million Rats, you must "Keep to the Right." You must use the Right weapon of destruction.

## RAT CORN

IS THAT WEAPON

We are pleased to inform you that Rat Corn has done wonderful work for us. The Rats have entirely disappeared. Only seen once during the past six weeks. We used Rat Corn according to directions. Send four boxes more.

Yours very truly,  
Buffalo Flour Milling Co.  
Rat Corn kills Rats and Mice sure. Rat Corn will not kill cats, dogs or man. Rat Corn unmakes Rats and Mice; no bad odors.

Ask your dealer, or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay by mail on 25c. 50c and \$1.00 cans  
Send for only by  
CANADIAN RAT CORN CO. LTD.  
195 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

**THE SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKERS**

**If You Keep 20 or More Cows You Want You to Have This Free Book**

It shows the Sharple's Mechanical Milkster at work in large dairies; tells what other dairymen think of these wonderful machines; shows how much more profit you can make on every quart of milk your cows yield; proves that cannot possibly injure the finest animals; shows how it completely solves the milking problem; frees you from this most irksome job; makes you independent of "hired help"; your dairy profits. The Sharple's is the only mechanical milkster having:

**"The Teat Cup with the Upward Squeeze"** absolutely preventing congestion and swelling of the teats; removes the last stimulant block in the way of mechanical-milkster success. Read what Henry Fiddlen, Groun, Conn., Bradford House Farms, Groun, Conn., and owners of one of the highest priced dairy most profitable investments that we have ever made on this farm.

Write for Free Catalog to  
**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
 Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Agencies Everywhere

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory in Western Ontario, where patrons deliver their milk. Investigate and purchase. Apply Box 27, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY**

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

**PROMPT RETURNS**  
 Established 1854  
**The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
 Toronto, Ont.

**FARMERS GET BUSY**



Buy a Shure Shut Tile Machine and make your own Concrete Tile this Fall. They are working successfully in all parts of the country. Price \$25.00.

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

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**  
 FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulley, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. all stock very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. E.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

**WANTED**

**GOOD SECOND HAND CHURN,** five hundred pound capacity. State particulars. Box T., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Creamery Department**

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

**Sampling Churned Cream**

C. F. Parkinson, Haldimand Co., Ont. We have very little trouble with cream coming to the factory in a churned condition. When such is the case, however, after the cream has been emptied into the weigh can at the factory, I take particular pains in stirring this cream so as to get a true sample.

Before testing I take the sample jar and put it in a pan of very hot water and stir the sample until it is thoroughly mixed and runs like fresh cream. Then I take a sample of the cream at once, before the fat has a chance to separate. I find this a very satisfactory way of testing churned cream.

**Collection of Samples**

M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont. I follow the plan of taking approximately quantitative samples of cream from each delivery and testing once a month. Some of my patrons deliver their own cream. As each delivery of cream is made a sample is put in a cream bottle bearing the patron's name. The bottles are arranged on movable shelves near the receiving door.

Most of the cream, however, is collected by a man with a motor truck. He carries a small case of sampling tubes. As each patron's cream is collected he takes individual samples. On his return to the creamery these individual samples are put in the composite sample bottles.

I prefer this plan to sending my composite sample bottles out on the road. If the latter method were practised the samples would quickly deteriorate in quality. Evaporation also would be excessive.

**Dairy Station Opened**

The new Dominion Dairy Station at Finch, Ont., was opened for the reception of milk on August 23rd. The supply of milk comes from the patrons of two small factories, which were competing with each other, but which were purchased by the Dairy Commissioner for the Department of Agriculture last spring.

The new building is situated in the village of Finch, and is of cement concrete construction, with a complete drainage system, including septic tanks for handling the waste products. It is equipped for the manufacture of both cheese and butter, with a cool curing room for cheese, and a refrigerator for butter. Provision is made for pasteurizing the whey and other up-to-date requirements.

The factory proper will be operated on a regular commercial basis, and it is hoped that the building and its equipment, as well as the management, will serve as a model for the guidance of those who may be inclined to replace the old makeshift factories which are too much in evidence in some parts of Ontario. At the same time the station will afford facilities for carrying on experimental work. This is the first establishment of the kind in Canada. The building has been planned and its erection supervised entirely by the staff of the Dairy Division. Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, assisted by J. G. Boothard, has been in charge of the work. It is expected that a formal opening and picnic will be held at an early date.

The Honourable Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the establishment of another dairy station in the county of Brome, which is to be of similar character, but to deal more particularly with matters relating to the creamery industry.

**"Keeping up the Cream Supply"**

F. A. Keyes, Waterloo Co., Ont. Many ways might be suggested for the factory owner to keep up the cream supply during the winter months. The matter must see to it that he is turning out a first-class article in order that he may secure the top price. He must have reliable men on the road collecting the cream, who will go over the routes regularly, no matter how cold the weather or the roads may be; also to look after the small patron as well as the larger one.

We must show our patrons care or customers for the winter that we are anxious to get as much cream as possible during the winter months so that we may be able to hold our own for the summer trade. We try to induce our patrons to have a number of their cows fresh in the fall of the year and to provide a succulent food, such as corn and roots, for the winter months.

We have a good winter make and a large number of our patrons consider it pays much better to have the cows fresh in the fall. They claim to make more money; also they have more time in the winter to milk and care for the cows.

We had a lot of snow here last winter, and the roads at times were very bad, but with one or two exceptions, our drivers made their regular trips on the appointed days. There is much to be said in favor of winter dairying.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

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Round trip second-class tickets will be issued from stations in Ontario, Beckwith, Ottawa and West, to all stations and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, including the following points—

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**THIRD ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW**  
 and Second Annual Exhibit  
 Union Stock Yards Poultry Breeders Association  
 Union Stock Yards, Toronto  
**Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 10th and 11th 1912**  
**GRADE PURE BRED CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POULTRY**  
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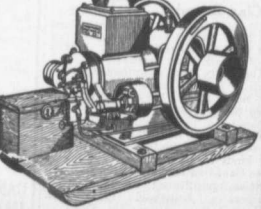
**Reliable help for the farmer**

Farm labour is scarce. Wages are high. All the more need for a Barrie Engine. Soon pays for itself in time and labour saved. Grinds grain, shells seed corn, pumps water, cuts straw, threshes beans, saws wood, drives churns, separators and washing machines. Does many other things too.

**Barrie Engines Work Long**

hours without getting tired. Very simple in construction. Reliable in operation. 3 to 100-hp. Stationary or portable. For gasoline, kerosene, distillate, natural gas, producer gas. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted.

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**The Late**

As announced the late Mr. J. H. Fells, of the Eastern Association of Ontario, from its organization a number of several chambers being progressive one of the leaders of the Ontario Western Ontario. The funeral was held on Wednesday, September 26, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Reid, Minister of Agriculture, and was attended by a large number of members of the Ontario Dairyman's Association in the location of the late Mr. Fells. The late Mr. Fells was a well-known and influential member of the Ontario Dairyman's Association, and his death is a great loss to the industry.



**Cheese Department**

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

**Death of Mr. Edward Kidd, M.P.**

The dairy interests of Eastern Ontario suffered another blow on Sept. 16 when the death took place of Mr. Edward Kidd, M.P., of North Gower. In the August 22nd issue of Farm and Dairy it was announced that Mr. Kidd was suffering from a stroke of paralysis. The day before his death he received a second stroke, from which he soon succumbed.

In our report of the prizes won for exhibits of cheese and butter at the Western Fair, London, Ont., published last week, credit was given J. T. Donnelly, of Sparta, for winning second prize in August Factory White. This was not correct. The winner of this prize was C. A. Barber, of Woodstock.

When writing to advertisers say: I saw your "ad." in Farm and Dairy.

**"FARMER BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL**

Makes More Milk

And makes it cheaper than any other feed

"FARMER BRAND" contains 41 to 45 per cent Protein—the milk producing element. Protein is the only element in the feed that can produce milk, blood or muscle. Protein is the part of a feed which goes to build up the little milk cells and which makes the casein in the milk. No protein—no casein; no casein—no milk.

Your home-grown feeds are high in starch and sugars. They are all right for producing fat. But, they are low in protein and cannot produce the maximum flow of milk. Cut out five or six pounds of the grain you are now feeding. Substitute two or three pounds of "Farmer Brand" Cottonseed Meal. Then watch the milk pail fill up. Never fails.

No matter what you are feeding now, "Farmer Brand" will make more milk for the same amount of money. Try it and see.

Write for prices in carload lots or in small lots. Ask for our valuable booklet "Feed Facts." Contains much valuable information on feeding—tells how to balance your ration properly and how to get the most good out of your home-grown feeds. It's free for the asking.

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**Parcel 1**—Fine new factory in Monkton, output about 85 tons yearly. All district.

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**J. CECIL HAMILTON LISTOWEL, ONT.**

**MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.**

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm products. We need you. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E. Toronto  
Established 1889

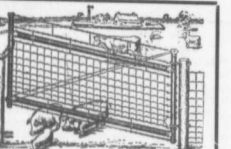
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VETERINARY profession. Catalogue free. Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Dep. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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A GATE easy to open, summer or winter. A gate that will last a life time, that cannot bend, break, sag, blow-down, burn or rot. A gate that you can try 60 days free to test it out. A gate that has been proved for years to be the best farm gate made.

**I GUARANTEE** every Clay Gate to be free from defects in material or workmanship. I will replace free any part or the entire gate giving out for such reason.

**N. RALPH STEELE**  
Manager

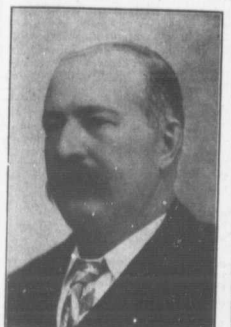


**CLAY STEEL GATES**

Are made of High Carbon Steel Tubing of large diameter, far stronger than gas pipe, tee or angle iron—and heavy wire mesh fabric.

**60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**  
One or a dozen Clay Gates sent for 60 days' free trial. Have one or two for this winter, when the snow gives you trouble. Send today for illustrated price list.

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



The Late Edward Kidd, M.P.

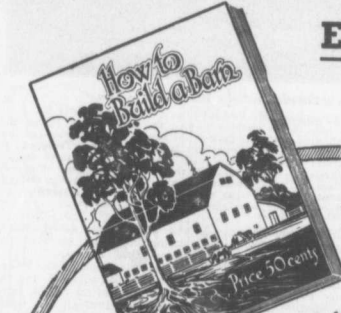
As announced in our August issue the late Mr. Kidd had been a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association continuously, practically from its organization. In addition to owning a farm, he was the proprietor of several cheese factories. Always being progressive he has ranked as one of the leading dairymen of Eastern Ontario for many years.

The funeral, which took place on Wednesday, September 18, was attended by Premier Borden, Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, and a considerable number of the members of the House of Commons. The floral tributes included wreaths from Hon. Mr. Borden, from the Conservative members of the House of Commons, from the Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and from the Liberal-Conservative Association of the County of Carleton.

The late Mr. Kidd had been a regular attendant for years at the annual conventions of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. The next convention of the Association is likely to be a sad one for many of its members, owing to the deaths that have taken place during the past few months of a former president, Mr. M. K. Everetts, of Smith's Falls, of the president elected at the last convention, Mr. J. H. Singleton, of Smith's Falls, and now the death of Mr. Kidd. It is not long since the Association also lost its former secretary, Mr. R. G. Murphy of Brockville, and another director of many years standing, Mr. James Whitton, of Wellman's Corners.

We want to give the consumers what they like. When word came to me at one time to double cover cheese I made them red. I thought something was wrong. I sent them off and went to Montreal to see what would happen. They were just what the wanted. Let us make them green if that is what consumers want.

—J. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.



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**THIS** book contains the very last word in barn building and construction. It does not express the mere opinions of one man only, but the best experience of practical barn builders, engineers and equipment experts. All the modern features that make a barn convenient, safe, economical and healthy are embodied in this exceptional work.

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SEND ME YOUR BOOK

**MORE** firm and sure the hand of courage strikes, when it obeys the watchful eye of caution.—Thompson.

## A Change of Scene

(Farm and Fireside.)

THE little dark bedroom where Rose Harvey lay was suffocating. Tom had tacked a large blanket over the west window in order to shut out the sun's fierce rays, but it also shut out every particle of fresh air. The doctor looked grave as he tanned the tired face on the pillow with a folded newspaper. After a few minutes he handed the newspaper to Della, motioning her to take his place, and left the room, anxiously followed by Tom.

"Something must be done, and at once," he said to Tom. "Your wife must have a change. I hardly see what you can do, unless you can take her over to Fairview to the Sanatorium."

Tom could only look up, helplessly. "Or, if not that, then a good trained nurse might pull her through, though I admit I don't know where you could get one at once. She must have someone to care for her. I know Haven't you some relative that knows how to nurse?"

Tom shook his head.

"Something must be done if we save her. I'll be back this evening, and if possible, bring someone to help you through the night. In the meantime have the girl keep the children quiet, or take them away to the neighbors, and you must get the temperature of that room lowered; as it is, the heat is enough to make a well person sick."

The doctor hurried out to his buggy and Tom called Della from the bedside where she was faithfully fanning Mrs. Harvey.

"I'll fan her now, Della; you get the children, and take them down to that big shade tree at the foot of the orchard. From there you can call James and tell him to come to the house at once. You can stay out there with the children till the town whistles blow; build a playhouse for them, and keep them quiet and away from the house."

Tom did some thinking as he stood by the bedside fanning, after Della had gone; also he indulged in some severe self-criticism. He had never meant to make a drudge of his wife, nor to condemn her to such a bare, unsatisfying existence. But there had seemed no help for it. Times had been hard for both of them, and each baby had added to the toil for the frail mother. Now she lay so weak and helpless that Tom's face paled as he thought of the possible consequences. He had resolved to do his best to help Rose in any way possible.

The doctor had said "lower the temperature of the room." Tom looked about and finding a large white handkerchief, he sprinkled it copiously from the water-pitcher, then folded it and laid it on Rose's hot forehead. Next he sprinkled the blanket that hung before the window, and then, dampening still another cloth, he began to drive the flies from the room.

Hearing James, the hired man,

enter the kitchen, Tom went out to him.

"James, I want you to knock off get things more comfortable for my wife. First, we've got to shade that west window. Take an axe, and go to trees in the wood-lot, one with a

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It is a Pleasure to See a Home Such as This

The artistic planting around this Peterboro Co., Ont., farm home of Mr. A. E. Wood and the unusual care that is given in keeping the lawn clipped, the shrubs nicely trimmed and all woodwork well painted, attracted the attention of an editor of Farm and Dairy, who was passing this home recently and "snapped" it in order that our readers might see what really attractive homes there are in these home surroundings do not represent an outlay of money that is beyond the reach of the poorest of us. All that we need to do to have a similarly attractive home is "get busy," and work along towards the right ideal.

thick, leafy top and tall enough to reach to the top of the window. We'll just fasten it up outside like a Christmas tree, and get a fresh one every day if necessary. Be careful not to make any more noise than possible when you bring it around."

Tom returned to his wife's room, where he quietly renewed his efforts to reduce the high temperature. In fifteen minutes James was back from the wood-lot with a dense little tree over his shoulder, and five minutes more sufficed to set it upright before the window, a length of wire holding it in place. Tom took the blanket down and, as quietly as possible, took out both sashes of the window, they being the old-fashioned kind, without weights. The fresh air that suddenly flooded the room was so refreshing that Mrs. Harvey turned her face toward the screen of living green with the first interest and appreciation she had shown for many days. Tom sat down by her with the newspaper fan.

"The doctor spoke about a change for you, Rose. Do you think we could take you to Fairview Sanatorium?"

She shook her head feebly.

"I don't want to go. I'd be worrying all the time about the children."

"But we must do something, dear. What about sending for your sister Olivia?"

Mrs. Harvey shook her head again.

"Why not, Rose? I thought that would be just what you would like best of all things."

"There's no place for her to sleep she said, weakly. "You know, Tom, Olive isn't used to living as we do. I've looked forward all these years to inviting her to make us a visit, but we've never had things so she could be comfortable here." Tears came into Mrs. Harvey's eyes, and she turned her face to the pillow in an effort to hide them.

"Don't worry about it, Rose," Tom said, pleadingly. "Sometimes I hope we'll have things in better shape; just now the question is to get you well and strong again."

There was quite a long silence, during which Tom was thinking deeply over the problem. Glancing down he saw that his wife's eyes had closed in natural sleep, something unknown for several days. After fanning a few minutes longer, Tom tipped silently out and closed the door after him.

James was despatched to town to send a telegram to Hallie, Tom's sister, to come on the first train. Also James was to make several purchases

able to find no one to sit up through the night. His face, however, took on a more encouraging look as he felt Rose's pulse, and he nodded approvingly at the open window. Before he left, Tom took him out to inspect the work that had been going on under the big maple.

"The very thing," he had out there the first thing in the morning. I believe you're going to pull her through, yet, Tom, even without a nurse."

Tom kept this lonely vigil throughout the night, giving the medicine slowly and soothing Rose after her wild dreams. The fever ran a little less high than the night before.

In the morning James put some finishing touches to the work under the maple tree, while Tom cared for Rose and Della had a fourteen-year-old village girl whom the Doctor had engaged to help through the emergency.

"Rose," Tom said, after the children had eaten breakfast and again been sent to the orchard to play, there, where your favorite maple out there, when you said you would so like to have a summer house."

"Yes," Rose said, without interest. "We've fixed you up a sort of summer house now, and I want to take you out there. I think it will help you to get well."

"Oh, Tom!" Rose's eyes were grateful, and her lips quivered. "But how can I get out there. I can't walk."

"I'm going to lift you on the cot, dear, and then James and I will carry you. It will be no trouble to get you there, or to bring you back, either, if you don't happen to like it."

The cot was quickly arranged, and Rose was carefully lifted to it. Then she was slowly carried into the great outdoors that looked so glorious that July morning. Past the rows of old-fashioned shrubbery, through the grape-arbor and under the cherry-trees the little procession went; then through a screen door into what seemed a roomy tower of evergreens.

"Oh, Tom, it's too good to be true," Rose said, gazing about her, and then letting her eyes rest on Tom's face to be assured she was not dreaming.

"I guess not," Tom said, as he lifted her to a new single bed that stood in the middle of the tower-like room.

"I'll be an ungrateful wretch if I don't get well now," Rose said, half laughing, half crying; "oh me when you fixed all this for me."

"Why, James did most of it yesterday afternoon. It's only a roof of canvas stretched over a ridgepole and a few branches of evergreen pine that the underside to make it look better. Then you see we left the sides high to let in plenty of air, and screened in ends and sides with mosquito-netting."

"Oh, it's so restful, Tom. I believe I'll just sleep all day out here, and I hope to be well and strong again."

"I hope you will. I've got some more ideas in my head, and I hope by to-morrow you'll be able to help me get them into practical shape. So just rest now and be good."

Rose lay very peacefully her eyes on the refreshing green and drawing in deep respirations of the pure air. The world had grown beautiful and exciting all at once. Yesterday it had all seemed dreary, and she had thought that were it not for the children she would be so glad to die. She did not think Tom would care very much, but now she knew that Tom would care for her as much as that, even more than the pretty bower and cooling breeze, was giving Rose a new and stronger hold on life.

The morning train brought Hallie, and she very soon gave a touch of (Concluded on page 80).

Wisdom

Give instructions will be your own, learning

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, of the Holy Gospels 9:9.

Our minds are given to us as it is, is the gift of God, and we are to use it as we see fit.

Divine nature is enabled to upon an Infinite worship Him.

He has the power to do as he pleases.

He has enabled us to understand in our knowledge the mysteries of the universe.

Thus to prepare for the life here and hereafter.

This part that has been requested for the life here and hereafter.

"The Upward request for a mind, 'Why an act,' taken

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## The Upward Look

### Wisdom and its Attributes

Give instruction to a wise man and he will be yet wiser; teach a righteous man, and he will increase in learning.

The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom; and the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding.—Proverbs 9:9, 10. (R.V.)

Our minds are one of the greatest gifts God has bestowed upon us. It is they which distinguish us from the brute creation. The higher forms of animal life have the reasoning faculty developed to a very limited extent, but they lack all the higher attributes that distinguish the human mind.

Our minds are an evidence of our Divine nature. By their means we are enabled to realize our dependence upon an Infinite Being, and thus to worship Him. And as God has given us the power to develop our minds so He has enabled us to grow and expand in our knowledge of Him and of the mysteries of the universe, and thus to prepare and purify ourselves for the life hereafter.

This in part answers the question that has been asked by a reader of "The Upward Look," who has made reference to a discussion of the subject, "Why and how to improve the mind," taken from Proverbs 9. The

imperative reason why we must improve the mind is because only by so doing will we be enabled to live up to the highest and best that is within us.

The parable of the talents (Matt. 25:14) was intended by our Lord to apply to everything which we possess, including not only our money, but our time and our opportunities, and our natural abilities as well. More important than any of these, however, is it that we shall improve our minds, for only as we increase in wisdom through the cultivation of our minds will we know how best to use for God's glory and the benefit of our fellowmen the other talents which God has bestowed upon us, humble though they may be. If our lives are to increase in richness and in power we must direct our main attention to the improvement of our minds, for just as it is necessary that the soil shall be enriched before it will be possible for it to yield bountiful crops so it is imperative that our minds shall be improved before our lives can yield good fruit.

How then shall we improve our minds? Our text tells us, "The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom." Just as the pupil is unable to learn as long as he thinks that he knows more than his teacher, so we are unable to acquire true wisdom until we realize our own weakness and need and also God's infinite wisdom and power and His love towards us. When once we comprehend this great basic truth we will be ready and

glad to humble ourselves in the sight of God and God will then delight to lift us up. (James 4, 10.) This then is the first step that we must take if we are to improve our minds and our lives in the highest and best sense.

In Proverbs 9, the eighth verse, we are warned to "Reprove not a scoffer lest he hate thee." This is because a scoffer is not humble. He does not realize his need. He is trusting in his own strength and wisdom. A wise man, on the contrary, knows how limited is his knowledge. This makes him humble. He, therefore, is always seeking for further instruction, and he is willing to learn from all, even from those less learned than himself. This is why if we give instruction to a wise man he will be yet wiser and why if we teach a righteous man he will increase in learning.

If we would improve our minds, therefore, let us be humble and let us believe and put to the test the promise, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." (James 1, 5.)—I.H.N.

### A Hold-all Case

Make a shoe case and tack it to your closet door. This case should be made of some firm, strong material such as denim or ticking, and might as well cover the door from top to bottom and leave only an uncovered

margin of about six inches on each side. You will wonder how you ever got along without it, and for the girls' room it is an inestimable boon.

Make pockets to hold four pairs of shoes, a pair of rubbers, umbrella, parasol, whisk broom, bottle of blacking, extra shoestrings, and even a tape measure. Each of these things has its own strap to hold it in place firmly, and putting each thing away becomes a matter of habit, and when you want any of these things you know just where to find them.

### Where's Mother?

Bursting in from school or play. This is what the children say, Trooping, crowding, big or small, On the threshold, in the hall— Joining in the constant cry, Ever as the days go by: "Where's mother?"

From the weary led of pain This same question comes again; From the boy with sparkling eyes, Bearing home his earliest prize; From the bronzed and boarded son, Perils past and honors won: "Where's mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task, One day we may vainly ask For the comfort of her face, For the rest of her embraces; Let us love her while we may, Well for us that we can say: "Where's mother?"



Note the Color of your flour—  
And the Bread it makes for you.  
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.  
Because it is *not bleached*, don't you see.  
Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.  
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.  
And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are *naturally of a golden glow*.  
And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is *creamy*.  
Milled from *this* cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."  
The only *natural* flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you *knead* it.  
And your bread is most appetizing, *unusually* attractive in appearance.  
Looks good.  
And is good.  
Bake this purest unbleached flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

## Wonderful Special Offer To One Man in each Dairy District

Our representatives earn \$3.00 to \$6.00 a day from Fall till Spring. We pay well and get men with tact and ability who are well known **Guaranteed Salary and Extra Commission.**

Our carefully planned and tested "talks" and premiums ensure success. We tell how, when and where to get orders. This splendid salesman's training has led to big success for many.

Send us a card and let us tell you about our offer. Tell us what you are doing now.

**FARM AND DAIRY  
PETERBORO**

### A Change of Scene

(Continued from page 15)

order and cleanliness to the neglected little house. Tom busied himself within call of the "sanatorium," as Rose had named her tent, and was glad to see his wife improving and again enjoying natural sleep.

In the afternoon Rose called Tom to her bedside. She had been thinking of what he had said about his plans.

"I'm so much better, Tom; tell me about the plans you spoke of this morning, won't you?"

"Oh, it was about the house; I'm going to fix it up and make it comfortable, at least, as you've wanted to all along. I've concluded it's a mighty foolish thing to get along with such little hot closets for bedrooms, in hopes of building something after a while that will make all the neighbors stare. I have decided to make several changes now."

The planning took some time, for it necessitated much drawing, cranking, and figuring on Tom's part, but it was a small new kitchen, in which the room that had served both as kitchen and dining-room for the latter purpose only. Also, it included the cutting of an outside door in each of the tiny downstairs bedrooms, as kitchen and dining-room for the latter purpose only. Also, it included the cutting of an outside door in each of the tiny downstairs bedrooms, as kitchen and dining-room for the latter purpose only. Also, it included the cutting of an outside door in each of the tiny downstairs bedrooms, as kitchen and dining-room for the latter purpose only.

Cheap awnings were planned for the west windows of the bedrooms. The awnings would shade their sleeping-rooms from the hot rays of the afternoon sun and assure them of a more comfortable and pleasant place

to rest after their hard day's toil.

For the low, long chamber upstairs, which was a veritable oven in summertime, it was decided to cut a hole for ventilation in the middle of the ceiling; then, high up in each gable end, to take out the clapboards, and fill in the space with slats in and slant so they would turn the rain. This would create a draft through that dark, cobwebby space between ceiling and shingles, which becomes so charged with hot air.

A small porch at both front and back doors, good screens for the windows and doors, and a coat of paint

**LIFE is what we make it, dear!**

**We can help each other here.**

**Give the sad old world a smile,**

**Clouds of gloom we can beguile.**

**Doubtly hard we make all work**

**If we frown and fret and shrink.**

**As life's road we pass along,**

**Make it gay with laugh and song.**

Margaret G. Hays

completed the list, and Rose looked over it with a happier light in her eyes than Tom had seen there for many days.

"I didn't realize how much you cared about these things, Rose. I've had all my plans on the crops and the stock, and never thought much about the house. It's the way with men, I guess, but it's downright selfishness. Just as soon as you are able to stand the noise of hammering, we'll begin work on the house."

"Tom, I believe that kind of hammering will be a regular lullaby and will help me to get well."

\*\*\*

When hot cloths are needed, instead of wringing them out of boiling water, heat them in a steamer.

### Kitchen Clothes

What's the use of looking untidy when we might just as easily look nice? Why, when we do our own work, and spend a good bit of time in the kitchen, do we not have a frock for it, as well made and as tasteful and appropriate as our afternoon dresses? Why does the ring of the door bell send a pang of dismay to the heart of many a working housewife, not because she minds the interruption, but merely because she is "such a sight to go to the door?"

What we need is a Gospel of Kitchen Clothes, then perhaps we will discard the wrong doctrine that anything is good enough in which to do housework. As it is, an observer is bound to remark that kitchen clothes may be divided into three sorts:

First, the dressing-squee worn with an old nondescript skirt; second, the cheap, rosy-made wrapper, which is far from attractive in appearance though it has some good qualities; third, worn out finery, such as ancient silk waists and frocks, with most of the trimming ripped off and in a general state of forlorn dilapidation. Until we have seen a stained and soiled pale-blue crepe de chene flying about the kitchen, getting breakfast, we have not seen kitchen clothes at their worst. But the other varieties mentioned can be pretty bad. Add to them various ill-fitting and ill-made aprons, and we have an ensemble which is guaranteed to effect unhappily the life of any household.

Now, it's all very easy to say what not to wear in the kitchen, but that does not help very far to learn what to wear. To learn that we must make a little call on the plain neighbor who lives on the other side of the road from the Pretty Neighbor, and

I love thee,  
thou virgin and  
heart.  
O'er wide fern  
stealing,  
Unto a pale  
kneeling.  
To man's  
strength  
he shouts an  
smart.  
Thou turn'st  
appealing.

is just as new  
as the Pretty

"I have t  
summer and  
the Plain N  
work myself,  
cotten fannel  
ished outer  
cents a yard,  
you can get  
a black-as-  
and a plain  
white dots,  
a plain five-gore  
floor and han  
shirt-waist blo  
I make the  
with two butto  
and then whe  
sleeves above  
outer button  
sincerely. I w  
collars, stiff, b  
regular turn-  
belts and ties,  
have a little f  
the black-and-  
two dark-red  
each, and I us  
as anyone wou  
worked in two  
buckle into th  
belt. I got c  
dark-blue dress,  
same way.

son at  
"For summer  
dull blue chan  
cents a yard, c  
striped gingha  
belt and tie wi  
and the dark-bl  
lray, and one  
lasts for sever  
the dresses thou  
ferous in the m  
ones is that th  
length. All c  
able and the fl  
full."

"The nicest  
dress is that I  
ron, answer the  
pany, and so o  
substance of my  
ties and belts, ke  
seeming like a  
all four of them  
five dollars—and  
and ties, too.

"You see, I  
acquire habit I  
and they used to

## YOU NEED THIS WARM OVERCOAT

And you can get it for half what it would cost from your local tailor. It is made in England, especially for the Canadian climate. The material is heavy, close-woven woolen cloth. It is almost wear-proof.

Your local tailor could not possibly make you a coat like it for less than \$35, yet we will deliver it to you—duty and carriage charges paid—right to your door for \$16.50.

This is the reason why: We buy our materials wholesale, direct from the mills. Your local tailor buys in single overcoat or suit lengths. When you buy from us you save the four middlemen's profits that come out of the cloth before it gets to your local tailor.

### You Can Prove the Value of Catesby Overcoatings for Yourself by Making This Test:

Send to our nearest Canadian office for a package containing 72 samples of overcoatings and suitings. When you get them, pick out the cloth you like best, take it to your local tailor and ask him what he will charge to make you an overcoat or a suit of that quality of material. When he quotes his price, compare it with the price in the Catesby catalogue. We are satisfied to abide by the result. That's fair, isn't it? So send for the patterns to-day.

Remember, we ship your overcoat or suit five days after your order gets to us in London, and the catalogue price includes payment of all duty and carriage charges by us. Write for the samples to-day, while the thought is in your mind. Address our nearest Canadian office.

# CATESBYS

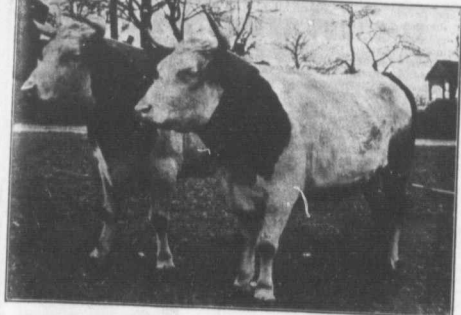
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Or write direct to CATESBY, Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, England.



Heavy Ulster Style. Made of close woven, warm Yorkshire woollens. Big variety of Patterns to choose from.

**\$16.50**  
UP



**To the Ox**

I love thee, pious Ox: a gentle fellow  
Of vigor and of peace thou givest my  
heart.  
How solemn, like a monument, thou art!  
O'er wide fertile fields thy calm gaze  
steals,  
Unto the yoke with grave contentment  
kneeling.  
To man's quick work thou dost thy  
strength impart.  
He shouts and goads, and answering thy  
smart  
thou turnst on him thy patient eyes  
appealing.

From thy broad nostrils, black and wet,  
arise  
Thy breath's soft fumes; and on the  
still air swells,  
Like happy hymn, thy lowing's mellow  
strain.  
In the grave sweetness of thy tranquil  
eye  
Of emerald, broad and still reflected  
dwells  
All the divine green silence of the  
plain.

FRANK SEWELL.

is just as neat and trim in her dress  
as the Pretty Neighbor is careless.

"I have two kitchen frocks for  
summer and two for winter," says  
the Plain Neighbor. "And I make  
them myself. The winter ones are of  
cotton flannelette, with a smooth-fin-  
ished outer surface, that costs 15  
cents a yard, though in some shops  
you can get it for 12 1/2 cents. I got  
a plain dark blue with little  
white dots, and made them up in  
plain five-pored skirts that clear the  
floor and hang evenly, and regular  
shirt-waist blouses with long sleeves."

I make the cuffs adjustable in size,  
with two buttons and one buttonhole,  
and then when I want to push my  
sleeves above my elbow I can use the  
outer button and hold them there  
securely. I wear plain white linen  
collars, stiff, but not high, and in the  
regular turn-over shape, and for my  
belts and ties," she laughed. "I  
have a little idea of my own. For  
the black-and-white dress I bought  
two dark-red Windsor ties at 25 cents  
each, and I use one for a tie, just  
as anyone would, and in the other I  
worked two eyelets, slip my belt  
buckle into them and use it for a  
belt. I got dark-blue ties for the  
dark-blue dress, and use them in the  
same way.

**FOR SUMMER WEAR**

"For summer I have two dresses—a  
dull blue chambray, that cost 12-  
cents a yard, and a grey-and-white-  
striped gingham. I can use the red  
belt and tie with the grey-and-white,  
and the dark-blue set with the cham-  
bray, and one set of tie and belt  
lasts for several years—as, indeed, do  
the dresses themselves. The only dif-  
ference in the making of the summer  
ones is that the sleeves are a little  
length. All of the dresses are wash-  
able and the flannelette irons beauti-  
fully.

"The nicest thing about these  
dresses is that I can take off my ap-  
proach, answer the bell, receive com-  
pany, and so on, and yet not feel  
abandoned of my looks. The pretty  
ties and belts keep the dresses from  
seeming like a maid's costume, and  
all four of them didn't cost quite  
five dollars—and that includes belts  
and ties, too.

"You see, I had the dressing-  
scoop habit! I simply lived in them,  
and they used to irritate me so, for

the sleeves would dip in my cookery,  
and they were so generally sloppy,  
looking that one day I made up my  
mind that hereafter my husband and  
children should not have to see me  
and think of me as being such a  
fright. So I evolved the plan of  
kitchen clothes, and it has worked—  
well. Laying aside the effect it has  
had on my family, it has made me  
take greater pleasure in my house-  
work, and really—don't laugh—has  
given me a lot more self-respect. And  
it is just as much a relief that neatness  
I've come to acquire as untidi-  
ness, and that being neat helps you  
to be happy!"

\*\*\*

Before mending stockings, socks,  
or any woolen material, place the  
skein or card of darning wool over  
the spout of a kettle of boiling water.  
By this means the steam shrinks the  
wool, and when the stockings are sent  
to the wash there will be no fear of  
the mended portion shrinking away  
and tearing the surrounding part.

**CHALLENGE**

WATERPROOF

**GOLLARS**

Save you money

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

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand  
write us enclosing money, 25c for collars,  
\$2.00 per pair for cuffs. We will supply  
you. Send for new style book.

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84-84 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Can.  
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**Edward Charles Ryott**

AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR.  
Pedigree Stock Sale are my specialty.  
Many years' successful experience out  
from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify  
me to get you satisfaction. Correspond-  
ence solicited—178 Carlaw Avenue, Tor-  
onto, Ont.

**Capable Old Country DOMESTICS**

Scotch, English and Irish.  
Party arrives about Sept.  
and weekly after.

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Mon-  
treal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto.

**GOOD RELIABLE GUNS**

at Wholesale Prices. Send for free and  
large Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and  
Sporting Goods.  
T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West,  
MONTREAL.

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

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

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

**Absolutely Best Absolutely Pure**  
*St. Lawrence*  
**Sugar**

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

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be 99.99/100 to 100%  
Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

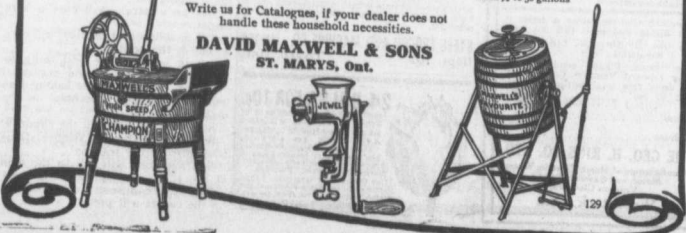
**MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION JEWEL FOOD CUTTER FAVORITE CHURN**

Bestest running and most satis-  
factory washing machine made in  
Canada. Can be worked with side  
crank as well as top lever. Red  
Cypress Tub and the whole top opens  
up. Wash day is the easiest day of  
the week when you wash with the  
Maxwell "High Speed"  
Champion.

is just what you need for your  
kitchen. So much easier, quicker  
and more convenient than cutting up  
meat, etc., with a knife.  
"Jewel" is superior in every way  
to imported food choppers, and being  
made in Canada, costs less.

makes the most delicious butter you  
ever tasted. It's real "quality"  
butter—that is a pleasure to eat.  
Both hand and foot levers and  
roller bearings, enable a child to  
churn with the "Favorite". All sizes  
from 4 to 30 gallons

Write us for Catalogues, if your dealer does not  
handle these household necessities.  
**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS**  
ST. MARYS, Ont.





MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Sept. 23.—The September bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, giving a general review of the crops and their prices, shows the composite condition of all crops at that date to be about 16.5 per cent better than on September 1st last year and 4.1 per cent better than the average on September 1st of recent years.

Prices paid to producers of the United States on September 1st of 1912 and 1911, respectively, averaged as follows: Corn, 77.56, 65.36 per bushel; wheat, 65.86, 64.50; oats, 55c, 54c; barley, 53.5c, 77c; rye, 41.5c, 41.5c; buckwheat, 75.7c, 75.0c; flaxseed, 102.5c, 205c; potatoes, 60c, 113.7c; hay: b. butter, 12.25, 23.25; chickens, 11.3c, 11.3c; eggs, 19.1c, 17.4 per dozen. Prices on August 15 of 1912 and 1911, respectively, averaged: High, 87.11, 66.54 per 100 lbs.; beef cattle, 82.18, 84.39; veal calves, 86.62, 85.33; sheep, 84.2c, 83.90; lambs, 81.0c, 85.25; hunch cows, 84.0c, 21.3c per gallon; apples, 67c, 75c; peaches, 51.0c, 51.2c; beans, 82.39, 82.30; sweet potatoes, 10.0c, 11.0c; onions, 81, 81.16; clover seed, 89.80, 89.65; timothy seed, 1b.; peanuts, unwashed, 18.0c, 16c per bushel; wool, unwashed, 18c, 16c per 100 lbs.; broom corn, 85.7, 87.2; oat, cottonseed, 118.0c, 83.0c; bras, 87.7, 85.2c.

Money shows no signs of loosening. Call money is quoted here at 6 per cent.

WHEAT

The wheat market is fairly strong, for, owing to bad weather in the northwest, the anticipated slump in prices has not taken effect.

Dealers quote as follows: No. 1 Northern, 81.13; No. 2, 81.10-13; No. 3, 81.07; No. 2 old, 77c; new wheat, 76c a bush, in lot fall wheat is selling at \$1 and loose wheat at 86c to 85c.

COARSE GRAINS

The bad weather has had a deteriorating effect on the oat crop, and prices are likely to rise sharply in consequence. Present local quotations are: No. 2 white Ontario oats, 44c to 45c at country points, 47c to 48c on track; Toronto; No. 2, 45c to 46c a bush, at country points; Western oats, No. 2, 47-50c; Canada No. 3, 45-50c a bush, at 1.30c at lake points; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 36c a bush, at lake points; buckwheat, 70c a bush; barley, No. 2, 66c; No. 3, 64c a bush outside. Montreal prices are as follows: American corn, No. 2 yellow, 60c to 65c; oats, C. W. No. 2, 52c; No. 1 feed, 50c; barley, new, matting, 70c to 75c; feed barley, 68c to 69c; buckwheat, 74c to 75c a bush.

MILL STUFFS

The following quotations rule in mill stuffs: Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 a ton in bags; Toronto; shorts, \$25 to \$26 a ton in bags; Toronto; shorts, \$25 a ton in bags; Toronto.

Montreal prices are firm and are as follows: Bran, \$21 to \$22; shorts, \$25.50 to \$26 a ton.

HIDES AND WOOL

Hide prices are firm and dealers quote No. 1 steers and cows, 12c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 11c; lb.; calskins, 17c a lb. Country prices range from 12c to 13c; sides, 13c to 14c; green hides, 12c to 13c; horse skins, 17c to 20c; horse skins, 17c to 20c; alkins, 16c. Wool, unwashed, 15-12c to 15c a lb.; washed, 20c to 24c; rejects, 15c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The American and New crop will suffice amply for home purposes this year, and there is likely to be little or no export is every prospect of a brisk demand from the United Kingdom, and prices will likely be kept at a fair figure. Local quotations are as follows: No. 1 old hay, \$15 to \$15.50 a ton; No. 1 new hay, \$16 to \$17; No. 2, \$9 to \$11; No. 3, \$8 to \$8.50 a ton. On the "Wheat" market, new timothy hay is selling at \$16 to \$18; clover and mixed hay, \$14 to \$15; and straw in bundles, \$16 to \$17 a ton.

Montreal quotations are: No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$15.50; clover and clover, \$12 to \$13.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are on the rise in price as they always are at this time. Fresh eggs are quoted by dealers at 25c to 26c a dozen; new laid eggs, 30c a dozen in case lots. On the Farmers' Market new laid eggs are selling at 26c to 26c a dozen. Montreal prices are as follows: New laid eggs, 25c to 30c; fresh eggs, 26c to

MAPLECREST HOLSTEINS Beat the WORLD'S RECORDS

The Three Most Wonderful Cows the World Has Ever Produced! ALL DAUGHTERS OF ONE SIRE



Table with 3 columns: BANSIDINE BELLE DeKOL, HIGH-LAWN HARTOG DeKOL, DABY GRACE DeKOL. Rows include 1911 Official Yearly Record, 1912 Official Yearly Record, Lbs. of butter fat, and Average percent fat per year.

WE HAVE JUST A FEW CHOICE BULL CALVES FOR SALE Write for free booklet and detail information. MAPLECREST FARM DAN DIMMICK & BRO., Props. Address all correspondence to Box G, Kalamazoo, Mich. E. CLARIDON, OHIO

Holsteins Over 4% Fat I have established on my farm at Oshawa, Ont., a herd of Holstein Cattle which shall be unbeatable and I shall give milk 4 per cent or over in fat content. Present offering for sale Bull Calf, grand son of King Sigs and Pontisee Pet, the World's Champion Bull Cow. A. A. FAREWELL OSHAWA, ONT.

Notice: After 1st of October, 1912 kindly address all correspondence to VAUDREUIL, QUEBEC, instead of Manhard, Ont., where I will be in a better position to furnish my customers with No. 1 Holsteins. Gordon H. Mandard - Vaudreuil, P. Q.

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 40

Of Unusually Rich Breeding (Note it as given below) will be sold



At Public Auction

At the Benedict Farm, PLUM HOLLOW Four miles from Athens, (Leeds Co.) Ont. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1912 Sale at 12 o'clock noon

I have decided to sell my select herd of registered Holsteins, also 10 Grades and 15 Horses. Some specials of the sale are:

Who owns a daughter of Old Francy No. 686, that is also a daughter of Sir Admiral Ormsby No. 4717, here she is, Francy 4th No. 976, born June 20th, 1906, and due to freshen Sept. 11th, 1912. Write for her photograph. Johanna Dekol No. 790, another sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby and with Rhoda Bonogree 1st for dam. To freshen Sept. 14th, 1912. Write for her photograph. 8 granddaughters of Lord Netherland Dekol, everyone a show cow and under 3 years of age. All milking and due to freshen in early age. Nancy Wayne of Riverside 3rd No. 5424. This cow has a record at 1 years of 16.78 lbs in 7 days and over 20 lbs as a mature cow. 1 yearling of 16.78 lbs in 7 days. Her sire is brother of Evergreen Mareh, and Every Holstein offered in this sale is a select animal. I will sell my Grades and 15 heads of Horses. "CHESTNUT CHIEF" French Stalion will be sold. Pedigrees of all registered stock will be read at the sale. We catalogue Sale at 12 o'clock noon. Terms of Sale: 6 months credit on approved notes bearing 5 per cent interest. S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Prop., ATHENS, ONT. D. C. HEALY, Auctioneer

THE "TORONTO" FLOOR GRINDER SAVES LABOR, GRINDS BETTER, COSTS NO MORE.



Its greatest feature is its Grinding Plates. The quality of these plates makes it superior to all other grinders. You know that the secret of successful grinding is solved by the plates. Every plate in the Toronto Grinder is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Moreover, no other grinder of this class has so many improvements as is so efficient as the Toronto Grinder. But you pay no more for a Toronto Grinder than you pay for an ordinary grinder. If you can use another grinder this fall, send now for full particulars on the Toronto Grinder. Address the office nearest you.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

HELPS BIG RECORDS

In Making BIG RECORDS F. R. MALLORY, of Frankfort, Ont., who owns the Lancaster Holstein Herd, the home of the great



May Echo Family

wrote us recently as follows: "We have just been making an official test on a cow which has produced over 100 lbs. of milk per day for 7 consecutive days and averaged over 10 lbs. milk per day for 60 days. She has been fed 'CALFINE' with gratifying results. "As a good wholesome and reasonably cheap food for calves and fattening cows, CALFINE has proved with us to be almost a necessity. "Kindly forward me another 500 lbs. of your milk about finished and we do not wish to be without it."

CALFINE

is great for calves. You can use it also as a profitable record making cows. Get it from your dealer or send money order for \$12.50 as a trial supply you 100 lbs. of CALFINE as a trial supply. Please send to my name in Ontario, south and east of Sudbury.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO. LIMITED Toronto, Canada

**25 HOLSTEINS 25**



of Richest Breeding  
will be sold

**At Public Auction**

At

**Dixie, (Peel County) Ontario**

**Thursday, October 3rd, 1912**

All to be sold—Owser retiring.

Write for information as to breeding, etc.,  
and come to the Sale.

**George T. Death, Prop.**

**DIXIE, ONTARIO**  
**J. K. McEwen, Auctioneer**



**This is the Richly Bred Bull**

Of which I told you in my advertisement in Farm and Dairy last week, he being son of "KING OF THE PONTIACS," which bull is the sire of two 30-lb. daughters (records having been made as three-year-olds) and he is son of the great "PONTIAC KORNDYKE," a bull with four daughters, having official 7 day butter records exceeding 37 lbs., and twelve daughters each over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

As you will see from this illustration, this bull

**Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs**

is a most desirable individual. See how straight he is—how deep and thick through the heart—how evenly balanced how desirable in type for a dairy bull.

I will be willing to part with this bull in the near future, and if you have the right kind of a herd and want him, I will make the price right to you at an early date.

I have a few choice bulls out of splendid dams, and by "Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs," which I am offering for sale.

Three animals I have priced very reasonable, and they will make you money. Come to my farm and see them or write. I have over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from.

**THE MANOR FARM**

Gordon S. Gooderham, Prop. BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

27c; straight receipts, 25c to 26c a dozen. The prices of poultry are fairly stationary. Live chickens are quoted at 16c to 16c; fowl, 11c to 12c; turkeys, 15c to 15c; ducks, 9c to 10c. On the Farmers' Market, chickens are selling at 25c to 26c; fowl, 14c to 15c; turkeys, 15c to 20c; and ducks at 30c to 22c a lb.

**DAIRY PRODUCE**

There is steadiness in the butter market. Local quotations are: Creamery prints, 25c to 26c; dairy prints, 25c to 26c; ordinary quality, 25c to 26c a lb. On the Farmers' Market, choice dairy butter is selling at 32c to 33c a lb. Montreal prices are for finest creamery, 27 1/4c to 27 1/2c a lb.; finest dairy butter, 25c to 26c a lb.

Local dealers give the following cheese quotations: Swiss, 15c to 15 1/2c; large, 14 3/4c to 15c a lb. In Montreal finest western is quoted at 13 3/4c to 13 1/2c and Eastern Townships, 13 1/4c to 13 1/2c a lb.

**POTATOES**

There has been a drop of 10c a bag in Ontario potatoes during the week, but if rumors prove true that the damage by rain to the crops is greater than was at first supposed, there is likely to be a reaction in price. New Ontario potatoes are quoted at 90c to 91c a bag and in car lots at 90c to 90c a bag. On the Farmers' Market potatoes are selling at \$1 to \$1.10 a bag. Montreal prices for No. 1 are a bag in car lots and 85c to 90c a bag in a jobbing way.

**HORSES**

The trade in horses is good, heavy drafters for the west being as usual in most request. There has not been much variation from last week's prices, and the same quotations may rule. Heavy drafters, \$210 to \$235; medium, \$175 to \$225; good agricultural horses, \$150 to \$225; expressers, \$150 to \$200; light horses, \$150 to \$275; drivers, \$130 to \$160.

**LIVE STOCK**

The cattle trade was fairly active during last week, and the supply was ample. Prices were a trifle lower, noticeably in sheep and lambs. Hogs remained at last week's quotations. Local quotations were: Export cattle, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.75; ordinary quality, \$5.50 to \$6.25; butcher cattle, choice, \$4.50 to \$6; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; ordinary, \$5 to \$6; feeders, \$5.25 to \$6; stochers, medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, light, \$3.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.50; milk cows, choice, \$45 to \$85; ordinary, \$30 to \$40; springers, \$45 to \$75; calves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; ewes, \$4.25 to \$5; lambs, \$3.25 to \$7; hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.50; f.o.b., \$2.50 to \$3.50; fed and watered, \$3.85 to \$4.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET**

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 22.—The market here for live hogs is firm at the address registered last week, and prices have been steadily maintained, finest selected lots fetching \$8.50 to \$9.75 a lb., weighed off cars.

Dressed hogs are very firm and fresh killot abattoir stock is selling freely at \$12.75 a 100 lbs.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 22.—The break in the cheese market last week was followed by a reaction this week, and the price is higher. The advance was due to the increased number of buying orders on the market, a number of the dealers looking upon September cheese at these prices as comparatively cheap. Prices are a weaker tone to the market at the close, and it would not be surprising to see a further break in prices next week. There are too many cheese in sight, and vating as the season rolls along something is done immediately to bring an increased consumption sufficient to make away with the increased supply of cheese in sight. Prices at the country markets this week ranged from 13 1/4c to 13 3/4c per lb., and everything offered was cleaned up at these prices. A feature of the trade this week has been the good demand from local houses who have been buying September cheese for their winter trade, and this has also been the help to maintain prices at the level paid this week.

The receipts of cheese showed quite a drop in quantity this week, the total for the week being less than 60,000 boxes. We must look for steady decreasing receipts from now to the end of the season.

**BUTTER MARKET**

The market for butter is very firm, with finest Townships quoted at 27 3/4c to 27 3/4c a lb. There is a good demand from all parts of the country for cold storage purposes.

**HOLSTEINS**

**WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS**

A Daughter of Pontiac Herms (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 19th 1909. Large, straight and nicely marked. In call. A good son of Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol (767).

Also number 1 young bulls (100 lbs. nearly ready for service, whose grand sire is Johanna Huo 4th Lad (106) and Tidy Abbekar, Merona (421).

Price low. COLLYER & ROBBINS, RIVERBEND, ONT. Lennox Station, T. H. E.

**FAIRVIEW FARM HERD**

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not say, "Good too? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Gold, for sale; 180 head in breed. Come and see them or write." E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N.Y.

**GLENDALE HOLSTEINS**

Entire crop of purebred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three nearest sires have sired May Echo Sylvia, over 13 butter in 7 days. R.O.M. at 1 year 11 months (world's record) Lala Kaysa, 1923 lbs. in 12 lbs. as a senior two-year-old (world's record), and Jewel Pet Pouch De Kol, 35.25 lbs. butter at 4 years. 7 nearest dams of this dam have official records over 23 lbs. in 7 days. The nearest dam of this dam has also had official records that average 23 lbs. each.

Write for extended pedigree and price. WM. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Offer Bull born Feb. 1912, sired by one son of Colantha Johanna Lad, and out of a heifer that made over 13 lbs. butter in 7 days at under two years old. She is a daughter of proud Hengerveld Payne De Kol, and her dam and dam's dam both have official records over 23 lbs. in 7 days. The nearest dam of this dam has also had official records that average 23 lbs. each.

Write for extended pedigree and price. E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS**

Bull Calves from high record cows sired by the

**\$200 Bull King Pontiac Artis Canada**

**BROWN BROS. LYN. ONT.**

**AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS**

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets 15

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor

**SERVICE BULLS:**

RING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA—Sire King of the Pontiacs; dam, Prince Artie—17 lbs. butter in 7 days. Price the butter 28 days.

PRINCE HENGERVELD PONTIAC—Sire, Pleite 2nd's Woodered Lad; dam, Princess Hengerveld DeKol—12 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Highest record daughter of Hengerveld DeKol.

Imperial English Yorkshire from Princess Hengerveld DeKol. Price the butter 28 days.

Address all correspondence to: H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont.

**72 Acres, \$2500, Easy Terms'**

**Livestock and Tools Included**

Nine good cows, yearlings, good work horses, brood sow and all wagons, machine and farming tools thrown in with this fine New York farm. It takes \$2500; steady income assured from the start; excellent location, only 1 1/2 miles to store, church, mill station, 2 1/2 miles delivered; 87 acres level machine-worked field, spring-watered pasture for 100 cows, some 500 apple trees, other fruit, basement, new broom house, barn, 36 x 48, with room for new poultry farm. It is now everything else for only \$2500, easy terms. Write for particulars and traveling directions to see this fine New York farm, page 15, "Broun's Farm" (rate logs \$2.00 a Station) 471-472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Agents: We will pay you well to book descriptions to this practical business.

FARM AND DAIRY, DISTRICT, O.N.T.

DAG...  
OXFORD...  
For Sale...  
shearing...  
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towns and...  
WILLOW BANK...  
OXFORD...  
A...  
YOU...  
of good size...  
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WA...  
HOLSTEIN...  
From one to tw...  
free for registra...  
See description...  
FARM AND D...  
Spring Br...  
For Sale or...  
straight, fine...  
Cinairy Bull...  
daughter of...  
Tanworth Pig...  
imported blood...  
for 800 a piece...  
order early. Fir...  
Satisfac...  
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HOLSTEINS...  
From B. P. an...  
at Sir Lyons Hen...  
record 35 1/2 lbs...  
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We will have...  
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A few sons of...  
born from tested...  
siding quality...  
also a fine...  
Write us for her...  
white and see the...  
L. H. LIPSITT, ST...  
HOLS...  
No matter w...  
Holsteins may...  
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T. H. RUSS...  
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**DATTLE TAGS.** Sheep and hog tags, metal or labels with owner's name, address and numbers. Write for free circular and sample. P. G. James, Howmansville, Ont.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

For Sale, 1 Two Shear Ram, Imported, 2 Shearing Rams. Also Rams, Lambs and ewes of all ages. The Champion flock at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1911.

WEIR BROS., 131, MALVERN, ONT.

**Oxford Downs**

A splendid lot of **YOUNG RAMS** of good size. Write for Prices.

John D. Hayden Cobourg, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS**

**WANTED**  
**HOLSTEIN BULL CALF**

From one to two months old, with pedigree for registration. Send description and price to **FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

**Spring Brook HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH SWINE**

For Sale or Exchange for a good straight bred Heifer, a choice bred Canary Bull, of first breeding, of a daughter of De Kol 2nd and Butter Boy 2nd.

Tamworth Pigs, ready to wean, of best imported blood, delivered in Old Ontario for \$8.00 a piece, either sex. Send your order early. First come first served.

Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**A. C. HALLMAN**  
Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS**

From R. P. and R. M. D. Hams, sired by Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. His sire's record 33½ lbs. His sire King Segis.

R. J. KELLY, 11, TILLSONBURG, ONT. Bell Phone, 153.

**Campbelltown Holsteins**

We will have something extra nice to offer you this year at the Southern Ontario Holstein Breeders' arrangement sale to sale Inspection invited.

R. J. KELLY, 11, TILLSONBURG, ONT. Bell Phone, 153.

**Forest Ridge Holsteins**

A few sons of King Segis Pieterze for sale, from tested dams. Priced right on a sliding scale.

Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want, or better, come and see them. Anything we own is for sale.

L. H. LIPSITT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT. Elgin Co.

**HOLSTEINS**

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

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect  
**T. H. RUSSELL** Geneva, Ohio, U. S. A.

**MOLEY** can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe.

**ANOTHER HOLSTEIN RECORD**

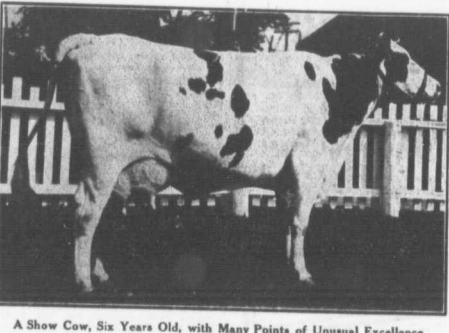
A Holstein cow named "Griseida," No. 4333, owned by George Winter and Son, Rockport, Que., which freshened May 1911, 1912 has already given on her first four months in the Record of Performance test, 10,647 lb. milk, and is still giving around 30 lbs. a day on her fifth month. What is remarkable about this cow is her production of 5,340.5 lbs. on the third and fourth months, these being the months of July and August.

As regards feed, this cow ate green grass. Her grain ration was seldom as

Black Diamond (13,815), at 37. 3m. 26d.; milk, 426.4 lbs.; fat, 13.69 lbs.; equal to 16.99 lbs. butter. Owned by Gordon R. Gooderham.

Junior Two-Year-Old Form  
Manor's Hengerveld De Kol (17,241), at 37. 3m. 9d.; milk, 345.7 lbs.; fat, 9.6 lbs.; equal to 11.95 lbs. butter. Owned by Gordon R. Gooderham.  
Lady Korndyke De Kol of Manor (17,345), at 37. 5m. 8d.; milk, 311.1 lbs.; fat, 3.53 lbs.; equal to 10.66 lbs. butter. Owned by Gordon R. Gooderham.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.



**A Show Cow, Six Years Old, with Many Points of Unusual Excellence**

This illustration shows Madame Pouch (6891), bred by A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, Ont., and brought by him to exhibit at Toronto, but sold to the Colony Farm, Toronto and first and grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition this year in Ottawa. She is a very "awest" individual, having size and substance, splendid lines and heart, and an excellent, capacious, shapely udder as she appeared in the show ring. She brought Mr. Hulet a handsome price.

high as 24 lbs. She has not received roots, ensilage, or alfalfa since she freshened, and is in the pink of condition. During the first three visits of the inspector her average daily production was over 90 lbs. milk. Her best day's production was 105 lbs. She exceeded the 100 lb. mark several times.

At the Ormatown spring show held in 1911 this cow was shown for the "Governor-General Special" for the two best dairy cows (after having walked twelve miles two days before), in which class she took second prize. After she was shown she gave 48 lbs. in one milking, and was not leaking either. This shows her udder capacity, which is enormous.

The sire of "Griseida," and the dam of "Rhoda's Queen" (champion of world for milk produced at a public test) and "Maudie De Kol" (champion of the world for butter produced at a public test) are out of the same cow.

"Violet 2nd," another cow owned by the Messrs. Winter, is a fifteen-year-old cow and is now giving 60 lbs. a day on her eighth month. She is due to freshen in February. She is an aunt to Griseida. These two cows are not only great cows, but they belong to the greatest family of Holsteins, tracing directly into the blood of "Maudie De Kol".

**Results.**—Farm and Dairy gave us better results in advertising than even the largest farm journals in Canada.—**Jos. Read & Co., Ltd., per Jos. Read, Manager, Summer-ville, P. E. I.**

**ABSORBINE**  
Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Gynphangitis, Puffiness, Swellings, Lameness, and all Ailments of the Feet, without Hysterectomizing the Hair, or leaving the Ailment to its course. Special Instructions given. See your case for a full description of the treatment for Rheumatism, Painful Knees, Swollen Veins, Mill Legs, etc. Price 10c per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 123, Lynton, Ont., Montreal, Que.**

**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR**  
**GUELPH, ONT.**  
**DECEMBER 9th to 15th, 1912**  
Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry  
**\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES**  
For Prize List apply to **A. F. WATSEVELL, Secretary Toronto, Ont.**

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**  
Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.  
YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig.—**H. C. Bonfield, Woodstock, Ontario.**  
HAMPSHIRE PIGS.—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers. Sows, three months and under.—**Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.**  
CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal.—**J. J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Laverne, Minn., U. S. A.**

**HOLSTEINS**

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

Offers Bull Calf, dam 15.99 lbs. 1r 3-year-old; her dam a 27 lb. cow and 6 dam a 22 lb. cow.—**Sir Echo, King Isabella Walker, 7 dam of his sire average for the four 31.7 each. Also a few A. R. G. cows.**

P. J. SALLEY - LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

**May Echo** Has Made 31.34 lbs.

butler in 7 days and 720.6 lbs. milk in official work. Her son, Sir Echo, also several bull calves of rich breeding are for sale. Write for full descriptions, or better, come and inspect.

We also offer Clydesdales, 3 four-year-old stallions, 13 mares, and a few fillings—all excellent individuals of popular breeding.

Also Hackneys, two stallions, 3 year old and one 4 year old, and two mares, 3 years old, and one mare, 4 years old.

We will be pleased to answer your enquiry as to breeding, description and price.

**ALLISON STOCK FARM**  
W. P. Allison Chesterville, Ont.

**LILAC HOLSTEIN FARM**

Offers young stock, One or a Car Lot.  
**W. FRED. STURGEON**  
Glen Buell, Ont.  
Bellary's Sta., C. P. R. Brockville, G. T. R.

**HAMILTON HOUSE DAIRY FARM**

The Home of Lady Keys, the World's Record Secider 2 Year Old Cow

**Bull Calves for Sale**

From such cows as Edith Prescott Albina Korndyke 11 lbs. butler in seven days, 11 months after calving.  
Butter Boy Hengerveld Girl, 18.38 lbs. butler in seven days.

These Calves out of Bulls booked in High Records

Write to us or come to see our stock  
**D. B. TRACY**  
COBURG, ONT.

**Ourville Holstein Herd**

The first 31 lb. cow in Canada was developed here. The only herd in Canada that contains a 129 lb. 10 day cow. The only herd in Canada where 11 two-year-olds freshed King averaging 17.10 lbs. butler in 7 days have been developed. Also the only herd in Canada containing 6 junior two-year-olds averaging 16.9 lbs. 13.17 lbs. milk, 647 lbs. butler. If you want to raise some of this kind secure a bull ready for service or bull calf, all sired by our bull whose two nearest dams average 13.3 lbs. butler in 7 days.  
**EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT.**

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**  
Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.  
YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig.—**H. C. Bonfield, Woodstock, Ontario.**  
HAMPSHIRE PIGS.—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers. Sows, three months and under.—**Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.**  
CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal.—**J. J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Laverne, Minn., U. S. A.**

# Dispersion Sale

Of Over 70 Head of Pure Bred

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Will be held in the New Cattle Barn, EXHIBITION GROUNDS  
Red Deer, Alta., October 16th, 1912

Including our Champion prize winning herd, headed by SIR PIETERTJE OF RIVERSIDE, 30 choicely bred bulls, 50 females, all under 6 years of age.

The foundation stock of this herd was carefully selected from several of the leading Holstein herds of Ontario, and consist of a combination of several of the leading families of the breed, and are sired by such noted sires as JOHANNA RUE 4TH LAD, AGGIE GRACE CORNUOPIA LAD, PRINCE DEKOL POSCH, SIR JOHANNA MERCEDES, SIR PIETERTJE POSCH DEBOER, KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and others.

Write for Catalogue, which will be ready the last of September. Come and look over the stock before the sale.

Col. Welsby Almas, Auctioneer Brantford, Ont. Michener Bros., Props. Red Deer, Alta.



### OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND KING'S CO. P.E.I.

**CARDIAN**, Sept. 15—Harvest is backward owing to wet weather. Cutting about completed. A lot of grain out in stock yet. Grain in a good crop. Oats are worth 60c a bush. Potatoes promise to be a good crop, the early varieties bringing \$5 a bu.—H.P.

#### QUEBEC.

##### RICHMOND CO. QUE.

**DANVILLE**, Sept. 15—Grain is looking die but we are having poor harvest weather, cold and wet. Root crops are doing fine. Potatoes are a fairly good crop, not many to a hill, but large. Corn crop poor. Beef and pork high in price. Butter, 25c; eggs, 25c.—M.D.B.

#### ONTARIO

##### GLENGARRY CO. ONT.

**WINSLOW**, Sept. 15—Wet weather has had a bad effect. A great deal of grain exposed. Some sprouting. There will be considerable loss.—G.A.V.

##### STORMONT CO. ONT.

**CORNWALL**, Sept. 11—The wet weather has been very bad. Considerable grain damage has been exposed. Have heard several reports of sprouting. Could not estimate the damage done.—M.D.C.

##### GREVILLE CO. ONT.

**MERRICKVILLE**, Sept. 10—The continuous rainy weather has had a bad effect on all crops. Some say rain and heat caused rust and many of the crops are almost ruined. Pops that have been out and bunched are getting green. Very few have much grain in barn. Even straw has become blackened and almost unfit for feed. Some are apprehensive of potato rot, but we hope their fears will not be realized.—E.H.P.

##### LEEDS CO. ONT.

**NEWBORO**, Sept. 14—The wet weather in this vicinity has done considerable damage to the grain. Many farmers who cut grain a month ago have been unable to get it in their barns. A great deal of it has to be windrow and shaken out. In many places it has turned black and sprouted in the stacks. Some farmers had to draw the grain from low places to high in order to get it dried at all. Not a farmer in this locality but has some damaged, and most of them have lost nearly all. My loss will be about

\$400, and there are some that will lose more. Threshing has not started yet.—J.A.M.

#### PETERBORG CO. ONT.

**WARSAW**, Sept. 13—I would judge from my own experience that there will be about one-quarter of the oats, peas and barley crop damaged. Quite a lot of oats are sprouted and badly colored. A lot of farmers around here rushed their grain into the barns too soon, and will cut grain badly.—W.J.K.

#### HALIBURTON CO. ONT.

**HALIBURTON**, Sept. 15—Grain in good crop but badly weathered. Some sprouted and blackened. Cannot tell what damage will be.—H. Bain.

#### WINDY MOUNT, Sept. 14—The fine weather of the last 10 days has put all the harvest in, except buckwheat, of which the early sown is good. Blight has killed all the potatoes. The indications are for no better crop than last year. Potatoes are good. Cattle are beginning to move, buyers paying 4% and 5c for cattle of all kinds; lambs, 50c; hogs, \$7.00 per cwt. calves, \$8 to \$10; hay, per ton \$10; potatoes, 70c a bush; butter, 25c; eggs, 25c; chickens, 15c.—J.M.

#### DURHAM CO. ONT.

**BURKETON STATION**, Sept. 11—The damage to barley will be considerable. Oats have suffered considerably, too. Earlier grain not much damaged.—P.M.

#### BRUCE CO. ONT.

**TESWATER**, Sept. 11—Some of the oats and barley were sown on grain of the wet weather, and reports are coming in now, as we have had four days of good weather. Some grain was put in in bad shape as the people were afraid of the weather.—J.F.

#### SIMCOE CO. ONT.

**ALLINTON**, 8-pt. 10—The late grain—oats, barley, etc.—were exposed to the damp weather, and reports were heard as to sprouting. Would estimate damage to coarse grains at 25 per cent. The weather has been better for a week or two. The greater portion of grain will be housed. Some damage would be done to fall wheat from the fact that it was wet when taken into the barns. Crops on the whole are yielding a fair average.—W.M.L.

#### WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

**QUELPH**, Sept. 10—This is one of the latest harvests on record here, owing to the continued wet weather in August. Old September weather, is behaving very well. Yesterday (Sunday) many took advantage of the fine weather and drew in considerable grain, and nobody blamed them. Fall wheat was only a fair crop. Barley was good, and oats very good. Fall wheat and barley that were caught by the rains were in the stacks to a greater extent than did the oats. The latter shelled out considerably and the straw has been bleached for feed purposes. Pastures have been much improved by the rains and all kinds of crops. Our country is trying to solve the labor problem in connection with drainage. A large traction ditcher has been recently purchased by the county, and is doing good work. Another large ditcher of the same make is at work further north in the county near Dryden.—C.S.N.

#### SOUTH OXFORD CO. ONT.

**NORWICH**, Sept. 12—A great deal of damage was done to the oat crop by the wet weather. Much of it is badly sprouted and musty. Many drew in before it was thoroughly dry, and that is in bad shape.—J.M.

#### NORFOLK CO. ONT.

**S. MIDDLETON**, Sept. 11—We had wet weather from July 25th to September 5th. Peas, oats and barley badly damaged. Straw almost worthless. Very little grain sprouted. The loss will probably be the labor bill and the straw.—W.N.P.

#### KENT CO. ONT.

**BLENHEIM**, Sept. 12—The wet weather through August has caused a considerable loss in oats and a very slight diminution in the bean crop. There are also reports of rot in potatoes in the grounds. The tobacco crop has not done very much in the past month, also, and will likely be the largest ever raised in southern Kent and Essex.—A.D.

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### HOLSTEIN

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### HOLSTEIN

on the evening of the 25th. The meeting was discussed the progress of Holstein work in Ontario and their show at Sharnbrook exceeded all others in the quality of the stock. The province in

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send names of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' BANQUET

On the evening of Sept. 3rd, in the directors' dining-room on the Sherbrooke Exhibition Grounds, was held the annual meeting and banquet of the Holstein breeders of Quebec. Mr. James E. Potes, of West Brom, was in the chair. On the right was the Hon. Pres. J. E. K. Heron and W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. On his left was the vice-president, Mr. Neil Bangster, of Oranstown, while the secretary, Mr. F. E. Caine, of St. Lambert, occupied the chair at the foot of the table. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The progress of Holstein cattle in the province was discussed. They are progressing more rapidly than any other breed. Their show at Sherbrooke this year has exceeded all others in number, while the quality was excellent. The province in the past year has made

one notable improvement in Holsteins and Holstein achievements. At the Ottawa butter contest they swept everything before them; the records of the winners being world records for three days at a public test. This cow held in Quebec province. Notable imports have been made to improve the present stock, and records of great merit have been made. Stock from the province has left for British Columbia, United States, South Africa, etc., besides large consignments to the north-west. While generally the province is not so good in quality than elsewhere, yet \$1,500 was received for one cow leaving for British Columbia. In this province of British bull living in Canada that is the only lot that has made, officially, over 90 lbs milk per day. During this Sherbrooke meeting, clerical, both in French and English, showing the advantages of the Holstein were distributed.

A committee was named to act with committees of the other dairy breeds to direct on the Sherbrooke Exhibition display and see if it is not possible to have a spectators' stand erected next the judging ring, and to have the judges for grade cattle the same judges as judge the pure-bred stock. It was stated that of the 55 cattle tested for tuberculosis that went to South Africa only two re-

acted, which shows Canadian Holsteins wonderfully free. Among others present were Messrs F. Sully, Hanson, Crosby, Parker, Parnell, Brown, Alexander, Monte and Riches.

HOLSTEINS FOR AUCTION AT RED DEER, ALTA.

The dairymen of Central Alberta are being given an unusual opportunity to secure high-class Holsteins, all young, and with the highest breeding and backing, this opportunity being the occasion of the dispersion sale of Michener Bros. Red Deer, Alta. These Holsteins of Michener Bros. have been winners in the show ring and at public tests as well. It is said that seldom in Canada, or elsewhere, has such a clean, heavy producing lot of Holsteins been offered to the public, as will be sold on October 16, 1912. The offering includes over 70 head. The dispersion of this great herd will, in all probability, get many other dairymen in Alberta interested in Holsteins, and further popularize the breed in the Western country. This all means good business and more of it in the future for our Eastern breeders.

The Messrs. Michener Bros. are disposing of their herd in that they intend to reconstruct and enlarge their dairy stable to a greater capacity. Catalogues of their sale will be ready the last of September. Write for yours now.

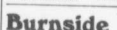
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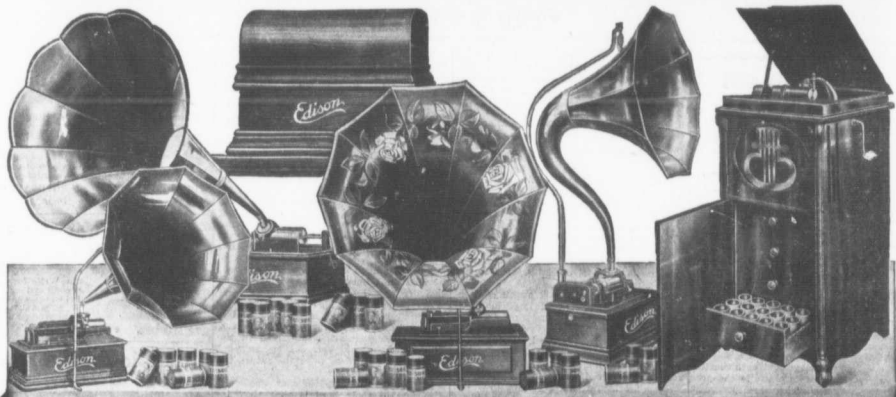


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